

eDreams ODIGEO

eDreams ODIGEO S.A.

€435,000,000 8.50% Senior Secured Notes due 2021

guaranteed by

certain of its subsidiaries

eDreams ODIGEO S.A. (the “Issuer”) issued €435,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 8.50% Senior Secured Notes due 2021 (the “Notes”), pursuant to an indenture (the “Indenture”) dated as of October 4, 2016 (the “Issue Date”). Interest on the Notes will be paid semi-annually on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing on February 1, 2017. The Notes will mature on August 1, 2021.

Prior to August 1, 2018, we may redeem the Notes in whole or in part at any time by paying a “make whole” premium. We may redeem the Notes in whole or in part at any time on or after August 1, 2018, at the redemption prices set forth in this Offering Memorandum, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the redemption date. In addition, at any time prior to August 1, 2018, we may redeem at our option up to 40% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings at the redemption price set forth in this Offering Memorandum, if at least 60% of the aggregate principal amount of Notes issued under the Indenture remain outstanding after the redemption. In addition, at any time prior to August 1, 2018, the Issuer may redeem during each twelve-month period beginning with the Issue Date up to 10% of the original aggregate principal amount of the Notes at a redemption price equal to 103% of the principal amount of the Notes redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the redemption date. We may redeem all of the Notes, at any time, at a price equal to their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, and additional amounts, if any, upon the occurrence of certain changes in applicable tax law. Upon the occurrence of certain events constituting a “change of control,” the Issuer will be required to make an offer to repurchase the Notes at 101% of the principal amount redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, and additional amounts, if any.

The Notes will be secured by security interests granted on a first-priority basis (but any distribution of the proceeds from the enforcement thereof will be contractually junior to the lenders under the Super Senior Credit Facilities (as defined herein) (or, following discharge of the Super Senior Credit Facilities, certain other indebtedness permitted under the Indenture to be incurred on a super priority basis)) over (x) the issued share capital of Opodo Limited (“Opodo”) by LuxGEO S.à.r.l. (“LuxGEO”), (y) the receivables under any Funding Loan (as defined herein) made to Opodo or any Subsidiary of Opodo which is a Restricted Subsidiary (as defined herein) by the Issuer and (z) any Loan Receivables (as defined herein) of the Issuer. In addition, certain of the Issuer’s subsidiaries jointly and severally guarantee the Notes (the “Guarantees”). The Guarantee of any Holdco (as defined herein) which is a Guarantor will be secured by security interests granted on a first-priority basis (but any distribution of the proceeds from the enforcement thereof will be contractually junior to the lenders under the Super Senior Credit Facilities (or, following discharge of the Super Senior Credit Facilities, certain other indebtedness permitted under the Indenture to be incurred on a super priority basis)) over any Loan Receivables of such Holdco. See “Description of the Notes—Security—The Collateral.” Local laws may limit your rights to enforce certain guarantees, and, in addition, your rights with respect to the Notes and the Guarantees will be subject to the Intercreditor Agreement (as defined herein).

A portion of the proceeds from the offering of the Notes will be used, together with cash on balance sheet, to fund the redemption of the 2018 Notes (as defined herein) and the 2019 Notes (as defined herein) that remain outstanding, and to pay any commissions, fees and expenses (including early redemption premia), in connection with the Refinancing Transactions (as defined herein). Geo Debt Finance S.C.A. and Geo Travel Finance S.C.A. intend to redeem or satisfy and discharge the 2018 Notes and 2019 Notes, respectively, in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in the indenture governing the 2018 Notes and 2019 Notes, as applicable. See “Use of Proceeds.”

There is currently no public market for the Notes. We have applied for the Notes to be admitted to the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (“LxSE”) for trading on the Euro MTF Market of the LxSE (“Euro MTF”). There are no assurances that the Notes will be, or will remain, listed and admitted to trade on the Euro MTF. This Offering Memorandum includes information on the terms of the Notes, including redemption and repurchase prices, covenants and transfer restrictions and constitutes a prospectus for purposes of Part IV of the Luxembourg law on prospectus securities dated July 10, 2005, as amended.

Investing in the Notes involves a high degree of risk. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page 24.

Issue price for the Notes: 98.098%
plus accrued interest, if any, from the Issue Date.

This Offering Memorandum does not constitute an offer to sell, or the solicitation of an offer to buy, securities in any jurisdiction where such offer or solicitation is unlawful. The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. federal or state securities laws or the securities laws of any other jurisdiction and may not be offered or sold within the U.S. or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 (“Regulation S”), as amended (the “Securities Act”)), except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Accordingly, the Initial Purchasers named below are offering the Notes only to “qualified institutional buyers” (“QIBs”), as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act (“Rule 144A”), in reliance on Rule 144A, and to persons outside the U.S. in reliance on Regulation S. See “Notice to Investors” and “Transfer Restrictions” for further details about eligible offerees and resale restrictions.

The Notes were issued in registered form in denominations of €100,000 and integral multiples of €1,000 in excess thereof and are only transferable in minimum principal amounts of €100,000 and integral multiples of €1,000 in excess thereof. The Notes were represented on issue by global Notes, which were delivered through Euroclear Bank SA/NV (“Euroclear”) and Clearstream Banking, société anonyme (“Clearstream”) on the Issue Date.

Sole Global Coordinator and Joint Bookrunner

Deutsche Bank

Joint Bookrunners

Barclays

Société Générale

BBVA

Co-Managers

CM-CIC Market Solutions

Santander

The date of this Offering Memorandum is October 5, 2016

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NOTICE TO INVESTORS

THE NOTES HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR ANY STATE SECURITIES LAWS AND, SUBJECT TO CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS, MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD IN THE U.S. OR TO U.S. PERSONS. SEE “PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION” AND “TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS.” INVESTORS SHOULD BE AWARE THAT THEY MAY BE REQUIRED TO BEAR THE FINANCIAL RISKS OF THIS INVESTMENT FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD OF TIME. PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THE SELLER OF ANY SECURITY MAY BE RELYING ON THE EXEMPTION FROM THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 5 OF THE SECURITIES ACT PROVIDED BY RULE 144A.

No dealer, salesperson or other person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representation not contained in this Offering Memorandum and, if given or made, any such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Issuer, any of its affiliates or the Initial Purchasers or their respective affiliates. This Offering Memorandum does not constitute an offer of any securities other than those to which it relates or an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, to any person in any jurisdiction where such an offer or solicitation would be unlawful. Neither the delivery of this Offering Memorandum nor any sale made under it shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Issuer or certain of the Issuer’s subsidiaries since the date of this Offering Memorandum or that the information contained in this Offering Memorandum is correct as of any time subsequent to that date.

By receiving this Offering Memorandum, investors acknowledge that they have had an opportunity to request for review, and have received, all additional information they deem necessary to verify the accuracy and completeness of the information contained in this Offering Memorandum. Investors also acknowledge that they have not relied on the Initial Purchasers in connection with their investigation of the accuracy of this information or their decision whether to invest in the Notes.

The contents of this Offering Memorandum are not to be considered legal, business, financial, investment, tax or other advice. Prospective investors should consult their own counsel, accountants and other advisors as to legal, business, financial, investment, tax and other aspects of a purchase of the Notes. In making an investment decision, investors must rely on their own examination of the Issuer and its affiliates, the terms of the offering of the Notes and the merits and risks involved.

This issuance was made in reliance upon exemptions from registration under the Securities Act for an offer and sale of securities that does not involve a public offering. The Notes are subject to restrictions on transferability and resale and may not be transferred or resold except as permitted under the Securities Act and applicable securities laws of any other jurisdiction pursuant to registration or exemption therefrom. If you purchase the Notes, you will be deemed to have made certain acknowledgments, representations and warranties as detailed under “Transfer Restrictions.” The Notes have not been and will not be registered with, recommended by or approved by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or any other U.S. federal, state or foreign securities commission or regulatory authority, nor has the SEC or any such commission or regulatory authority reviewed or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Offering Memorandum. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense in the United States.

We have applied for the Notes to be admitted to the Official List of the LxSE for trading on the Euro MTF. In the course of any review of the relevant listing particulars by the competent authority, the Issuer may be requested to make changes to the financial and other information included in this Offering Memorandum. Comments by the LxSE may require significant modification or reformulation of information contained in this Offering Memorandum or may require the inclusion of additional information. We may also be required to update the information in this Offering Memorandum and update the relevant listing particulars to reflect changes in our business, financial condition or results of operations and prospects. The application to have the Notes admitted to the Official List of the LxSE for trading on the Euro MTF will not be approved as of the Issue Date and we cannot guarantee that such application will be approved as of any date thereafter. Settlement of the Notes is not conditioned on obtaining this listing.

The Initial Purchasers and Deutsche Trustee Company Limited (the “Trustee”) make no representations or warranties, express or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this Offering Memorandum. Nothing contained in this Offering Memorandum is, or shall be relied upon as, a promise or representation by the Initial Purchasers of the Trustee as to the past or future.

We have prepared this Offering Memorandum solely for use in connection with the offer of the Notes to QIBs under Rule 144A and to non-U.S. persons (within the meaning of Regulation S) outside the United States under Regulation S. You agree that you will hold the information contained in this Offering Memorandum and the transactions contemplated hereby in confidence. You may not distribute this Offering Memorandum to any person, other than a person retained to advise you in connection with the purchase of any Notes.

The Issuer reserves the right to withdraw the offering of the Notes at any time. The Issuer and the Initial Purchasers reserve the right to reject any offer to purchase the Notes in whole or in part for any reason or for no reason and to allot to any prospective purchaser less than the full amount of the Notes sought by such purchaser. The Initial Purchasers and certain related entities may acquire a portion of the Notes for their own account.

The laws of certain jurisdictions may restrict the distribution of this Offering Memorandum and the offer and sale of the Notes. Persons into whose possession this Offering Memorandum or any of the Notes come must inform themselves about, and observe, any such restrictions. None of the Issuer, the Initial Purchasers, the Trustee or their respective representatives are making any representation to any offeree or any purchaser of the Notes regarding the legality of any investment in the Notes by such offeree or purchaser under applicable investment or similar laws or regulations. For a further description of certain restrictions on the offering and sale of the Notes and the distribution of this Offering Memorandum, see “Notice to Investors in the European Economic Area,” “Notice to Certain Other European Investors” and “Transfer Restrictions.”

To purchase the Notes, investors must comply with all applicable laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction in which investors purchase, offer or sell the Notes or possess or distribute this Offering Memorandum. Investors must also obtain any consent, approval or permission required by such jurisdiction for investors to purchase, offer or sell any of the Notes under the laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction to which investors are subject. None of the Issuer, its affiliates, the Trustee or the Initial Purchasers or their respective affiliates will have any responsibility therefor.

No action has been taken by the Initial Purchasers, the Issuer or any other person that would permit an offering of the Notes or the circulation or distribution of this Offering Memorandum or any offering material in relation to the Issuer or its affiliates or the Notes in any country or jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required.

The Notes were issued in fully registered form, in denominations of €100,000 and integral multiples of €1,000 in excess thereof. Notes sold to QIBs in reliance on Rule 144A will initially be represented by one or more global Notes in registered form without interest coupons attached (the “Rule 144A Global Notes”). Notes sold to non-U.S. persons outside the U.S. in reliance on Regulation S will be represented by one or more global Notes in registered form without interest coupons attached (the “Regulation S Global Notes” and, together with the Rule 144A Global Notes, the “Global Notes”). The Global Notes representing the Notes were deposited, on the Issue Date, with, or on behalf of, a common depositary for the accounts of the Euroclear and Clearstream and registered in the name of the nominee of the common depositary. Prior to the date that is 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering or the Issue Date, beneficial interests in a Regulation S Global Note may not be able to be offered, sold or delivered to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons pursuant to restrictions under the U.S. federal securities laws. See “Book-Entry, Delivery and Form.”

We accept responsibility for the information contained in this Offering Memorandum. To the best of our knowledge and belief (having taken reasonable care to ensure that such is the case), the information contained in this Offering Memorandum is in accordance with the facts in all material respects and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information in any material respect. We accept responsibility accordingly.

Prospective investors should rely only on the information contained in the Offering Memorandum. None of the Issuer or the Initial Purchasers has authorized anyone to provide prospective investors with different information, and prospective investors should not rely on any such information. None of the Issuer, the Guarantors or the Initial Purchasers is making an offer of these Notes in any jurisdiction where this offer is not permitted. Prospective investors should not assume that the information contained in this Offering Memorandum is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of this Offering Memorandum. This Offering Memorandum may only be used for the purposes for which it has been prepared.

IN CONNECTION WITH THIS ISSUE, DEUTSCHE BANK AG, LONDON BRANCH (THE “STABILIZING MANAGER”) (OR PERSONS ACTING ON BEHALF OF THE STABILIZING MANAGER) MAY OVER-ALLOT OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WITH A VIEW TO SUPPORTING THE MARKET PRICE OF THE NOTES AT A LEVEL HIGHER THAN THAT WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL FOR A LIMITED PERIOD AFTER THE ISSUE DATE. HOWEVER, THERE IS NO OBLIGATION ON THE STABILIZING MANAGER (OR PERSONS ACTING ON BEHALF OF THE STABILIZING MANAGER) TO UNDERTAKE SUCH ACTION. SUCH STABILIZING ACTION MAY BEGIN ON OR AFTER THE DATE ON WHICH ADEQUATE PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF THE TERMS OF THE OFFER OF THE NOTES TAKES PLACE AND, IF BEGUN, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME BUT MUST END NO LATER THAN THE EARLIER OF 30 DAYS AFTER THE ISSUE DATE OF THE NOTES AND 60 DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF THE ALLOTMENT OF THE NOTES. ANY STABILIZING ACTION OR OVER ALLOTMENT MUST BE CONDUCTED BY THE STABILIZING MANAGER (OR PERSONS ACTING ON BEHALF OF THE

STABILIZING MANAGER) IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS. FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THESE ACTIVITIES, SEE “PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION.”

NOTICE TO INVESTORS IN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA

This Offering Memorandum has been prepared on the basis that all offers of the Notes will be made pursuant to an exemption under Article 3 of Directive 2003/71/EC (the “Prospectus Directive,” as implemented in Member States of the European Economic Area (the “EEA”) and as amended, including by Directive 2010/73/EU), from the requirement to produce and publish a prospectus for offers of the Notes. Accordingly, any person making or intending to make any offer within the EEA of the Notes should only do so in circumstances in which no obligations arise for us or any of the Initial Purchasers to produce a prospectus for such offer. Neither we nor the Initial Purchasers have authorized, nor do we or they authorize, the making of any offer of Notes through any financial intermediary, other than offers made by the Initial Purchasers, which constitute a final placement of the Notes contemplated in this Offering Memorandum.

In relation to each Member State of the EEA that has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a “Relevant Member State”), with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State, an offer is not being made and will not be made to the public of any Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Offering Memorandum in that Relevant Member State, other than:

- (i) to any legal entity which is a “qualified investor” as defined in the Prospectus Directive;
- (ii) to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than “qualified investors” as defined in the Prospectus Directive), subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant Initial Purchaser or Initial Purchasers nominated by the Issuer for any such offer; or
- (iii) in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive;

provided that no such offer of the Notes shall require us or the Initial Purchasers to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression “offer of the Notes to the public” in relation to the Notes in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the Notes, as the same may be varied in that Relevant Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Relevant Member State.

NOTICE TO CERTAIN OTHER INVESTORS

Spain

This issuance has not been registered with the *Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores* and therefore the Notes may not be offered or sold or distributed to persons in Spain except in circumstances which do not qualify as a public offer of securities in Spain in accordance with article 35 of the Securities Market Act (*Real Decreto Legislativo 4/2015, de 23 de octubre, por el que se aprueba el texto refundido de la Ley del Mercado de Valores*), as amended and restated, or pursuant to an exemption from registration in accordance with Royal Decree 1310/2005 as amended (*Real Decreto 1310/2005, de 4 de noviembre, por el que se desarrolla parcialmente la Ley 24/1988, de 28 de julio del Mercado de Valores, en materia de admisión a negociación de valores en mercados secundarios oficiales de ofertas públicas de venta suscripción y del folleto exigible a tales efectos*), and any regulations developing it which may be in force from time to time.

United Kingdom

This Offering Memorandum is for distribution only to, and is directed solely at, persons who (i) are outside the United Kingdom, (ii) are investment professionals, as such term is defined in Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005, as amended (the “Financial Promotion Order”), (iii) are persons falling within Articles 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Financial Promotion Order or (iv) are persons to whom an invitation or inducement to engage in investment banking activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “FSMA”)) in connection with the issue or sale of any Notes may otherwise be lawfully communicated or caused to be communicated (all such persons together being referred to as “relevant persons”). This Offering Memorandum is directed only at relevant persons and must not be acted on or relied on by persons who are not relevant persons. Any investment or investment activity to which this Offering Memorandum relates is available only to relevant persons and will be engaged in only with relevant persons. Any person who is not a relevant person should not act or rely on this Offering Memorandum or any of its contents.

France

This Offering Memorandum has not been prepared in the context of a public offering of financial securities in France within the meaning of Article L.411-1 of the French *Code monétaire et financier* and Title I of Book II of the *Règlement Général of the Autorité des marchés financiers* (the “AMF”) and therefore has not been and will not be submitted for clearance to the AMF. Consequently, the Notes are not being offered, directly or indirectly, to the public in France and this Offering Memorandum has not been and will not be released, issued or distributed or caused to be released, issued or distributed to the public in France. Offers, sales and distributions of the Notes in France will be made only to qualified investors (*investisseurs qualifiés*) acting for their own accounts or to a closed circle of investors (*cercle restreint d’investisseurs*) acting for their own accounts or to providers of the investment service of portfolio management for the account of third parties (*personnes fournissant le service d’investissement de gestion de portefeuille pour le compte de tiers*) as defined in, and in accordance with, Articles L.411-2 and D.411-1 to D.411-4, D.744-1, D.754-1 and D.764-1 of the French *Code monétaire et financier*. The Notes may only be offered, directly or indirectly, to the public in France, in compliance with Articles L.411-1, L.411-2, L.412-1 and L.621-8 through L.621-8-3 of the French *Code monétaire et financier*.

The Netherlands

For selling restrictions in respect of the Netherlands, see “Notice to Investors in the European Economic Area” above and in addition:

Each Initial Purchaser has represented and agreed that it will not make an offer of the Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Offering Memorandum to the public in the Netherlands in reliance on Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive unless such offer is made exclusively to legal entities which are qualified investors (as defined in the Dutch Financial Markets Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*, the “NLFMSA”)) in the Netherlands.

For the purposes of this provision, the expressions (i) an “offer of the Notes to the public” in relation to any Notes in the Netherlands; and (ii) “Prospectus Directive,” have the meanings given to them above in the paragraph headed “Notice to Investors in the European Economic Area.”

USE OF TERMS AND CONVENTIONS

Unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, in this Offering Memorandum:

- “2013 Revolving Credit Facility” refers to the revolving credit facility agreement dated January 31, 2013 between, among others, Geo Travel Finance, as the parent and obligor, certain of Geo Travel Finance’s subsidiaries, as borrowers and guarantors, Credit Suisse International, Goldman Sachs International, Lloyds TSB Bank plc, Société Générale and UBS Limited as mandated lead arrangers, and Société Générale as agent and security agent, as amended and restated from time to time;
- “2015 Consolidated Financial Statements” refers to the audited consolidated financial statements for the Issuer as of and for the year ended March 31, 2015, containing comparative financial information as of and for the year ended March 31, 2014, including the notes thereto;
- “2016 Consolidated Financial Statements” refers to the audited consolidated financial statements for the Issuer as of and for the year ended March 31, 2016, containing comparative financial information as of and for the year ended March 31, 2015, including the notes thereto;
- “2018 Notes” refers to the 7.50% Senior Secured Notes due 2018 issued by Geo Debt Finance on January 31, 2013 under the indenture dated January 31, 2013, as amended and supplemented from time to time, by and among Geo Debt Finance, as issuer, Deutsche Trustee Company Limited, as Trustee, and the other parties named therein;
- “2019 Notes” refers to the 10.375% Senior Notes due 2019 issued by Geo Travel Finance on April 21, 2011 under the indenture dated April 21, 2011, as amended and supplemented from time to time, by and among Geo Debt Finance, as issuer, Deutsche Trustee Company Limited, as Trustee, and the other parties named therein;
- “AdWords” refers to Google’s advertising service for businesses wanting to display ads on Google and its advertising network;
- “Affiliate” refers to any person directly or indirectly controlling or controlled by or under direct or indirect common control with such specified person. For purposes of this definition, “control,” as used with respect to any person, means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of such person, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by agreement or otherwise;
- “Amadeus” refers to Amadeus IT Group, S.A.;
- “ARC” refers to the Airlines Reporting Corporation, Arlington, Virginia;
- “Ardian” refers to Ardian France S.A. (formerly known as AXA Investment Managers Private Equity Europe);
- “Ardian Funds” refers to funds advised or managed by Ardian;
- “Ardian Vehicles” refers to AXA LBO Fund IV FCPR, AXA LBO Fund IV Supplementary FCPR and AXA Co-Investment Fund III L.P.;
- “Articles of Incorporation” refers to the articles of incorporation of eDreams ODIGEO, as amended from time to time;
- “Board of Directors” refers to the board of directors (*conseil d’administration*) of eDreams ODIGEO, as referred to in “Management Board of Directors”;
- “BSP” refers to a billing and settlement plan;
- “CAGR” refers to compound annual growth rate;
- “CGU” refers to cash generating units;
- “charter flights” refers to flights on chartered aircraft offered on an *ad-hoc* basis;

- “Collateral” refers to the Receivables Pledge and the Share Pledge, collectively;
- “Combination” refers to the combination of the eDreams Group with the GoVoyages Group and the Opodo Group to form eDreams ODIGEO, which was achieved through a contribution to eDreams ODIGEO of the eDreams Group by the Permira Funds and the GoVoyages Group by the Ardian Funds in exchange for shares of eDreams ODIGEO and the acquisition by a subsidiary of eDreams ODIGEO of 100% of the share capital of Opodo from Amadeus effective June 30, 2011;
- “Consolidated Financial Statements” refers to the 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements and the 2016 Consolidated Financial Statements, collectively;
- “Convertible Subordinated Shareholder Bonds” refers to the subordinated convertible bonds issued by Geo Travel Finance on June 30, 2011 in connection with the Opodo Acquisition and the simultaneous formation of the eDreams ODIGEO Group;
- “Core markets” and “Core segment” refers to our operations in France, Spain and Italy;
- “CRM” refers to customer relationship management;
- “Direct Connect” and “Direct Connects” refer to the proprietary technology we use to distribute certain network and low-cost carrier flight products (and, where the context requires, such flight products) by either connecting customers directly to an airline’s proprietary inventory platform that we can access under a formal agreement or by facilitating customers to book via an airline’s public access website, in each case, without the intermediation of a GDS;
- “Director” refers to a member of the Board of Directors;
- “Dynamic Packages” refers to dynamically priced packages consisting of a flight product and a hotel booking that travelers customize based on their individual specifications by combining select products from different travel suppliers through us;
- “eDreams” and “eDreams Group” refer to eDreams Inc., a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware on January 28, 1999, having its registered office at 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, DE, 19801, United States, and its subsidiaries, and, where the context requires, the brands associated with such entities;
- “eDreams International” means eDreams International Network, S.L., a company organized under the laws of Spain, having its registered office at Carrier Bailén, 67-69, 08009 Barcelona, Spain, and registered with the Mercantile Registry of Barcelona under number B-225075;
- “eDreams ODIGEO” refers to eDreams ODIGEO S.A., a public limited liability company (*société anonyme*) organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, having its registered office at 1, boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and registered with the Luxembourg Register of Commerce and Companies (*Registre de commerce et des sociétés de Luxembourg*) under number B 159.036 (formerly a private limited liability company (*société à responsabilité limitée*) known as “LuxGEO Parent S.à r.l.”), and, where the context requires, the brands associated with such entity;
- “eDreams ODIGEO Group” refers to eDreams ODIGEO and its subsidiaries;
- “eDreams Srl” means eDreams Srl, a corporation organized under the laws of Italy, having its registered office at Via Buscovich 14, 20124 Milan, Italy, and registered with the *Reperto Ecomomico Amministrativo* under number MI-1602440;
- “EUR,” “euro” and “€” refer to the single currency introduced at the start of the third stage of the European Economic Monetary Union pursuant to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, as amended from time to time;
- “Eurostat” refers to the statistics database hosted on the internet site of the European Commission;
- “Eurozone” refers to the region composed of members states of the European Union that at the relevant time have adopted the euro;

- “Exchange Act” refers to the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended;
- “Expansion markets” and “Expansion segment” refers to our operations in Germany, the United Kingdom and the other countries in which we operate, including, among others, the Nordics and countries outside Europe;
- “Five Arrows Vehicles” refers to FA GOAL Co-Invest I, FCPR Five Arrows Principal Investments, FCPR Five Arrows Principal Investments B and FCPR Five Arrows Co-Investments, which are investment vehicles affiliated with Rothschild and have historically invested in eDreams ODIGEO together with Ardian;
- “flight business” refers to our operations relating to the supply of flight mediation services;
- “flight mediation services” refers to the mediation services we supply to travelers related to flight products;
- “flight products” refers to flight bookings (network carrier, low-cost carrier and charter flights) and related travel insurance;
- “Funding Loans” refers to the funding loan agreements entered into by the Issuer, on the Issue Date, with each of LuxGEO, Opodo and GoVoyages pursuant to which each of them will borrow a portion of the proceeds of the issuance of the Notes;
- “GBP,” “sterling,” “pounds sterling” or “£” refer to the lawful currency of the United Kingdom;
- “GDP” refers to gross domestic product;
- “GDS” refers to a global distribution system, also referred to as a computer reservation service, which provides a centralized, comprehensive repository of travel products, including availability and pricing of seats on airline flights and hotel accommodations;
- “Geo Debt Finance” refers to Geo Debt Finance S.C.A., a partnership limited by shares (*société en commandite par actions*) organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, having its registered office at 1, boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and registered with the Luxembourg Register of Commerce and Companies (*Registre de commerce et des sociétés de Luxembourg*) under number B 172.797;
- “Geo Travel Finance” refers to Geo Travel Finance S.C.A., a partnership limited by shares (*société en commandite par actions*) organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, having its registered office at 1, boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and registered with the Luxembourg Register of Commerce and Companies (*Registre de commerce et des sociétés de Luxembourg*) under number B 159.022;
- “Geo Travel Pacific” refers to Geo Travel Pacific Pty Ltd (ABN 33 167 794 756), a company incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Australia, having its registered office at C/- Gunderson Briggs, Level 11, 309 Kent Street, Sydney, 2000, New South Wales, Australia;
- “GoVoyages” and “GoVoyages Group” refer to, before the Combination, Lyparis S.A.S. and its subsidiaries and, following the Combination, Go Voyages S.A.S., a public limited liability company (*société par actions simplifiée*) organized under the laws of France, having its registered office at 9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 Paris, France, and registered with the Paris Register of Commerce and Companies (*Registre du commerce et des sociétés*) under number 522 727 700 and GoVoyages Trade S.A.S., a public limited liability company (*société par actions simplifiée*) organized under the laws of France, having its registered office at 9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 Paris, France, and registered with the Paris Register of Commerce and Companies (*Registre du commerce et des sociétés*) under number 508 572 344 and, where the context requires, the brands associated with such entities;
- “Group” refers to the Issuer and its subsidiaries;
- “Guarantees” refers to the respective senior guarantees of the Notes to be granted by the respective Guarantors;

- “Guarantors” refers to LuxGEO, Geo Travel Finance, Opodo, Go Voyages S.A.S., Liligo, GoVoyages Trade S.A.S., eDreams Srl, Vacaciones eDreams, eDreams International, Travellink, Geo Travel Pacific and eDreams, Inc., collectively, as guarantors under the Notes;
- “IAS 34” refers to IAS 34 *Interim Reporting*, the IFRS standard applicable to interim financial information;
- “IATA” refers to the International Air Transport Association and, where the context requires, reports, statistics and other publications by such entity;
- “IDC” refers to the International Data Corporation and, where the context requires, reports and other publications by such entity;
- “IFRS” refers to the International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union;
- “Indenture” refers to the Indenture governing the Notes dated the Issue Date by and among, *inter alios*, the Issuer, the Guarantors and the Trustee;
- “Initial Purchasers” refers to Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, Barclays Bank PLC, Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A., Société Générale, Crédit Industriel et Commercial S.A. and Banco Santander, S.A.;
- “Intercreditor Agreement” refers to the Intercreditor Agreement, dated on or around the Issue Date, between, amongst others, the facility agent under the Super Senior Credit Facilities, the Trustee, the Issuer, various subsidiaries of the Issuer and the Security Agent, as amended from time to time;
- “Issuer” refers to eDreams ODIGEO;
- “IT” refers to information technology;
- “Liligo” refers to Liligo Metasearch Technologies S.A.S., a public limited liability company (*société par actions simplifiée*) organized under the laws of France, having its registered office at 9, rue Rougemont, 75009 Paris, France, registered with the Paris Register of Commerce and Companies (*Registre du commerce et des sociétés*) under number 483 314 134 (formerly a public limited liability company (*société anonyme*) known as “ODIGEO Paris Meta S.A.” and prior to that as “Findworks Technologies S.A.”), and, where the context requires, the brands associated with such entity;
- “Liligo Acquisition” refers to the acquisition by us of all shares in Liligo, which was consummated on October 2, 2013;
- “low-cost carrier” or “LCC” refers to an airline with a lower operating cost structure than competitors that generally offers lower ticket fares and limited services, often charging for extra services like food, priority boarding, seat allocation and baggage;
- “Luxembourg” refers to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg;
- “Luxembourg GAAP” refers to the accounting principles generally accepted in Luxembourg;
- “Luxembourg Guarantor” refers to each of LuxGEO and Geo Travel Finance;
- “LuxGEO” refers to LuxGEO S.à r.l., a private limited liability company (*société à responsabilité limitée*) organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and indirect wholly owned subsidiary of eDreams ODIGEO, having its registered office at 1, boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and registered with the Luxembourg Register of Commerce and Companies (*Registre de commerce et des sociétés de Luxembourg*) under number B 152.198;
- “Luxgoal” refers to Luxgoal S.à r.l., a private limited liability company (*société à responsabilité limitée*) organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, having its registered office at 282, route de Longwy, L-1940 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and registered with the Luxembourg Register of Commerce and Companies (*Registre de commerce et des sociétés de Luxembourg*) under number B 152.268;
- “LxSE” refers to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange;

- “network carrier” refers to an airline which typically has an international route network and actively markets connecting flights via airline hub airports and provides the transfer services for passengers and their baggage;
- “New Revolving Credit Facility” refers to the €117 million multi-currency super senior revolving credit facility made available under the Super Senior Credit Facilities;
- “non-flight business” refers to our operations relating to the supply of non-flight mediation services, as well as other non-travel activities such as advertising on our websites, incentives we receive from payment processors, charges on toll calls and Liligo’s metasearch activity;
- “non-flight mediation services” principally refers to the mediation services we supply to travelers related to non-flight products;
- “non-flight products” principally refers to hotel bookings, Dynamic Packages, car rentals and vacation packages, as well as related travel insurance;
- “Nordics” refers to Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden;
- “Opodo” and “Opodo Group” refer to Opodo Limited, a company organized under the laws of England and Wales, having its registered office at Waterfront Hammersmith Embankment, Chancellors Road, W6 9RU London, United Kingdom, and registered with the Companies House under number 04051797, and its subsidiaries, and, where the context requires, the brands associated with such entities;
- “Opodo Acquisition” refers to the acquisition of Opodo Limited by LuxGEO from Amadeus that was consummated on June 30, 2011;
- “OTA” refers to online travel agencies;
- “Other Ardian Co-investors” refers to CM CIC Investissement SAS, CIC Mezzanine 2 FCPR, Massena Special Recovery FCPR and Dentressangle Initiatives SAS, which have historically invested in eDreams ODIGEO together with Ardian;
- “overcommissions” refers to commissions paid by certain travel suppliers based on the year-end achievement of pre-defined targets;
- “Permira Funds” refers to one or more funds advised by Permira Asesores, S.L. or affiliated entities;
- “PhoCusWright” refers to PhoCusWright, P.O. Box 760, Sherman, Connecticut 06784, United States and 116 West 32nd Street, 14th Floor, New York, New York 10001, United States and, where the context requires, reports and other publications by such entity;
- “Principal Shareholder Group” refers to Luxgoal together with its Affiliates and/or the Ardian Funds together with their Affiliates;
- “Q1 2017 Interim Report” refers to the unaudited condensed consolidated historical financial statements for the Issuer as of and for the three months ended June 30, 2016, containing comparative financial information as of and for the three months ended June 30, 2015, including the notes thereto;
- “ReallyLateBooking” refers to IIPIR Software Development S.L., a limited liability company (*Sociedad Limitada*) organized under the laws of Spain, having its registered office at Santa Catalina street 11 3 B, Majadahonda, 28220, Madrid, Spain, and registered with the Madrid Commercial Register (*Registro Mercantil de Madrid*) under number B 862 333 68;
- “Receivables Pledge” refers to the security interests granted on a first-priority basis (but with any distribution of the proceeds from the enforcement thereof being contractually junior to the lenders under the Super Senior Credit Facilities (or, following discharge of the Super Senior Credit Facilities, certain other indebtedness permitted under the Indenture to be incurred on a super priority basis)) over (x) the receivables under any Funding Loan made to Opodo or any Subsidiary of Opodo which is a Restricted Subsidiary and (y) any Loan Receivables (as defined in “Description of the Notes—Certain Definitions”);
- “Refinancing Transactions” refers to the issuance of the Notes offered hereby and the application of proceeds as set out in “Use of Proceeds”;

- “sector” refers to a part of the travel market;
- “Security Agent” refers to Société Générale;
- “Security Documents” refers to each security agreement, pledge agreement, assignment or other document under which a security interest is granted to secure the payment and performance when due of the Issuer and/or the Guarantors under the Notes, the Guarantees and the Indenture, as the case may be;
- “segment” refers to our financial reporting segments of Core and Expansion (for a discussion, see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis—Overview”);
- “Senior Management” refers to the individuals referred to collectively in “Management—Senior Management”;
- “service fees” refers to the total difference between the price at which we source a product and sell that product to a customer, which difference includes, among other components, any markup to the price at which we source a product and fees that we charge customers in connection with a Booking;
- “service fees per flight Booking” refers to service fees earned in respect of the supply of flight mediation services divided by the number of flight Bookings;
- “Share Pledge” refers to security interests granted on a first-priority basis (but with any distribution of the proceeds from the enforcement thereof being contractually junior to the lenders under the Super Senior Credit Facilities (or, following discharge of the Super Senior Credit Facilities, certain other indebtedness permitted under the Indenture to be incurred on a super priority basis)) over the issued share capital of Opodo by LuxGEO;
- “Shareholders” refers to the shareholders of eDreams ODIGEO;
- “Shareholders’ Agreement” refers to the shareholders’ agreement entered into on April 3, 2014 by and among Luxgoal, the Ardian Funds and Javier Pérez-Tenessa de Block in respect of eDreams ODIGEO;
- “Shareholder Reorganization” refers to the reorganization of our shareholder structure which became effective in connection with eDreams ODIGEO’s initial public offering;
- “Shares” refers to the ordinary shares in, and issued by, eDreams ODIGEO under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg with a nominal value of €0.10 each;
- “Spanish Stock Exchanges” refers to the Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia stock exchanges;
- “Super Senior Credit Facilities” refers to the Super Senior Revolving Credit and Guarantee Facilities Agreement dated on the Issue Date and entered into between, amongst others, the Issuer and certain of its subsidiaries, as borrowers, the Issuer and certain of its subsidiaries, as guarantors, Société Générale as agent and security agent, comprising a €117 million super senior revolving credit facility and a €30 million super senior bank guarantee facility, as the same may be further amended, supplemented, waived or otherwise modified from time to time, or refunded, refinanced, restructured, replaced, renewed, repaid, increased or extended from time to time (whether in whole or in part);
- “Travellink” refers to Travellink AB, a limited liability company in the form of a Swedish *Aktiebolag* organized under the laws of Sweden having its registered office at Box 1108, 17222 Sundbyberg, Sweden, and registered under number 556596-2650, and, where the context requires, the brands associated with such entity;
- “Trustee” refers to Deutsche Trustee Company Limited, as trustee under the Indenture;
- “U.K.” and “United Kingdom” refer to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
- “U.S.” and “United States” refer to the United States of America;
- “Vacaciones eDreams” refers to Vacaciones eDreams, S.L., a company organized under the laws of Spain, having its registered office at Passeig de la Zona Franca, 191-205, 08038 Barcelona, Spain, and registered with the Mercantile Registry of Barcelona under number B-200680;

- “VAT” refers to value added tax;
- “we,” “us” and “our” refer to the Issuer and its subsidiaries;
- “Willinvest & GMPI” refers to Willinvest and Gestion Mobilière, Patrimoniale et Immobilière (G.M.P.I.), which are companies controlled indirectly by Groupe Arnault SAS and have historically invested in eDreams ODIGEO together with Ardian; and
- “XML” refers to extensible markup language.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Offering Memorandum includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the securities laws of certain applicable jurisdictions. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the discussion of the changing dynamics of the marketplace and the Issuer's outlook for growth in the travel industry both within and outside our Core and Expansion markets. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, including the terms "aims," "anticipates," "believes," "continues," "could," "estimates," "expects," "forecasts," "guidance," "intends," "may," "plans," "should" or "will" or, in each case, their negative, or other variations or comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements include all matters that are not historical facts. They appear in a number of places throughout this Offering Memorandum and include statements regarding our intentions, beliefs or current expectations concerning, among other things, our results of operations, financial condition and performance, liquidity, prospects, growth, strategies and the industry in which we operate.

By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future. We caution you that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and that our actual financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, and the development of the industry in which we operate, may differ materially from those made in or suggested by the forward-looking statements contained in this Offering Memorandum. In addition, even if our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, and the development of the industry in which we operate are consistent with the forward-looking statements contained in this Offering Memorandum, those results or developments may not be indicative of our results or developments in subsequent periods. Important factors that could cause these differences include, but are not limited to:

- the impact on our revenue, profits and cash flow resulting from general economic conditions, consumer confidence, spending patterns and disruptions (including those related to natural disasters and health pandemics) affecting the travel industry specifically;
- the impact on our revenue, profits and cash flow resulting from our inability to successfully compete against current and future competitors (including increasing competition from other OTAs, travel suppliers, metasearch and online portal companies);
- the impact of seasonal fluctuations;
- the increasing number of laws, rules and regulations to which we are subject, the more aggressive enforcement thereof, and the potential for changes to those laws, rules and regulations;
- the impact on our revenue, profits and cash flow resulting from adverse changes affecting our relationships with travel product suppliers and suppliers' intermediaries which could reduce our access to travel products content and/or increase our costs;
- our ability to attract and retain highly skilled personnel and other qualified executives and employees;
- restrictions in the use of our brands;
- changes, restrictions or disruptions affecting our technology platforms or the technology of our third-party service providers;
- our exposure to risks associated with online commerce security and particularly payment fraud;
- risks associated with our structure and ownership;
- changes in the assumptions with respect to future business decisions and conditions used to develop the financial targets and objectives set out under "Summary—Outlook";
- our substantial leverage and ability to meet significant debt service obligations;
- restrictive covenants in our debt instruments that could impair our activities;
- our exposure to interest rate risk, hedging risk and currency fluctuations; and
- other factors discussed or referred to in this Offering Memorandum.

The foregoing factors should not be construed as exhaustive. 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. We urge you to read this Offering Memorandum, including the sections entitled “Risk Factors,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis,” “Industry” and “Business,” for a more complete discussion of the factors that could affect our future performance and the industry in which we operate.

We expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained in this Offering Memorandum which may be made to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Offering Memorandum, including, without limitation, changes in our business or acquisition strategy or planned capital expenditures, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events except as required by law or by the rules and regulations of any stock exchange on which the Notes are listed.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL AND OTHER DATA

The consolidated financial information as of and for the years ended March 31, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 and the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, presented below has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended March 31, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 and our unaudited consolidated financial statements as of and for the three months ended June 30, 2016, respectively, and should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified by reference to, this section, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis,” our Q1 2017 Interim Report and Consolidated Financial Statements, including the notes thereto, included in this Offering Memorandum.

Our Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and audited by Deloitte Audit S.à r.l., our independent auditors. Our Q1 2017 Interim Report has been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 and has been reviewed by Ernst & Young SA.

The unaudited financial information for the twelve months ended June 30, 2016, presented below has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2016, and our unaudited consolidated financial statements as of and for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, and is calculated by taking the results of operations of the year ended March 31, 2016, and (i) adding the results of operation for the three months ended June 30, 2016, and (ii) subtracting the results of operations for the three months ended June 30, 2015.

The income statement line items included in this section are presented in a manner consistent with the presentation of the income statement line items introduced under “Management’s Discussion and Analysis—Principal Consolidated Income Statement Line Items” and the discussion of the results of operations provided under “Management’s Discussion and Analysis—Comparison of the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis—Comparison of the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis—Comparison of years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.”

Non-GAAP Measures

The financial information included in this Offering Memorandum includes certain non-GAAP measures which are not accounting measures as defined by IFRS. These measures have been included for the reasons described below. However, these measures should not be used instead of, or considered as alternatives to, the audited consolidated financial statements for the Issuer based on IFRS. Further, these measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures disclosed by other companies. Certain of these measures are also presented on a “per Booking” basis, which are also non-GAAP measures.

As used in this Offering Memorandum, the following terms have the following meanings:

“Bookings” means the number of transactions under the agency model and the principal model as well as transactions made under white label arrangements and transactions. One Booking can encompass one or more products and one or more passengers. For a description of the agency and principal models, see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis—Principal Consolidated Income Statement Line Items—Revenue—Agency and principal models.”

“Capital Expenditure” represents the cash outflows incurred during the period to acquire non-current assets such as property, plant and equipment, certain intangible assets and capitalization of certain development IT costs, but where relevant, excluding the effects of acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries net of cash acquired, such as the Opodo Acquisition in the year ended March 31, 2012, the disposal of Opodo Tours in the year ended March 31, 2013 or the acquisition of Liligo in the year ended March 31, 2014.

“Gross Bookings” means the total amount paid by our customers for travel products and services booked through or with us (including the part that is passed on to, or transacted by, the travel supplier), including taxes, service fees and other charges and excluding VAT. Gross Bookings include the gross value of transactions booked under both agency and principal models as well as transactions made under white label arrangements and transactions where we act as a “pure” intermediary whereby we serve as a click-through and pass the reservations made by the customer to the relevant travel supplier.

“EBITDA” means operating profit before depreciation and amortization, impairment and profit/loss on disposals of non-current assets.

“Adjusted EBITDA” means operating profit before depreciation and amortization, impairment and profit/(loss) on disposals of non-current assets, certain share-based compensation, restructuring expenses and other income and expense items which are considered by management to not be reflective of our ongoing operations. Neither EBITDA nor

Adjusted EBITDA is a measure of performance or liquidity under IFRS and should not be considered by investors in isolation from, or as a substitute for, a measure of profit, or as an indicator of our operating performance or cash flows from operating activities as determined in accordance with IFRS. For a reconciliation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA to operating profit, see “Selected Consolidated Financial Information and Other Data—Reconciliation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA to Operating Profit.”

“Adjusted EBITDA Margin” is Adjusted EBITDA divided by Revenue Margin. Our management uses Adjusted EBITDA Margin to measure Adjusted EBITDA generated in proportion to Revenue Margin generated. Adjusted EBITDA Margin provides a comparable Adjusted EBITDA measure for products, whether sold under the agency or principal model. For a description of the agency and principal models, see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis—Principal Consolidated Income Statement Line Items—Revenue—Agency and principal models.”

“Leverage Ratio” means the total amount of outstanding financial indebtedness of the Issuer on a consolidated basis divided by Adjusted EBITDA.

“Net Debt” means total financial liabilities (excluding the Convertible Subordinated Shareholder Bonds) plus accrued interests and overdraft less financing costs and amortizations on debt and cash and cash equivalents. For a discussion of Net Debt, see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis—Liquidity and Capital Resources.”

“Gross Debt” means total financial liabilities (excluding the Convertible Subordinated Shareholder Bonds) plus accrued interests and overdraft less financing costs and amortizations.

“Revenue Margin” means our IFRS revenue less cost of supplies. Our management uses Revenue Margin to provide a measure of our revenue after reflecting the deduction of amounts we pay to our suppliers in connection with the revenue recognition criteria used for products sold under the principal model (gross value basis). Accordingly, Revenue Margin provides a comparable revenue measure for products, whether sold under the agency or principal model. For a description of the agency and principal models, see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis—Principal Consolidated Income Statement Line Items—Revenue—Agency and principal models.”

“Variable Costs” includes all expenses which depend on the number of transactions processed. These include acquisition costs, merchant costs and other costs of a variable nature, as well as personnel costs related to call centers as well as corporate sales personnel. Our management believes the presentation of Variable Costs may be useful to readers to help understand our cost structure and the magnitude of certain costs. We have the ability to reduce certain costs in response to changes affecting the number of transactions processed.

“Fixed Costs” includes IT expenses net of capitalization write-off, personnel expenses which are not Variable Costs, external fees, building rentals and other expenses of fixed nature. Our management believes the presentation of Fixed Costs may be useful to readers to help understand our cost structure and the magnitude of certain costs we have the ability to reduce in response to changes affecting the number of transactions processed.

Bookings, Capital Expenditure, EBITDA, Fixed Costs, Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA Margin, Leverage Ratio, Net Debt, Gross Debt, Revenue Margin, Variable Costs and similar measures are used by different companies for differing purposes and are often calculated in ways that reflect the circumstances of those companies. You should exercise caution in comparing these non-GAAP measures or any similar measures or data as reported by us to similar measures or data as reported by other companies.

In particular, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not measures of performance under IFRS and you should not consider EBITDA or Adjusted EBITDA as an alternative to, among others, (a) operating profit or profit for the period (as determined in accordance with IFRS) as a measure of our operating performance, (b) cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities as a measure of our ability to meet our cash needs or (c) any other measures of performance under generally accepted accounting principles. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA, as well as the other non-GAAP financial measures used in this Offering Memorandum, each have limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider them in isolation, or as a substitute for, or superior to, an analysis of our results as reported under IFRS. We have presented these supplemental non-GAAP measures because we believe that they are useful indicators of our financial performance and our ability to incur and service our indebtedness and can assist analysts, investors and other parties to evaluate our business. We encourage you to evaluate the adjustments made to arrive at EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA, and the limitations for purposes of analysis in excluding them.

The limitations that EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA have as an analytical tool include:

- they do not reflect our cash expenditures or future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;

- they do not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;
- they do not reflect the significant interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary, to service interest or principal payments, on our debts;
- although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will often need to be replaced in the future and EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect any cash requirements that would be required for such replacements;
- some of the exceptional items that we eliminate in calculating Adjusted EBITDA reflect cash payments that were made, or will in the future be made; and
- the fact that other companies in our industry may calculate EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA differently than we do, which limits its usefulness as a comparative measure.

Similarly, Net Debt and Gross Debt are measures presented to enhance the investor's understanding of our indebtedness and our ability to fund our ongoing operations. However, these are non-GAAP measures not determined on the basis of IFRS, or any other internationally accepted accounting principles, and you should not consider these as an alternative to the historical consolidated financial position of the Issuer and its subsidiaries included elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum. Net debt and Gross Debt, as defined by us, may not be comparable to similarly titled measures as presented by other companies due to differences in the way our debt and liquidity non-GAAP measures are calculated.

Certain amounts and percentages included in this Offering Memorandum have been rounded. Accordingly, in certain instances, the sum of the numbers in a column of a table may not exactly equal the total figure for that column. Our financial year ends March 31 in a given year. References in this Offering Memorandum to the "year ended March 31, 2016," "financial year 2016," or similar, are references to a given financial year. References in this Offering Memorandum to "2016," "2015," or similar, refer to the given calendar year ended December 31.

The financial information included in this Offering Memorandum is not intended to comply with the applicable accounting requirements of the Securities Act and the related rules and regulations of the SEC.

Limited Comparability of Historical Summary Financial Information for the Years Ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 and the Change in Our Revenue Recognition Accounting Policy in the Year Ended March 31, 2015

Due to our financial history, certain of our reported financial information included herein needs to be carefully considered, as it is not directly comparable to the financial information reported for the corresponding prior or subsequent years. Our reported financial information for the year ended March 31, 2012, does not include for the full period the results of each of the principal businesses which now form the eDreams ODIGEO Group, as reflected in the financial information included herein for the years ended March 31, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016. In particular the financial information included herein for the year ended March 31, 2012, does not reflect the results of the Opodo business for the period April 1, 2011 through June 30, 2011 (*i.e.* the first quarter of the year ended March 31, 2012), as the Opodo business was acquired and consolidated effective June 30, 2011.

On June 30, 2011, we completed the Opodo Acquisition. From July 1, 2011, Opodo's products, as well as certain definitive-lived technology-based intangible assets, were transferred to us, and the results of operations for the assets of Opodo have been consolidated and reported in our consolidated financial statements from July 1, 2011. Accordingly, our reported financial information for the year ended March 31, 2012, reflects the operations of Opodo only for nine months as it does not include financial information for Opodo in respect of the three months ended June 30, 2011. Furthermore, Opodo acquired a 25% stake in ReallyLateBookings on March 31, 2012, which was not reflected in our financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2012.

For the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, the Core segment includes all Bookings and Revenue Margin attributable to Go Volo irrespective of the location at which the booking was made.

In addition, in March 2015, we changed the accounting principle of revenue recognition from departure date to booking date for our mediation services related to hotels, Dynamic Packages and car transactions. For booking services that can be cancelled, we recognize a provision to cover the possible risk of cancellation over the Bookings recognized with departures after the closing date. For comparability purposes, we retrospectively applied this change in accounting principle to the year ended March 31, 2014. Please refer to Note 3.6—"Comparative information" to our 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding the impact of this restatement. We did not retrospectively apply this change in accounting principle to the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2013. Consequently, certain of the financial figures as of and for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016 presented in this Offering Memorandum may not be directly comparable to the financial figures for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2013.

EXCHANGE RATE AND CURRENCY INFORMATION

The following tables set forth, for the periods set forth below, the high, low, average and period end Bloomberg Composite Rate expressed as U.S. dollars per €1.00. The Bloomberg Composite Rate is a “best market” calculation, in which, at any point in time, the bid rate is equal to the highest bid rate of all contributing bank indications and the ask rate is set to the lowest ask rate offered by these banks. The Bloomberg Composite Rate is a mid-value rate between the applied highest bid rate and the lowest ask rate. The rates may differ from the actual rates used in the preparation of our Q1 2017 Interim Report, our Consolidated Financial Statements and other financial information appearing in this Offering Memorandum. We make no representation that the U.S. dollar amounts referred to below could have been or could, in the future, be converted into euro at any particular rate, if at all.

The average rate for a year means the average of the Bloomberg Composite Rates on the last day of each month during a year. The average rate for a month or for any shorter period, means the average of the daily Bloomberg Composite Rates during that month, or shorter period, as the case may be.

The Bloomberg Composite Rate of the Euro on September 20, 2016, was \$1.1165 per €1.00.

	U.S. dollars per €1.00			
	High	Low	Average ⁽¹⁾	Period end
2013	1.3804	1.2722	1.3283	1.3789
2014	1.3925	1.2100	1.3283	1.2100
2015	1.2010	1.0492	1.1096	1.0866
	High	Low	Average ⁽²⁾	Period end
March 2016	1.1381	1.0853	1.1135	1.1381
April 2016	1.1440	1.1223	1.1344	1.1440
May 2016	1.1527	1.1134	1.1306	1.1139
June 2016	1.1399	1.1038	1.1238	1.1073
July 2016	1.1157	1.0967	1.1061	1.1157
August 2016	1.1330	1.1077	1.1206	1.1158
September 2016 (through September 20, 2016)	1.1254	1.1153	1.1208	1.1165

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

(2) The average of the exchange rates on each business day during the relevant period.

SUMMARY

Business Overview

We are a leading online travel company with a presence in 44 countries. With more than 17 million customers served in the year ended March 31, 2016, we are a worldwide leader in supplying flight mediation services, which is our principal business. We also supply our customers with non-flight mediation services, such as hotel bookings, Dynamic Packages (which are dynamically priced packages consisting of a flight product and a hotel booking that travelers customize based on their individual specifications by combining select products from different travel suppliers through us), car rentals, vacation packages, travel insurance and other ancillary travel-related services and products.

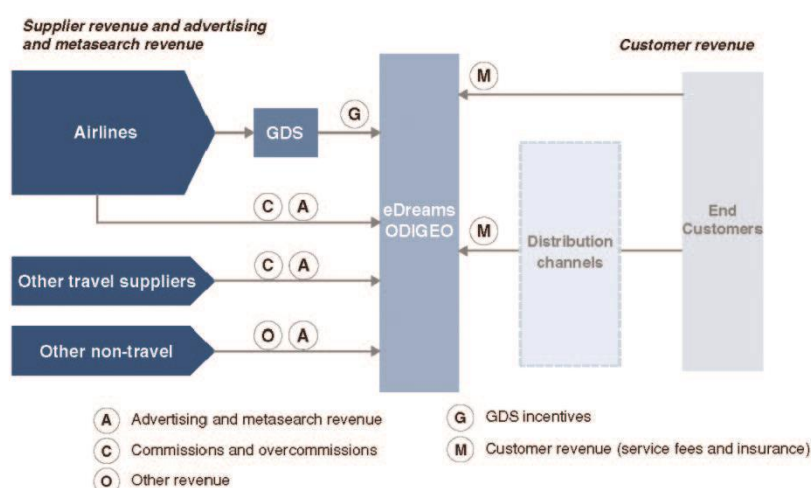
Our products are distributed through a variety of channels including our online booking platform (desktop and mobile websites and mobile apps) and via our call centers, as well as indirectly through metasearch websites, white-label distribution partners and other travel agencies. Following the acquisition of Liligo in October 2013, we also offer our products through its proprietary metasearch website which is active in more than 10 countries.

We derive the substantial majority of our revenue and profit from the supply of flight and non-flight products for the European leisure market where we have a leading market presence. As of May 2016, based on Amadeus data, we believe we were the largest online flight retailer by number of Bookings in France, Germany, Spain, Italy and Portugal and the second largest in the United Kingdom, Switzerland and the Nordics. Outside of Europe, we have an expanding presence in a number of large countries, including the United States, Argentina, Australia, Mexico, Japan, the United Arab Emirates and Brazil.

We use innovative technology and our relationships with suppliers, product know-how and marketing expertise to attract and allow customers to research, plan and book a broad range of travel products. We make our offers accessible to a broad range of customers, including leisure and corporate travelers, offline travel agents and white label distribution partners.

We own and operate a strong portfolio of consumer brands consisting mainly of eDreams, Opodo, GoVoyages, Travellink and Liligo. Our brands are generally ranked first or second among flight OTAs in their main markets (source: SimilarWeb). Through our brands, we have historically focused on the flight sector of the travel market. We believe the strength of our brands, quality of our services, our user-friendly website experience, our focus on our customers and the efficiency of our marketing programs have enabled us to build significant brand awareness in the European flight sector. We have historically leveraged, and expect to continue to leverage, our strength in flight travel to expand our presence in non-flight travel sectors, such as hotels and packages.

For the twelve months ended June 30, 2016, our businesses generated 11.0 million Bookings and generated Revenue Margin of €473.7 million and Adjusted EBITDA of €102.5 million, compared to 10.7 million Bookings, €463.3 million of Revenue Margin and €95.8 million of Adjusted EBITDA in the year ended March 31, 2016.

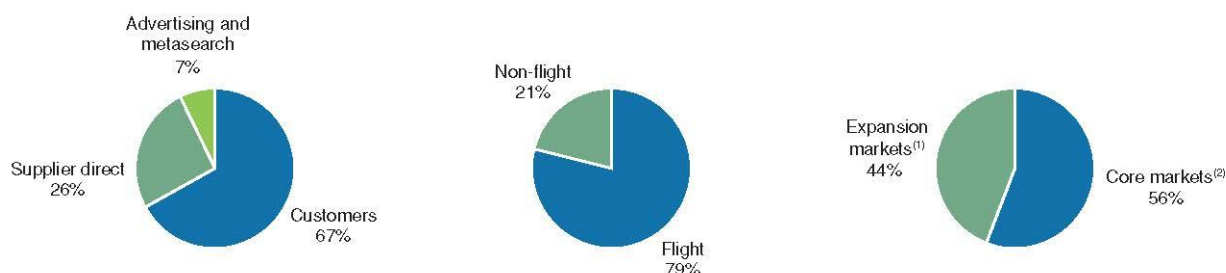


The substantial majority of our revenue is generated from our customers. Customer revenue is earned through service fees and in specific cases, markups as well as insurance revenue and other fees. We also generate revenue from our various suppliers linked to the volume of supplies mediated by us, such as commission and overcommissions (which are commissions based on the year-end achievement of pre-defined targets), payments from travel suppliers, GDS incentive fees based on the volume of Bookings mediated by us through GDSs, commissions we receive from partners

under white label arrangements and transactions, incentives we receive from payment processors and charges on toll calls.

Our revenue also comprises revenue from certain other ancillary sources, such as advertising on our websites and revenue from our metasearch activities. Our metasearch activities generate revenue through cost-per-search arrangements, where we earn a fee for each user searching on one of our metasearch websites and “clicking out” to a third party’s website by following a link displayed in one of our metasearch websites, and cost-per-action arrangements, where we earn a fee for each user “clicking out” to a third party’s website by following a link displayed in one of our metasearch websites who subsequently makes a booking on such third party’s website.

The following charts present breakdowns of our Revenue Margin by revenue stream, product and geography for the twelve months ended June 30, 2016.



(1) The Expansion markets comprise our operations in Germany, the United Kingdom and the other countries in which we operate, including, among others, the Nordics and countries outside Europe.

(2) The Core markets comprise our operations in France, Spain and Italy.

Our Strengths

We believe that our key competitive strengths include the following.

Large, fragmented market with attractive long-term secular growth trends

We believe we operate in a market with strong fundamentals and attractive characteristics. Online leisure travel is the largest eCommerce category, estimated to be almost three times the size of apparel in 2015, based on spending according to IDC, Worldwide New Media Market Model, 2Q16. According to PhoCusWright data, the European online travel market was projected to have reached €125 billion in 2015 (2013–2015E CAGR of 11%). The European online travel market is expected to continue growing reaching €146 billion in 2017 (2015E–2017E CAGR of 8%). The key drivers for the online market growth include:

- general improvements in macro economic conditions across Europe and worldwide, and increases in air travel passenger numbers, which increased at an average rate of 1.7 times global GDP (as measured by the World Bank in constant U.S. dollars) growth over the last ten years; furthermore, this rate has further increased to an average of 1.9 times global GDP growth over the last five years;
- increasing online travel penetration in all geographies, with online travel penetration in Europe expected to increase from 47% in 2015 to 52% in 2017 (according to PhoCusWright);
- increasing bookings through mobile devices in Europe (according to PhoCusWright), a trend on which we seek to capitalize as the amount of mobile bookings relative to our total bookings exceeds the industry average, with 24% of our Flight bookings done via mobile device in the year ended March 31, 2016; and
- growing share of OTAs with global scale driven by their ability to offer customers value added services including a larger inventory, more attractive prices (due to greater ability to receive favorable terms from suppliers), ability to create customary solutions (such as multi-leg journeys with different airlines), ability to offer complex products (such as Dynamic Packages) and greater scope to invest to improve customer service and product offerings. According to PhoCusWright, 74% of the total OTA gross bookings in 2015 were generated by global OTAs. In 2017, the market share of global OTAs is expected to increase to 77%.

In addition, unlike other mature markets, such as the United States, the European flight market is characterized by a large number of airlines and a large amount of international travel, representing 82% of all air passengers in 2014 (compared to only 13% in the United States). Few airlines have sufficient network density and brand recognition across

all European countries, and so are more in need of distribution partners outside their home markets; the top 4 airlines in Europe (out of circa 200 airlines) have a combined market share of 29%, whereas the top 4 airlines in the United States (out of circa 60 airlines) have a combined market share of 75%.

By helping consumers navigate this complexity, online travel distributors add value for airlines (by providing greater access to consumers outside of their home markets), GDS and aggregators (by providing access to consumers) and to consumers (by enabling more convenient access to broader attractively priced inventory than would otherwise be available), and this allows us to earn, in most of our transactions, commissions or fees both from the supplier and consumer of the flight products we distribute. We believe that having developed technology and a business designed to manage the complexity and fragmentation of the European flight market provides us with a strong base for expansion to other markets.

Leading player in the online leisure flight sector and a category leader with unrivalled inventory scale and brand recognition in Europe

We are a leading player in the online distribution of airline passenger flights, which represents the largest segment within online travel, with 43% of total online travel bookings in Europe in 2015, according to PhoCusWright. We have a global footprint with operations in 44 countries with a particularly strong presence in Europe, and we are present in 14 of the largest 15 online travel markets in the world, as identified by PhoCusWright based on gross bookings in 2013. As of May 2016, based on Amadeus data, we were the largest online flight retailer in France, Germany, Spain, Italy and Portugal and the second largest in the United Kingdom, Switzerland and the Nordics.

We have an extensive flight inventory that allows us to offer customers customized itineraries for flights anywhere in the world often with multiple airlines, routes and multi-leg journey options at attractive prices. As of June 30, 2016, we provided customers with the option to book tickets for flights, including from full service-carriers, low-cost carriers and charter flights, on more than 450 airlines worldwide. Based on Amadeus data, we estimate that we are the number one provider of flights in Europe.

Our global scale and category leadership reinforces our strong brand recognition and high levels of incoming traffic. We reached approximately 750 million monthly searches on our OTA websites (including users and third-party metasearch) and served more than 17 million customers in the year ended March 31, 2016. We believe that our main brands (eDreams, Opodo, GoVoyages, Travellink, and Liligo) rank consistently among the most searched and highest rated online flight travel brands in Europe and worldwide (based on search engine recognition metrics and traffic generation). Our powerful brand recognition attracts a high volume of “free traffic” to our websites, which delivers stronger margins for us as the customer acquisition costs are lower. In addition, our multi-brand approach provides us with multiple avenues for customer acquisition and greater presence for searches conducted by customers on search engines or metasearch operators.

We believe that our scale and focus on flight mediation services, together with our ability to direct business towards different trading partners, allow us to negotiate favorable economic terms with, and grant us good access to inventory from, our travel suppliers, non-travel suppliers and other distribution channels. Efficiencies of scale and resource utilization enable us to fund larger marketing and technology investments that are beneficial to us as we seek to maintain our global leadership and unrivalled inventory scale within Europe.

Scalable state-of-the-art technology platform and strong proprietary flight engine

We have invested extensively in flight technology for over 15 years and now have a highly advanced and complex technology platform that we have developed internally and is proprietary to us. We have substantially completed the development of our “One Platform,” which is our common booking and inventory platform, for our flight booking engine (with the exception of our Travellink brand). The development of our One Platform conferred two principal benefits. Firstly, it improved product quality, as it gave each of our websites access to the entire eDreams ODIGEO inventory, including Direct Connect technology (allowing us to either connect customers directly to an airline’s proprietary inventory platform that we can access under a formal agreement or facilitate bookings via an airline’s public access website, in each case without the intermediation of a GDS) and net fares technology, offering customers an attractive product choice. Secondly, by centralizing our platforms, we freed up IT resources that can be used to focus on the development of new technological features and innovations, which can now be simultaneously deployed to all our customers, greatly enhancing the scalability and returns of our research and development investments. We believe these innovations are critical to drive lower prices, higher growth and customer engagement.

Our sophisticated technology enables us to offer a wide variety of proprietary services, including through supplier connectivity, Direct Connect technology, and dedicated hosting solutions for other travel suppliers and white label distribution partners. Our technology allows us to conduct up to 80 million supplier searches per day and includes proprietary applications that perform real-time “crawling” of a variety of databases, enabling us to dynamically price air

tickets, combine competitively priced services and combine fares. This allows us to create unique fare combinations and lower overall all-in prices to customers, which is important to attract more customers. Our technology enables customers to access and book our flight and non-flight mediation services offering through a variety of means, including through our websites and mobile applications with effective and easy-to-use interfaces.

We believe that most of our competitors do not have the breadth of flight and non-flight mediation services that we are able to offer as a result of our technology, and that our inventory scale is unmatched within Europe.

We believe that we have a scalable state-of-the-art technology platform with physical infrastructure and processes that enable us to sustain our plans for future growth, and are capable of being adapted and extended rapidly to address new business opportunities. In particular, our proprietary technology has supported, and we expect will continue to support, our international expansion strategy.

Superior technology and scale provide a large and unique data set used for business intelligence and revenue management

Our technology combined with our high levels of incoming traffic provide us with a large and unique data set used for business intelligence, revenue management and costs optimization.

Our technology allows us to test the offers available on our websites on an ongoing basis, which tests involve a number of variables such as price, availability and inventory combinations from different suppliers. We estimate that our technology is able to carry out approximately 3,600 tests simultaneously on our websites. In addition, our technology enables us to dynamically set our service fees in a sophisticated and adaptable manner, with an estimated average of 7 billion pricing elements reviewed per hour. The all-in price is the key decision factor for travelers when making a travel booking, particularly a flight, and through the continued enhancement of our sophisticated algorithm-driven platforms and data-mining software, which are part of the One Platform, we believe we are able to maintain our pricing advantage in offering low overall itinerary costs to customers. We operate dynamic pricing for each of our products in order to maximize our revenue margin so that we can set optimum service fees and benefit from higher margin generation. We have invested significant technological resources in the past to refine the service fees we can charge to customers in each transaction, by measuring and adjusting our offer to each customer's perceived price elasticity. We have similarly developed strong technology components geared at optimizing our margins for our services distributed through metasearch companies and other online distribution partners. We continue investing in such margin maximization technology to maintain our innovative edge. This is reflected in our ability to optimize our revenue margin, which grew by 9% year-on-year in the three months ended June 30, 2016.

Our technology also provides us with instantaneous detailed data on customer acquisition costs for each single Booking, helping us to optimize the cost of customer acquisition across various channels, including search engines, metasearch and mobile among others. The success of our channel optimization capabilities is reflected in our ability to reduce our Variable Costs per Booking, which decreased by 9% year-on-year in the three months ended March 31, 2016 and by 10% in the three months ended June 30, 2016.

As a result, we have been able to benefit from the double positive effect of maximizing our revenue margin and being more efficient on our variable costs, resulting in an increase in Adjusted EBITDA in the three months ended March 31, 2016, by 18% year-on-year and by 30% in the three months ended June 30, 2016.

Furthermore, we gather a large data set on customer preferences through the use of our CRM system which enables us to gather information about customers who have made enquiries or booked with us before, such as customer segmentation and information regarding the likes and dislikes of our customers.

Increasingly diversified revenue streams with track record of profitable growth

We believe that our focus on revenue stream diversification makes us competitive among online travel companies and improves the resilience of our operations. While we continue to focus on service fees (which is the total difference between the price at which we source a product and sell that product to a customer, which difference includes, among other components, any markup to the price at which we source a product and fees that we charge customers in connection with a Booking) as an important source of revenue, we have invested in technology to diversify our sources of revenue for each user and Booking, which are various and include:

- Diversification of customer revenues on a range of flight products (including network, low-cost carriers and charter and Direct Connect technology) and non-flight products (such as Dynamic Packages), as well as insurance related to these products.

- Supplier revenues, including in the form of GDS incentive payments, commissions and over-commissions from airlines, white label sourcing partners, hotel operators, tour operators and other providers of travel products, as well as payment processors and insurance companies.
- Advertising and metasearch as non-transactional revenue stream through which we believe we can grow our business. Metasearch revenue is not directly booking-related (it is based on revenue per search and per click-out basis) and the monetization of non-booking traffic complements the core revenue generation streams of our largest brands. Following the acquisition of Liligo in October 2013, we experienced a substantial increase in advertising and metasearch revenue. In the year ended March 31, 2016, our advertising and meta click-outs revenues increased by €8.5 million to €31.6 million, a growth rate of 37% compared to the year ended March 31, 2015, and representing 7% of our revenues for the year ended March 31, 2016.

We believe that we are well-positioned to remain competitive in light of competition from metasearch companies due to the metasearch capabilities of our strong and growing meta brand Liligo. With Liligo as one of our brands, we are capable of offering a pure metasearch or pure OTA product or a mix of both. We believe that our technology goes deeper in the value chain and is more sophisticated than pure metasearch technology, which we believe makes us a partner of choice to supply technology and products to metasearch companies seeking strategic partnerships with OTAs to generate transaction-based revenue.

We are also not dependent on supplier revenue, and 67% of our Revenue Margin in the year ended March 31, 2016, was generated from our customers. A flight transaction can generate up to eleven revenue streams for us (for a discussion, see “—Business Model and Revenue Sources” below). We believe this is an advantage because most of our competitors do not have the know-how or have not invested in the multiplication of revenue sources in recent years.

Highly cash-flow generative operations and prudent liquidity management

We have long history and track record of strong free cash flow generation. We continue to operate with strong profitability relative to most online travel companies and prudent liquidity management compared to other European-headquartered eCommerce companies, as measured by Adjusted EBITDA Margin, largely due to our scale, our technology infrastructure and successful customer acquisition strategies. We also benefit from (i) flexible business model characterized by a high degree of variable costs (81% of total for the year ended March 31, 2016); (ii) a structurally negative working capital as we collect payments from clients on the point of booking before we pay our suppliers, and (iii) a disciplined capital expenditure strategy (average capital expenditures over the last five years of 6% of Revenue Margin, broadly aligned to our main competitors). As a result of our strong profitability and limited operating cash outflows, our cash conversion before tax and debt service has been high in the past and has increased even further more recently following the successful implementation of our management team’s recent strategic initiatives, and enabled us to repurchase €30 million principal amount of our 2018 Notes in April 2016. We have experienced a strong operating free cash flow conversion (defined as (Adjusted EBITDA–Capital Expenditures)/Adjusted EBITDA) of 69% in the year ended March 31, 2016 (for this ratio, Capital Expenditures excludes any financial investment (€1.0 million)) and 61% for the year ended March 31, 2015 (€0.2 million of inflow related to financial investment mainly related to loans to the parent company, eDreams ODIGEO).

Finally, we are highly focused on prudent cash and liquidity management and we tend to operate the business with high levels of available liquidity.

Strong, experienced management team with proven track record

Our strong management team has significant leadership experience with diverse industry expertise, which provides us with deep know-how and a strong basis to transform innovative ideas into technological products to be offered through our platform across markets and a superior visibility of market trends. On January 26, 2015, the Board of Directors announced the appointment of Dana Dunne as new Chief Executive Officer. Since his appointment, the new CEO has reshaped the entire organization, established a leaner management team, driven a new product strategy and started to implement a number of operational measures that have driven growth and strengthened eDreams ODIGEO’s business model. These initiatives have significantly improved our product mix focusing on lower-cost channels and customer retention, increased focus on mobile, enhanced end-to-end customer experience, significantly improved our sales approach and established a focus on profitability and capital allocation thereby enhancing our competitive positioning and financial profile.

As a result of these strategic and operational initiatives, we believe we have improved our market share, profitability and cash flow generation. For instance, our Adjusted EBITDA has increased year-on-year in each quarter over the last five consecutive quarters by 1% in the first and second quarter of the year ended March 31, 2016, 6% in the

third quarter of the year ended March 31, 2016, 14% in the fourth quarter of the year ended March 31, 2016, and 30% in the three months ended June 30, 2016.

Dana Dunne has vast experience in managing large, complex multinational companies and teams, strong operational and analytical skills, and broad industry experience gained through positions at McKinsey, as chief executive officer of AOL Europe and as chief commercial officer at EasyJet. David Elízaga, the Chief Financial Officer, brings complementary functional knowledge and significant capital markets experience with over €2 billion raised in several debt and equity market transactions including the initial public offering of Codere S.A. The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are aided by a broad base of experienced senior managers and skilled personnel with expertise across multiple disciplines and geographies, particularly our information technology and systems, marketing, pricing, retail, finance and supplier relations professionals and country directors.

Our Strategy

Building on our strengths discussed above, we plan to evolve our business model along the following six pillars, as laid out in the year ended March 31, 2015, to optimize near-term performance and to rebuild our growth trajectory in the medium-term while maintaining focus on profitability, cash flow and prudent cash and liquidity management.

Optimizing our traffic source by reassessing the channel mix, focusing on lower-cost channels and customer retention

We intend to continue to optimize our different marketing and distribution channels, including online and offline channels, comprising search engines, metasearch, direct traffic and CRM, as well as white label distribution and XML arrangements and business-to-business for offline players.

In recent years, our expenditures to maintain our brands' value have been steadily increasing due to a variety of factors, including increased competition from OTAs and changes to search algorithms. Search algorithms determine the placement and display of results of a consumer's search and affect our ability to generate traffic to our websites.

The increased competition and changes in search algorithms, in particular a change in the Google search algorithms in 2014 that favored airlines over OTAs, have required us to increase our spending on travel related search engine keywords to generate equivalent effect compared to before the change at Google. In the year ended March 31, 2016, we have therefore actively reduced our dependence on paid searches, which are typically more expensive than other channels, and we intend to further focus our distribution channel mix towards lower-cost channels, while strengthening our value proposition and building customer loyalty.

We intend to further strengthen our relationship with customers, in particular through strong delivery services by ensuring customer needs are met online, and when not, rapid offline resolution is provided. We will also continue investing in our technology components geared at optimizing our margins for our services distributed through metasearch companies and other online distribution partners. Furthermore, we seek to enhance the recognition of our brands, websites and applications through increased efforts in online and offline advertising. In addition, we plan to further develop the CRM channel through a new platform. We believe CRM gives us the tools to properly communicate and service our customers and secure future business through increased conversion of our traffic and repeat purchases, while incurring limited additional costs.

By reassessing our traffic channel mix, focusing on lower-cost channels and customer retention, we seek to maintain our current strong levels of traffic and to further optimize our traffic source.

Increasing our focus on mobile bookings

Over the past few years, mobile devices, including smartphones and tablets, have become an increasingly important channel for customers to search for travel information and make travel bookings, and we expect this trend to continue. According to the European Online Travel Overview Eleventh Edition (PhoCusWright, January 2016), 17% of OTA bookings were made via mobile in Europe in 2015 (estimated), with countries like the U.K. reaching up to 26% of OTA bookings via mobile estimated in 2015. According to the same source, it is estimated that 21% of OTA bookings will be made via mobile in 2016. In recent years, we have experienced significant increases in the Bookings made via mobile devices. In the three months ended March 31, 2016, quarterly Flight mobile Bookings have increased by 50% year-on-year.

We believe that mobile bookings continue to represent an opportunity for growth. As part of our strategy to optimize near-term performance, we intend to leverage this change in consumer behavior by focusing on delivering leading mobile experiences across our customers' journey benefiting from our user-friendly sites and mobile apps. Our applications have been downloaded more than 6 million times and they rank in top positions of the travel section across the dominant apps stores in markets like Spain, Italy and France.

We seek to continuously develop new mobile applications and to launch updated and optimized versions of our existing applications. One clear example is the recent launch of the free flight notifications feature and in-app travel guides, two new features that will enhance the end-to-end travel experience. The flight notifications feature is now available on 90% of the scheduled passenger flights worldwide and tracks more than 90,000 flights per day. Using intelligent push notifications, customers can now also receive relevant and personalized travel updates in real time. Travelers will be notified of any flight delays, cancellations and diversions as well as gate announcements and baggage claim areas. This service is available free on mobile apps for Android and iOS devices to all customers who have booked a trip with eDreams, Opodo or GoVoyages, and are logged in. The updated mobile apps also feature complimentary travel guides for customers that have booked their flights through the apps, including essential city information, top restaurants, attractions, bars and nightlife, as well as romantic ideas and travel tips for over 500 destinations.

Increasing our engagement and relationship with our customers through enhanced end-to-end customer experience

We believe that, in addition to our competitive all-in prices, effective and simple customer interaction with our sites, as well as strong pre-booking and after-booking customer service, are key to increasing our engagement with our customers. This in turn should increase the attractiveness of our brands, reduce our customer acquisition costs and improve our overall profitability through increases in traffic, improved cross-selling opportunities and repeat purchases.

Consumers are becoming increasingly experienced users of the Internet and mobile applications, leading to more “do-it-yourself” searches where the consumer compares various travel options on his or her own. As a result, consumers have become more experienced and sensitive to fee differences. To address this change in consumer behavior and to optimize near-term performance, we intend to strengthen customer retention by improving service delivery and enhancing customer experience across the end-to-end customer journey. We seek to enhance the customer experience through simplifying the user interface, unifying the experience across sites and enhancing our websites’ performance. We seek to ensure customer needs are adequately met online, and when not, that rapid offline resolution is provided.

By retaining and further enhancing end-to-end customer experience and improving retention with a focus on customer service, we seek to increase our customer traffic conversion. We believe that a relatively small increase in customer traffic conversion can have a significant positive effect on net revenue. One way in which we have improved our customer traffic conversion in recent months is through significantly reducing the page load time on several of our websites, leading to reduced bounce rates and thereby improving overall conversion.

Furthermore, we plan to continue our focus on offering value-add mediation services to our customers, with an increased focus on innovative product offerings in the medium-term, to attract additional users. We expect that a further enhancements to the flexibility of our product offering, while providing a superior buying experience, will in turn increase brand loyalty and propensity to buy our products again in the future. See also “—Delivery of value-add products and services” below.

Maintaining a lean and nimble business model, increasing our ability to adapt to industry dynamics and enhancing product quality

We intend to maintain a lean and nimble business model, increase our ability to adapt to industry dynamics and in particular to improve product quality.

As part of our cost optimization efforts, we seek to continue to optimize our booking process using our technology that enables us to complete a high percentage of transactions with a low level of human intervention and a high level of automation, thereby reducing the average cost per transaction.

We also plan to further optimize our call centers operations as part of our cost optimization strategy. We have lowered our call center cost-per-action significantly in recent years. In the last six months of the year ended March 31, 2015, we closed our call centers in Leicester and Paris and moved a large part of those call center services to our call center in Barcelona and outsourced basic call service functions. This has been put in place with a focus on maintaining service quality. In addition to streamlining our call center operations, we intend to continue to focus on reducing the need for customers to call in the first place to further reduce our call services related expenses. We expect to further invest in our call services to improve their productivity and their customer interaction. Furthermore, with our continued focus on enhancing overall end-to-end customer experience and improving retention with a focus on customer service, we seek to ensure that our customers become repeat customers with the view to decrease our marketing spend per Booking.

These initiatives have already started to yield results. In the year ended March 31, 2016, we experienced the positive impact of our assessment of booking flow with a decrease of 7% in non-acquisition variable costs per Booking compared to the year ended March 31, 2015. We intend to generate further efficiency gains to improve our cost base.

As part of our efforts to increase our ability to adapt to industry dynamics, we plan to continue to focus on strengthening our technology platform and operational processes and capabilities, which are important drivers of growth for our business. Our One Platform enables us to create features for all of our brands and most of our markets in a centralized and cost-efficient manner and present those on all websites and devices simultaneously. The unification of different front-ends completed during the year ended March 31, 2015, including for desktop and mobile web applications, allows us to further simplify and accelerate innovation for flights and dynamic packages.

Increasing our revenue diversification

We plan to further diversify our revenue streams by offering value add products and services, by continuing to expand our international presence, as well as by further expanding our non-transactional revenue sources, particularly advertising and meta click-out revenue.

Delivery of value-add products and services

We intend to further diversify our revenue streams and capture growth opportunities in non-flight travel, including hotels, rental cars, Dynamic Packages, insurance, advertising sales, metasearch, and, in the future, potentially in-destination services.

Over time, we have invested in technology to multiply our sources of revenue for each user and booking, which are various and include customer revenues, supplier revenues and advertising and metasearch revenues. To increase our long-term growth rate, we plan to further enhance our revenue stream mix building on our strong flights core by focusing on delivering value add services for customers, growing ancillaries offerings (both flight and non-flight) and continuing to grow Dynamic Package offerings. Further, we are evaluating our packaged tour business in order to assess our offering and, following recent underperformance in the business, we expect to undertake actions in respect of this business in the second half of the year ending March 31, 2017. We plan to focus on delivering value add services that increase our customers' basket size while enhancing their customer experience. We believe that a relatively small increase in basket

size can yield a significant increase in net revenue. By leveraging on our strong brands, we will be able to offer ancillary products to our customers.

We believe that our strategy of leveraging our scale in the flight segment to cross-sell non-flight mediation services will allow us to acquire non-flight travel customers at significantly reduced costs. We intend to continue to increase the revenues we generate from non-flight mediation services by partnering with non-flight category leaders to source non-flight services. For example, we have non-exclusive “white label” agreements with leading providers of hotel and car rental booking platforms, which allows us to offer our customers hotel and car rental inventory offered by these sourcing partners directly through our own websites and with our branding. By sourcing from such white label partners, we have improved attachment rates of non-flight mediation services such as hotels and car rentals and related insurance over the last two years.

Dynamic Packages are an important product in our growth strategy because we believe that our superior flight platform gives us a competitive advantage compared to other players with respect to such packaged products given flights are typically the first product customers consider in travel planning, enabling us to cross-sell hotels. As a result, we intend to continue developing this product in our primary business in which we will manage all aspects of the transaction with proprietary technology. The unification of Dynamic Packages into a single improved technology platform is a principal project over the next year.

To further enhance our growth trajectory in the medium term, we intend to focus on expanding and further diversifying our supplier relationships in order to strengthen and expand our wide range of products and services. As part of this strategy, we seek to maintain and strengthen diversified and long-term strategic relationships with travel suppliers, GDS partners and other travel intermediaries.

Expanding our business in the Expansion markets

We are focused on making our flight and non-flight mediation services more broadly accessible and seek to further expand our business in the Expansion markets to diversify our revenue streams and reduce the risk of single market shocks, and to reduce the level of overall competitive pressure.

Although our revenues are currently principally generated in Europe, we have been broadening our business and product offerings outside of Europe in a number of large countries in which we have been growing rapidly, such as India, Australia, Brazil, Mexico, the United States and Canada as well as other countries in South America, Africa and Asia, where we are generally experiencing strong growth and market share gains. Our operations in our Expansion segment (which we define as our markets other than France, Spain and Italy) are already an important and growing part of our business and increasingly contribute positively to our Revenue Margin. Our Revenue Margin from our Expansion segment grew by 16% in the year ended March 31, 2016, compared to last year. In the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, our Expansion segment represented 45% and 41% of our Revenue Margin, respectively.

We believe that expanding and further customizing our services in less established travel markets characterized by higher growth potential and lower online travel penetration provides upside opportunities. We believe that our developed technology and a business designed to manage the changing dynamics of the online travel industry and consumer preferences, provides us with a strong base for expansion to other markets. Prior to entry, we carefully analyze new market opportunities by considering factors such as market size, penetration of online access, competitive landscape, economic growth potential, and the legal and regulatory framework, among others. When we enter a new market, we seek to be profitable (measured as Revenue Margin earned less variable costs) in that market within twelve months of operations.

Expanding our non-transactional revenue sources

We are focused on expanding our non-transactional revenue sources, and have been successful at increasing our advertising revenues, with non-transactional Revenue Margin seeing substantial year-on-year growth in the year ended March 31, 2016.

We believe that advertising and metasearch is a non-transactional revenue stream through which we can grow our business. We intend to continue to optimize these non-transactional revenue streams, including through further development of our strong and growing Liligo brand. Liligo is the number one metasearch engine in France and currently operates in 15 countries and processes approximately 117 million metasearches per year and we plan to expand its operations to certain other jurisdictions where our other brands operate, drawing on our knowledge and experience in those jurisdictions. In the year ended March 31, 2016, advertising and meta click-out revenue increased by 37% compared to the year ended March 31, 2015.

Building a passionate and empowered organization that will drive long-term success through strengthening culture and talent

We have a strong management team with diverse industry expertise, which are aided by a broad base of experienced senior managers and skilled personnel. With 73% of our employees aged 40 years or less, our team is young and dynamic. We intend to continue to focus on building a passionate and empowered organization that will drive long-term success. We plan to do so through further strengthening our culture and talent, by continuing our focus on creating a strong innovative corporate culture with a common set of values that fuel employees' dedication, passion for innovation and motivation to achieve results. We seek to hire the best talent and our employees come from over 50 different countries. We have a strong performance-driven culture, which enabled us to drive growth over the past year. We also focus on motivation within our organization through aligning incentives of employees with the long-term success of our business. Substantially all of our employees have performance-based bonuses and targets. In addition, we will concentrate on retaining and attracting qualified and talented employees, as well as updating their skills as the technological demand of the industry changes in order to continue to offer new and innovative flight and non-flight mediation services and to support the success of our operations.

Maintain focus on profitability, cash flow and prudent cash and liquidity management

Our business is highly cash flow generative and we aim to improve our cash flow generation going forward. To achieve this goal we aim to place significant management emphasis on profitability, efficient capital spending and working capital management. We believe that our current technology structure and sales network generate substantial free cash flow and that they provide us with a platform to roll out new products and translate into profitability and cash flow generation. We will continue to carefully assess the potential for earnings, cash flow stability and growth when we evaluate the performance of our business and new investment opportunities and we will continue to seek to reduce costs through cost savings initiatives and a proactive channel strategy. For instance, over the last three quarters we have been able to reduce variable costs per Booking from an average of €30.3 per Booking to €27.5 per Booking or by 9%. We expect to continue this trend of cost control to improve our cash flow generation and reduce our leverage.

Outlook

Our focus for the year ending March 31, 2017, will be on improving profitability and investing in the long term sustainability of the business. We aim to invest in areas that will reinforce our long-term sustainability and are in the best interest of the customer, even if it this would result in a trade-off between short-term and long-term results. We also intend to reduce our activity in areas in which we are not as profitable and that are not as strategic to our long-term success.

On phasing, we expect a strong first half of the year ending March 31, 2017, that we expect will underpin most of the growth we expect for the financial year. This will allow us to accelerate the investments in the transformation of the business in the second half of the year ending March 31, 2017, leading to an expected lower second half.

For the year ending March 31, 2017, we have set annual targets as follows:

- Bookings in excess of 10.7 million;
- Revenue Margin in excess of €463 million; and
- Adjusted EBITDA of €105 million (plus or minus €2 million), representing approximately 10% growth.

Our ability to achieve the financial targets and objectives set out above is subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond our control, and our financial targets and objectives have been developed based upon assumptions with respect to future business decisions and conditions that are subject to change. As a result, our actual results may vary from the financial targets and objectives set out above, and those variations may be material. Many of these business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies are described under "Risk Factors." We do not undertake to publish revised financial targets and objectives to reflect events or circumstances existing or arising after the date of the Offering Memorandum or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events or circumstances. See also "Forward-Looking statements" for further information.

The Refinancing

On the Issue Date, we issued Notes in an aggregate principal amount of €435.0 million.

Geo Debt Finance and Geo Travel Finance intend to redeem or satisfy and discharge the 2018 Notes and 2019 Notes, respectively, in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in the indenture governing the 2018 Notes and 2019 Notes, as applicable.

We will use a portion of the proceeds from the offering of the Notes, together with cash on balance sheet, to fund the redemption of the 2018 Notes and the 2019 Notes that remain outstanding, and to pay any commissions, fees and expenses (including early redemption premia), estimated at approximately €23.0 million, in connection with the Refinancing Transactions. See “Use of Proceeds” and “Capitalization.”

Sources and Uses

The estimated sources and uses of the funds in connection with the Refinancing Transactions are shown in the table below, assuming that the Refinancing Transactions were completed as of June 30, 2016. Actual amounts are subject to adjustments and may vary from estimated amounts depending on several factors, including accrued and unpaid interests, estimated costs, fees and expenses (including redemption premium).

Sources	(€ millions)	Uses	(€ millions)
Notes offered hereby ⁽¹⁾	426.7	Refinancing of 2018 Notes ⁽²⁾ ..	295.0
		Refinancing of 2019 Notes ⁽³⁾ ..	129.0
		Accrued interests ⁽⁴⁾	11.4
Cash on balance sheet	31.7	Estimated transaction costs ⁽⁵⁾ ..	23.0
Total	458.4	Total	458.4

(1) Represents the aggregate principal amount of Notes offered hereby net of original issue discount.

(2) Represents the nominal value of €295.0 million aggregate principal amount of outstanding 2018 Notes, excluding amortized debt issuance costs. In April 2016, Geo Debt Finance repurchased and cancelled €30.0 million aggregate principal amount of the 2018 Notes.

(3) Represents the nominal value of €129.0 million aggregate principal amount of outstanding 2019 Notes, excluding amortized debt issuance costs. In 2014, Geo Travel Finance repurchased and cancelled €46.0 million aggregate principal amount of the 2019 Notes.

(4) Represents €11.4 million of accrued and unpaid interest on the outstanding 2018 Notes and 2019 Notes as of June 30, 2016.

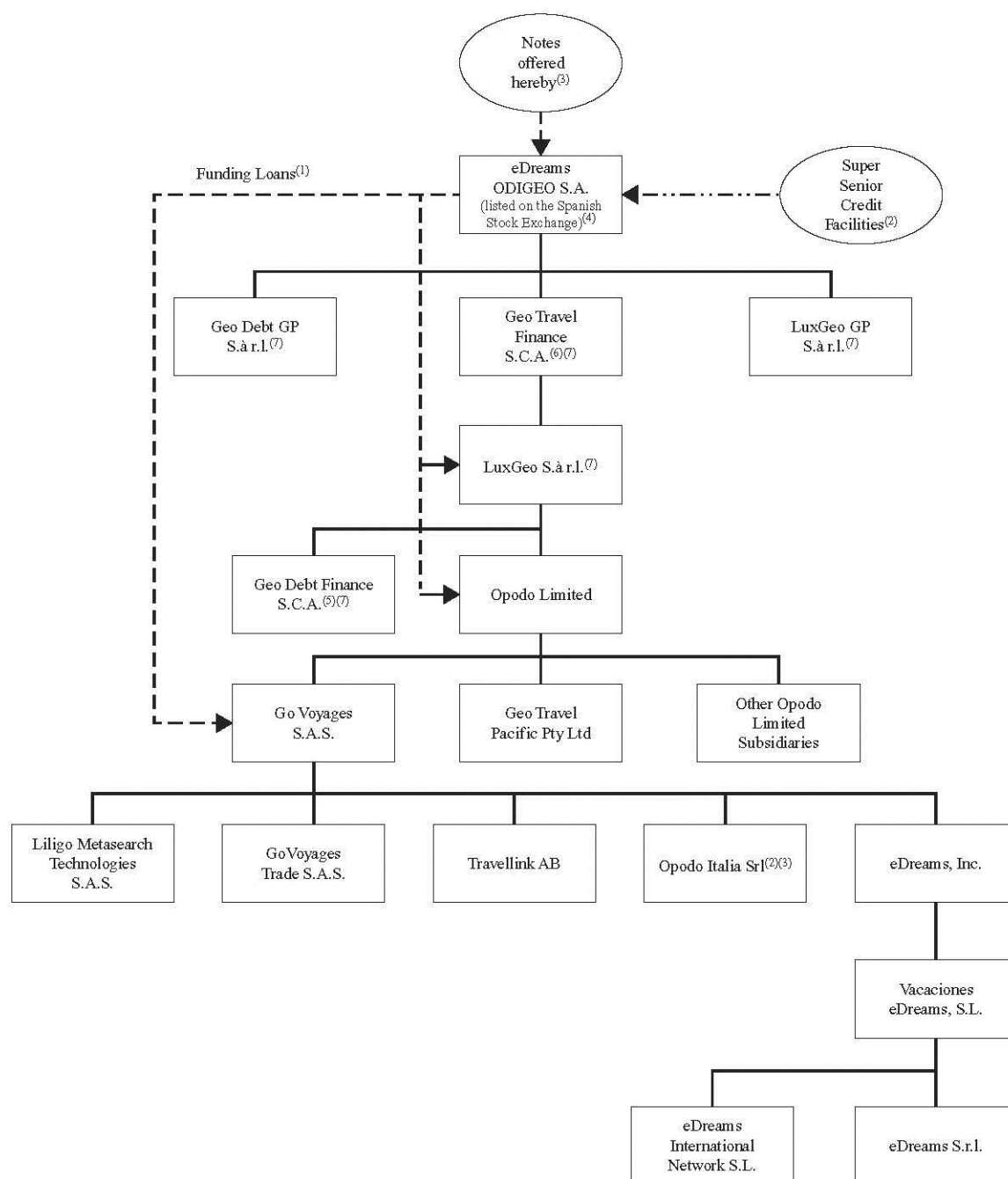
(5) Reflects commissions, fees and expenses in connection with the Refinancing Transactions, including (i) fees to the Initial Purchasers and (ii) early redemption premia amounting to approximately €9.0 million associated with the 2018 Notes and the 2019 Notes, assuming all of the 2018 Notes and 2019 Notes are redeemed at a price of 101.875% and 102.594%, respectively.

The Issuer

eDreams ODIGEO S.A. is a public limited liability company (*société anonyme*) organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, having its registered office at 1, boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, incorporated on February 23, 2011, and registered with the Luxembourg Register of Commerce and Companies (*Registre de commerce et des sociétés de Luxembourg*) under number B 159.036. Its shares are publicly listed on the Spanish Stock Exchange.

Summary Corporate and Financing Structure

The following diagram represents the entities of the Group borrowing or guaranteeing indebtedness under the Notes or the Super Senior Credit Facilities and gives an overview of the principal indebtedness of the Group after giving effect to the Refinancing Transactions. See “Use of Proceeds” and “Description of the Notes.”



(1) The Issuer expects to lend a portion of the proceeds of the offering of the Notes to each of LuxGEO, Opodo and GoVoyages. The Funding Loans are expected to have, in the aggregate, the same aggregate principal amount and repayment terms as the Notes. Each of LuxGEO, Opodo and GoVoyages expects to on-lend the proceeds of such Funding Loans to other Group companies, including Geo Debt Finance and Geo Travel Finance, to fund the redemption of the 2018 Notes and the 2019 Notes that remain outstanding. See “Use of Proceeds.”

(2) The Super Senior Credit Facilities represent a €117 million super senior revolving credit facility (the “New Revolving Credit Facility”) and a €30 million super senior bank guarantee facility, made available to the Issuer and certain of its subsidiaries. See “Description of Other Indebtedness—Super Senior Facilities Agreement” and “Annex A: Super Senior Credit Facilities.” The intercreditor relationships between the lenders under the Super Senior Credit Facilities and the Trustee on behalf of the holders of the Notes are governed by the Intercreditor Agreement. The Issuer, along with LuxGEO, Geo Travel Finance, Opodo, Go Voyages S.A.S., Liligo, GoVoyages Trade S.A.S., eDreams Srl, Opodo Italia Srl, Vacaciones eDreams, eDreams International, Travellink, Geo Travel Pacific and eDreams, Inc., will jointly and severally guarantee the obligations of the original borrowers under the Super Senior Credit Facilities. See “Description of Other Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement” and “Annex B: Intercreditor Agreement.”

- (3) The Notes will be secured by security interests granted on a first-priority basis (but any distribution of the proceeds from the enforcement thereof will be contractually junior to the lenders under the Super Senior Credit Facilities (or, following discharge of the Super Senior Credit Facilities, certain other indebtedness permitted under the Indenture to be incurred on a super priority basis)) over (x) the issued share capital of Opodo by LuxGEO, (y) the receivables under any Funding Loan made to Opodo or any Subsidiary of Opodo which is a Restricted Subsidiary by the Issuer and (z) any Loan Receivables of the Issuer or (on a limited recourse basis) of any Holdco (other than the Issuer) which is not a Guarantor by the Issuer or such Holdco. In addition, the Notes are guaranteed jointly and severally by LuxGEO, Geo Travel Finance, Opodo, Go Voyages S.A.S., Liligo, GoVoyages Trade S.A.S., eDreams Srl, Vacaciones eDreams, eDreams International, Travellink, Geo Travel Pacific and eDreams, Inc. pursuant to the Indenture (see “Description of the Notes—Brief Description of the Notes and the Notes Guarantees—The Note Guarantees” and “Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Notes—The granting of the Guarantees may be restricted by local law”). The Guarantee of any Holdco which is a Guarantor will be secured by security interests granted on a first-priority basis (but any distribution of the proceeds from the enforcement thereof will be contractually junior to the lenders under the Super Senior Credit Facilities (or, following discharge of the Super Senior Credit Facilities, certain other indebtedness permitted under the Indenture to be incurred on a super priority basis)) over any Loan Receivables of such Holdco. See “Description of the Notes—Security—The Collateral.”

For the year ended March 31, 2016, the Guarantors and the Issuer, taken as a whole, represented approximately 99.4% of eDreams ODIGEO Group’s consolidated assets and approximately 99.9% of its consolidated EBITDA. Accordingly, for the year ended March 31, 2016, the non-guarantor subsidiaries of the Issuer, including Opodo Italia Srl, represented approximately 0.6% of eDreams ODIGEO Group’s consolidated assets and approximately 0.1% of its consolidated EBITDA.

- (4) As of the Issue Date, all of the Issuer’s subsidiaries will be Restricted Subsidiaries (as defined in “Description of the Notes—Certain Definitions”).
- (5) We expect to redeem the 2018 Notes that remain outstanding using a portion of the proceeds from the offering of the Notes, together with cash on balance sheet. See “Use of Proceeds.”
- (6) We expect to redeem the 2019 Notes that remain outstanding using a portion of the proceeds from the offering of the Notes, together with cash on balance sheet. See “Use of Proceeds.”
- (7) Subject to the completion of the Refinancing Transactions, we may reorganize the holding company structure of the Group. Such reorganization could entail the liquidation of Geo Debt GP S.à r.l., LuxGEO GP S.à r.l., Geo Travel Finance, LuxGEO and Geo Debt Finance, with the Issuer remaining as the parent company of the Group, and/or the relocation of the corporate seat of the Issuer to Spain.

THE OFFERING

The summary below describes the principal terms of the Notes. See “Description of the Notes” in this Offering Memorandum for a more detailed description of the terms and conditions of the Notes.

Issuer.....	eDreams ODIGEO S.A.
Notes Offered.....	€435.0 million aggregate principal amount of 8.50% Senior Secured Notes due 2021 (the “Notes”).
Maturity	The Notes will mature on August 1, 2021.
Interest Rates and Payment Dates.....	We will pay interest on the Notes semi-annually in arrears on February 1 and August 1, commencing on February 1, 2017, at a rate of 8.50% per annum. Interest will accrue from the Issue Date.
Denominations.....	The Notes were issued in denominations of €100,000 and integral multiples of €1,000 in excess thereof.
Security	The Notes will be secured by security interests granted on a first-priority basis (but any distribution of the proceeds from the enforcement thereof will be contractually junior to the lenders under the Super Senior Credit Facilities (or, following discharge of the Super Senior Credit Facilities, certain other indebtedness permitted under the Indenture to be incurred on a super priority basis)) over (x) the issued share capital of Opodo by LuxGEO, (y) the receivables under any Funding Loan made to Opodo or any Subsidiary of Opodo which is a Restricted Subsidiary by the Issuer and (z) any Loan Receivables of the Issuer or (on a limited recourse basis) of any Holdco (as defined herein) (other than the Issuer) which is not a Guarantor by the Issuer or such Holdco. The Guarantee of any Holdco which is a Guarantor will be secured by security interests granted on a first-priority basis (but any distribution of the proceeds from the enforcement thereof will be contractually junior to the lenders under the Super Senior Credit Facilities (or, following discharge of the Super Senior Credit Facilities, certain other indebtedness permitted under the Indenture to be incurred on a super priority basis)) over any Loan Receivables of such Holdco. See “Description of the Notes—Security—The Collateral” and “Description of Other Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement.”
Guarantees	The Notes are guaranteed jointly and severally by the Guarantors. A Guarantee may be released in the event of certain sales or disposals of the relevant Guarantor, in the event of certain enforcement actions under the Intercreditor Agreement and under certain other circumstances. See “Description of the Notes—Release of Note Guarantees.”
Guarantors	The Guarantors consist of the operating and intermediate holding companies listed below. For the year ended March 31, 2016, the Guarantors and the Issuer, taken as a whole, represented approximately 99.4% of eDreams ODIGEO Group’s consolidated assets and approximately 99.9% of its consolidated EBITDA. LuxGEO S.à r.l. (Luxembourg) Geo Travel Finance S.C.A. (Luxembourg) Opodo Limited (United Kingdom) Go Voyages S.A.S. (France) Liligo Metasearch Technologies S.A.S. (France) GoVoyages Trade S.A.S. (France) eDreams Srl (Italy) Vacaciones eDreams, S.L. (Spain) eDreams International Network, S.L. (Spain) Travellink AB (Sweden) Geo Travel Pacific Pty Ltd (Australia) eDreams, Inc. (United States) The Guarantees are subject to limitations relevant to the jurisdiction of organization of each Guarantor. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Notes—The granting of the Guarantees may be restricted by local law.”
Ranking of the Notes and Guarantees..	The Notes: • are senior secured obligations of the Issuer; • rank senior in right of payment to any and all future obligations of the Issuer subordinated to the Notes; • rank <i>pari passu</i> in right of payment with all existing and future unsecured indebtedness of the Issuer that is not subordinated to the Notes;

- rank *pari passu* in right of payment with the Super Senior Credit Facilities;
- are structurally subordinated to all indebtedness, other obligations and claims of holders of preferred stock of the Issuer's subsidiaries that are not Guarantors; and
- are effectively subordinated to all of the Issuer's existing and future obligations that are secured by property or assets of the Issuer to the extent of the value of the property or assets securing such obligations, unless such property or assets also secure the Notes on an equal and ratable or priority basis.

The Guarantee of LuxGEO and any Holdco which is a Guarantor and which has granted security over any Loan Receivables:

- is a senior secured obligation of LuxGEO or such Holdco;
- ranks *pari passu* in right of payment with all existing and future Indebtedness of LuxGEO or such Holdco that is not subordinated to LuxGEO's or such Holdco's Guarantee (including LuxGEO's or such Holdco's obligations under the Super Senior Credit Facilities);
- ranks senior in right of payment to any future Indebtedness of LuxGEO or such Holdco that is subordinated in right of payment to LuxGEO's or such Holdco's Guarantee;
- is effectively subordinated to LuxGEO's or such Holdco's existing and future obligations that are secured by property or assets of LuxGEO or such Holdco to the extent of the value of the property or assets securing such obligations unless such property or assets also secure LuxGEO's or such Holdco's Guarantee on an equal and ratable or priority basis; and
- is structurally subordinated to all existing and future obligations of any of LuxGEO's subsidiaries that do not guarantee the Notes.

Each other Guarantee:

- is a senior unsecured obligation of such Guarantor;
- ranks *pari passu* in right of payment with all existing and future Indebtedness of such Guarantor that is not subordinated to such Guarantor's Guarantee (including such Guarantor's obligations under the Super Senior Credit Facilities);
- ranks senior in right of payment to any future Indebtedness of such Guarantor that is subordinated in right of payment to such Guarantor's Guarantee;
- is effectively subordinated to such Guarantor's existing and future obligations that are secured by property or assets of such Guarantor to the extent of the value of the property or assets securing such obligations unless such property or assets also secure such Guarantor's Guarantee on an equal and ratable or priority basis; and
- is structurally subordinated to all existing and future obligations of any of such Guarantor's subsidiaries that do not guarantee the Notes.

See "Description of Other Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement" for a description of certain terms affecting the Notes and the Guarantees, including provisions relating to the release of Guarantees and turnover of proceeds following an enforcement event under the Intercreditor Agreement.

As of June 30, 2016, on a pro forma basis after giving effect to the Refinancing, the Company's subsidiaries that do not guarantee the Notes would have had no Indebtedness outstanding.

The Issuer is a holding company dependent upon the cash flow of its operating company subsidiaries in order to satisfy its obligations under the Notes.

Intercreditor Agreement.....

The Notes are governed by the Intercreditor Agreement, dated on the Issue Date, entered into with, among others, the facility agent under the Super Senior Credit Facilities, the Trustee, the Issuer, various subsidiaries of the Issuer and the Security Agent. Pursuant to the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement, the liabilities in respect of the Super Senior Credit Facilities (or, following discharge of the Super Senior Credit Facilities, certain other indebtedness permitted under the Indenture to be incurred on a super priority basis) will receive priority to obligations under the Notes and the Notes Guarantees with respect to any proceeds received from an enforcement of the Collateral.

Optional Redemption.....

The Issuer may redeem all or part of the Notes at any time on or after August 1, 2018, at the redemption prices described in "Description of the Notes—Optional Redemption."

At any time prior to August 1, 2018, the Issuer may also redeem all or part of the Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes redeemed plus a “make whole” premium, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, to but excluding the date of redemption.

At any time prior to August 1, 2018, the Issuer may redeem up to 40% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings at a redemption price equal to 108.50% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, to but excluding the redemption date, provided that at least 60% of the aggregate principal amount of Notes issued under the Indenture remain outstanding after the redemption.

In addition, at any time prior to August 1, 2018, the Issuer may redeem during each twelve-month period beginning with the Issue Date up to 10% of the original aggregate principal amount of the Notes at a redemption price equal to 103% of the principal amount of the Notes redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the redemption date.

Optional Tax Redemption..... If as a result of certain changes in law the Issuer or any Guarantor is or would be required to pay Additional Amounts (as defined in “Description of the Notes”), the Issuer may redeem the Notes in whole, but not in part, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts, if any, to the date of redemption. See “Description of the Notes—Optional Tax Redemption.”

Additional Amounts..... All payments in respect of the Notes or the Guarantees will be made without withholding or deduction for any taxes or other governmental charges, except to the extent required by law. If withholding tax is required by law in any jurisdiction in which the Issuer or any Guarantor is or was incorporated, organized or resident for tax purposes, or from or through which payment is made by or on behalf of the Issuer or any Guarantor, subject to certain exceptions, the Issuer or Guarantor, as applicable, will pay Additional Amounts so that the net amount each holder of the Notes receives will equal the amount that the holder would have received in the absence of such withholding or deduction. See “Description of the Notes—Additional Amounts.”

Change of Control..... If the Issuer experiences specific kinds of changes in control, the Issuer may be required to offer to repurchase the Notes at a redemption price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any. See “Description of the Notes—Repurchase at the Option of Holders—Change of Control.”

Certain Covenants..... The Indenture governing the Notes limits, among other things, the Issuer’s and Guarantors’ ability to:

- make certain payments, including dividends or other distributions;
- incur or guarantee additional debt and issue preferred stock;
- create or incur certain liens;
- enter into arrangements that restrict payments of dividends to the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary (as defined in “Description of the Notes—Certain Definitions”);
- sell assets, consolidate or merge with or into other companies;
- engage in certain transactions with affiliates;
- sell or transfer all or substantially all of our assets or those of our subsidiaries on a consolidated basis;
- create unrestricted subsidiaries;
- take any action that would have the result of materially impairing the security interests securing the Notes or any Guarantee of the Notes; and
- in the case of the Issuer, engage in certain business or activities.

These covenants contain important exceptions, limitations and qualifications. See “Description of the Notes—Certain Covenants.”

Transfer Restrictions..... The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or the securities laws of any other jurisdiction and will not be so registered. The Notes are subject to restrictions on transferability and resale. See “Transfer Restrictions.” Holders of the Notes will not have the benefit of any exchange or registration rights.

Listing..... We have applied for the Notes to be admitted to the Official List of the LxSE for trading on the Euro MTF. There is no assurance that the Notes will be listed and admitted to trading on the Euro MTF.

No Prior Market	Although application has been made to admit the Notes to the Official List of the LxSE for trading on the Euro MTF in accordance with its rules, the Notes are new securities for which there will be no established market. Although the Initial Purchasers have informed us that they intend to make a market in the Notes, they are not obligated to do so and they may discontinue market-making at any time without notice. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that a liquid market for the Notes will develop or be maintained.
Use of Proceeds	We will use a portion of the proceeds from the offering of the Notes, together with cash on balance sheet, to fund the redemption of the 2018 Notes and the 2019 Notes that remain outstanding, and to pay any commissions, fees and expenses (including early redemption premia), estimated at approximately €23 million, in connection with the Refinancing Transactions. See “Use of Proceeds” and “Capitalization.”
Trustee	Deutsche Trustee Company Limited.
Security Agent	Société Générale.
Paying Agent	Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch.
Registrar, Luxembourg Listing Agent and Transfer Agent	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.
Governing Law of the Indenture, the Notes and the Guarantees	New York.
Governing Law of the Intercreditor Agreement.....	English.
Governing Law for Security Documents relating to the Collateral	English.

SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND OTHER DATA

Our summary consolidated financial information as of and for each of the years ended March 31, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 and as of and for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended March 31, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016, and our unaudited consolidated financial statements as of and for the three months ended June 30, 2016, respectively. Our Q1 2017 Interim Report, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements and 2016 Consolidated Financial Statements are included elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum.

Our summary consolidated financial information has been prepared in accordance with IFRS and, for the interim unaudited consolidated financial information only, IAS 34. You should read this summary consolidated financial information in conjunction with “Presentation of Financial and Other Data,” “Capitalization,” “Selected Consolidated Financial Information and Other Data,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis,” Q1 2017 Interim Report and our Consolidated Financial Statements, including the notes thereto, included elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum.

Consolidated Income Statement

	For the year ended March 31,					For the three months ended June 30,		For the twelve months ended June 30,
	2012 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽²⁾	2015	2016	2015	2016	2016
		(audited)				(unaudited)		(unaudited)
		(in € million)				(in € million)		(in € million)
Revenue	423.5	479.5	479.9	465.7	484.7	119.9	126.9	491.6
Supplies	(103.8)	(106.6)	(50.4)	(29.8)	(21.4)	(6.1)	(2.6)	(18.0)
Revenue Margin.....	319.7	373.0	429.5	436.0	463.3	113.8	124.2	473.7
Personnel expenses	(56.0)	(61.2)	(73.1)	(69.5)	(69.8)	(17.2)	(19.5)	(72.2)
Depreciation, amortization	(22.5)	(24.2)	(26.6)	(20.0)	(17.6)	(4.3)	(3.8)	(17.2)
Impairment and profit/(loss) on disposals of non-current assets (net).....	(21.4)	(9.4)	(12.3)	(179.5)	(0.7)	—	(0.0)	(0.8)
Other operating income/(expenses)	(204.0)	(214.8)	(272.0)	(291.9)	(308.1)	(77.7)	(77.7)	(308.1)
Operating profit/(loss) .	15.9	63.4	45.6	(125.0)	67.0	14.7	23.1	75.4
Financial and similar income and expenses								
Financial result.....	(72.4)	(83.1)	(63.7)	(51.1)	(46.1)	(11.8)	(10.2)	(44.5)
Loss of associates accounted for using equity method	—	(0.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Profit/(loss) before taxes.....	(56.5)	(19.8)	(18.1)	(176.1)	20.9	2.9	13.0	31.0
Income tax	(7.8)	(3.6)	(2.2)	(5.2)	(8.4)	(2.2)	(5.3)	(11.5)
Consolidated profit/(loss) for the year.....	(64.3)	(23.4)	(20.4)	(181.3)	12.4	0.7	7.7	19.4
Non-controlling interest—Result	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Profit and loss attributable to the Issuer.....	(64.3)	(23.3)	(20.4)	(181.3)	12.4	0.7	7.7	19.4

(1) The financial information for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 is not directly comparable to the financial information for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016. See “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Limited Comparability of Historical Summary Financial Information for the Years Ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 and the Change in Our Revenue Recognition Accounting Policy in the Year Ended March 31, 2015.”

(2) The financial information for the year ended March 31, 2014, has been restated following a change in our revenue recognition accounting policy in the year ended March 31, 2015. See “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Limited Comparability of Historical Summary Financial Information for the Years Ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 and the Change in Our Revenue Recognition Accounting Policy in the Year Ended March 31, 2015.”

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	As of March 31,					As of June 30,
	2012 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽²⁾	2015	2016	2016
	(audited) (in € million)					(unaudited) (in € million)
Assets:						
Intangible assets	1,199.3	1,186.4	1,181.7	1,010.4	1,023.0	1,024.5
Tangible assets	6.3	5.1	5.6	6.0	7.6	7.8
Non-current financial assets	0.7	8.7	6.1	5.1	5.0	4.5
Deferred tax assets	18.5	10.8	9.4	1.6	2.3	1.2
Other non-current assets	12.1	8.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6
Non-current assets	1,236.9	1,219.5	1,206.3	1,026.5	1,041.5	1,041.6
Inventory	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.8
Trade and other receivables	140.9	114.1	89.0	78.2	66.2	63.5
Current tax assets	10.5	8.1	5.8	8.2	10.1	13.9
Financial assets	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
Cash and cash equivalents	119.4	159.2	146.1	121.8	132.1	111.7
Current assets	270.9	281.5	241.0	208.3	209.3	190.0
Total assets	1,507.9	1,501.0	1,447.3	1,234.8	1,250.8	1,231.6
Equity and liabilities:						
Capital and reserves	386.6	367.8	356.7	358.9	374.9	384.2
Foreign currency translation reserve	0.1	8.8	2.3	(1.5)	(0.7)	(2.4)
Non-controlling interest	0.5	—	—	—	—	—
Equity	387.2	376.6	359.0	357.4	374.1	381.9
Deferred revenue	44.3	39.6	35.6	31.8	26.2	25.2
Non-current provisions	10.8	14.5	4.7	5.6	6.7	6.7
Non-current financial liabilities	547.4	584.9	601.5	442.9	446.5	418
Deferred tax liabilities	78.3	67.0	57.0	39.1	43.5	43.5
Other non-current liabilities	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Non-current liabilities	680.9	706.0	698.8	519.3	522.8	493.4
Current provisions	1.8	1.9	18.0	10.2	9.9	8.2
Current financial liabilities	23.5	13.3	15.3	14.7	16.4	18
Trade and other payables ...	407.4	393.8	348.2	323.6	315.2	312.4
Current taxes payable	7.0	9.5	8.0	9.6	12.3	17.7
Current liabilities	439.7	418.4	389.5	358.1	353.8	356.3
Total equity and liabilities	1,507.9	1,501.0	1,447.3	1,234.8	1,250.8	1,231.6

- (1) The financial information for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 is not directly comparable to the financial information for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016. See “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Limited Comparability of Historical Summary Financial Information for the Years Ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 and the Change in Our Revenue Recognition Accounting Policy in the Year Ended March 31, 2015.”
- (2) The financial information for the year ended March 31, 2014, has been restated following a change in our revenue recognition accounting policy in the year ended March 31, 2015. See “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Limited Comparability of Historical Summary Financial Information for the Years Ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 and the Change in Our Revenue Recognition Accounting Policy in the Year Ended March 31, 2015.”

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

	For the year ended March 31,					For the three months ended June 30,	
	2012 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽²⁾	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(audited) (in € million)					(unaudited) (in € million)	
Consolidated profit/(loss) for the year	(64.3)	(23.3)	(20.4)	(181.3)	12.4	0.7	7.7

Depreciation and amortization...	22.5	24.2	26.6	20.0	17.6	4.3	3.8
Impairment and results on disposal of non-current assets (net).....	21.4	9.4	12.2	179.5	0.7	—	—
Other provisions	2.2	3.6	11.6	0.5	0.5	(1.3)	(2.3)
Income tax	7.8	3.6	2.2	5.2	8.4	2.2	5.3
Gain or loss on disposal of assets	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance income/(loss).....	72.4	83.1	63.7	51.1	46.1	11.8	10.2
Income (loss) of associates accounted for using equity method.....	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	—
Expenses related to share-based payments	3.1	3.4	7.5	(3.8)	3.5	0.6	1.7
Other non-cash items	—	—	—	—	—	—	(0.8)
Change in working capital	40.8	10.4	(26.4)	(10.9)	(2.6)	0.5	(0.7)
Income tax paid	(9.9)	(7.0)	(11.2)	(6.0)	(4.8)	(2.3)	(2.4)
Net cash from operating activities.....	95.9	107.5	65.9	54.3	82.0	16.6	22.6
Acquisitions of intangible and tangible assets.....	(10.4)	(15.5)	(21.4)	(35.4)	(31.1)	(9.3)	(6.3)
Proceeds on disposal of tangible and intangible assets.....	0.0	—	—	—	1.7	1.7	0.0
Acquisitions of financial assets..	(0.1)	(1.7)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(1.0)	0.0	0.0
Payments/proceeds from disposals of financial assets...	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.7	—	—	0.3
Acquisitions of subsidiaries net of cash acquired.....	(410.3)	—	(13.4)	—	—	—	—
Disposal of subsidiaries net of cash required	—	(1.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Cash effect of change in consolidation method	—	(0.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Net cash flow from/(used) in investing activities	(420.1)	(18.3)	(34.0)	(35.2)	(30.5)	(7.6)	(6.0)
Proceeds of issues of shares.....	167.6	1.5	1.8	50.0	—	—	—
Borrowings drawdown.....	558.2	325.0	—	—	—	—	—
Reimbursement of borrowings...	(286.3)	(325.2)	(0.3)	(46.3)	(0.4)	—	(29.2)
Interests and other financial expenses paid	(69.5)	(52.2)	(45.2)	(43.3)	(40.8)	(7.1)	(7.7)
Early repayment fees	—	—	—	(3.6)	—	(0.3)	—
Interests received	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Net cash flow from/(used) in financing activities.....	370.7	(50.4)	(43.4)	(43.0)	(41.1)	(7.4)	(36.9)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalent	46.5	38.7	(11.5)	(23.9)	(10.4)	1.5	(20.3)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	72.0	119.3	159.2	146.0	121.8	121.8	132.0
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes.....	0.8	1.1	(1.7)	(0.3)	(0.2)	0.0	(0.1)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	119.3	159.2	146.0	121.8	132.0	123.3	111.6
Cash at the closing							
Cash	119.4	159.2	146.1	121.8	132.1	123.4	111.7
Bank facilities and overdrafts	(0.1)	—	(0.1)	(0.1)	—	(0.1)	(0.1)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	119.3	159.2	146.0	121.8	132.0	123.3	111.6

- (1) The financial information for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 is not directly comparable to the financial information for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016. See “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Limited Comparability of Historical Summary Financial Information for the Years Ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 and the Change in Our Revenue Recognition Accounting Policy in the Year Ended March 31, 2015.”
- (2) The financial information for the year ended March 31, 2014, has been restated following a change in our revenue recognition accounting policy in the year ended March 31, 2015. See “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Limited Comparability of Historical Summary Financial Information for the Years Ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 and the Change in Our Revenue Recognition Accounting Policy in the Year Ended March 31, 2015.”

Other Unaudited Financial and Operating Data

The following financial information includes measures which are not accounting measures as defined by IFRS. These measures should not be used instead of, or considered as alternatives to, the unaudited consolidated financial statements for the Issuer based on IAS 34 or the audited consolidated financial statements for the Issuer based on IFRS. These measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures disclosed by other companies.

	For the year ended March 31,					For the three months ended June 30,		For the twelve months ended June 30,
	2012 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽²⁾	2015	2016	2015	2016	2016
	(unaudited, unless otherwise stated) (in € million, unless otherwise stated)					(unaudited) (in € million)		(unaudited) (in € million)
Bookings ⁽³⁾ (in million)								
Flight.....	7.1	7.9	8.9	8.8	9.7	2.4	2.7	10.0
Non-flight.....	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.9
Total Bookings (in million).....	7.7	8.7	9.8	9.7	10.7	2.6	2.9	11.0
Bookings ⁽³⁾ (in million)								
Core.....	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.4	1.4	1.5	5.5
Expansion.....	2.4	3.1	3.9	4.4	5.3	1.3	1.4	5.4
Total Bookings (in million).....	7.7	8.7	9.8	9.7	10.7	2.6	2.9	11.0
Gross Bookings⁽³⁾.....	3,586.0	4,281.0	4,391.2	4,261.0	4,508.4	1,160.9	1,146.0	4,493.5
Revenue Margin ⁽³⁾ (audited) ⁽⁵⁾								
Flight.....	259.9	305.2	347.8	348.3	367.3	90.8	98.6	375.0
Non-flight.....	59.8	67.8	81.8	87.6	96.0	23.0	25.6	98.6
Total Revenue Margin.....	319.7	373.0	429.5	436.0	463.3	113.8	124.2	473.7
Revenue Margin ⁽³⁾ (audited) ⁽⁵⁾								
Core.....	231.4	250.0	268.1	255.9	255.1	64.2	70.3	261.3
Expansion.....	88.3	122.9	161.4	180.1	208.2	49.7	53.9	212.4
Total Revenue Margin.....	319.7	373.0	429.5	436.0	463.3	113.8	124.2	473.7
Revenue Margin ⁽³⁾ (audited) ⁽⁵⁾								
from customers.....	220.3	265.4	302.5	296.4	312.3	77.6	83.8	318.5
from suppliers.....	91.7	99.2	109.7	116.4	119.3	28.8	31.6	122.1
from advertising and meta click-outs.....	7.8	8.3	17.3	23.1	31.6	7.5	8.9	33.0
Total Revenue Margin.....	319.7	373.0	429.5	436.0	463.3	113.8	124.2	473.7
Variable Costs ⁽³⁾	(172.2)	(210.2)	(252.5)	(288.6)	(297.5)	(75.9)	(75.9)	(297.6)
Fixed Costs ⁽³⁾	(52.1)	(54.4)	(58.5)	(56.9)	(69.9)	(15.6)	(19.3)	(73.6)
Adjusted EBITDA⁽⁴⁾.....	95.4	108.4	118.5	90.5	95.8	22.4	29.0	102.5
Adjusted EBITDA Margin ⁽⁴⁾ (% of Revenue Margin).....	29.9%	29.1%	27.6%	20.8%	20.7%	19.6%	23.4%	21.6%
EBITDA ⁽⁴⁾	59.7	97.0	84.5	74.5	85.3	19.0	27.0	93.4
Revenue Margin per Booking (in €).....	41.4	42.7	43.7	44.8	43.4	43.5	42.6	43.2
Variable costs per Booking (in €).....	(22.3)	(24.1)	(25.7)	(29.7)	(27.9)	(29.0)	(26.0)	(27.1)
Fixed costs per Booking (in €).....	(6.7)	(6.2)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(6.5)	(6.0)	(6.6)	(6.7)
Adjusted EBITDA per Booking (in €).....	12.3	12.4	12.1	9.3	9.0	8.5	9.9	9.3

- (1) The financial information for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 is not directly comparable to the financial information for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016. See “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Limited Comparability of Historical Summary Financial Information for the Years Ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 and the Change in Our Revenue Recognition Accounting Policy in the Year Ended March 31, 2015.”
- (2) The financial information for the year ended March 31, 2014, has been restated following a change in our revenue recognition accounting policy in the year ended March 31, 2015. See “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Limited Comparability of Historical Summary Financial Information for the Years Ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 and the Change in Our Revenue Recognition Accounting Policy in the Year Ended March 31, 2015.”
- (3) Bookings, Gross Bookings, Revenue Margin, Variable Costs, Fixed Costs, EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Margin are non-GAAP measures. For the definitions of and explanations regarding the use of these measures, see “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Non-GAAP Measures.”
- (4) Reconciliation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA to Operating Profit:

	For the year ended March 31,					For the three months ended June 30,		For the twelve months ended June 30,
	2012 ^(a)	2013 ^(a)	2014 ^(b)	2015	2016	2015	2016	2016
	(unaudited, unless otherwise stated) (in € million)					(unaudited) (in € million)		(unaudited) (in € million)
Operating profit (audited) ^(d)	15.9	63.4	45.6	(125.0)	67.0	14.7	23.1	75.4

Depreciation and amortization (audited) ^(d)	22.5	24.2	26.6	20.0	17.6	4.3	3.8	17.2
Impairment and profit/(loss) on disposals of non-current assets (net) (audited) ^(d)	21.4	9.4	12.3	179.5	0.7	—	0.0	0.8
EBITDA	59.7	97.0	84.5	74.5	85.3	19.0	27.0	93.4
Add Non-recurring personnel expenses	5.9	8.2	14.3	11.4	7.1	1.4	1.9	7.7
Add Other non-recurring income/(expenses)	29.8	3.2	19.8	4.6	3.4	2.0	—	1.4
Add Non-controlling interest—Result	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted EBITDA ^(e)	95.4	108.4	118.5	90.5	95.8	22.4	29.0	102.5

- (a) The financial information for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 is not directly comparable to the financial information for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016. See “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Limited Comparability of Historical Summary Financial Information for the Years Ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 and the Change in Our Revenue Recognition Accounting Policy in the Year Ended March 31, 2015.”
- (b) The financial information for the year ended March 31, 2014, has been restated following a change in our revenue recognition accounting policy in the year ended March 31, 2015. See “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Limited Comparability of Historical Summary Financial Information for the Years Ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 and the Change in Our Revenue Recognition Accounting Policy in the Year Ended March 31, 2015.”
- (c) For the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, the difference between EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA is explained by:
- €1.7 million (2015: €0.6 million) of non-cash expenses in relation to the long-term incentive plan dedicated to the eDreams ODIGEO Group employees;
 - €0.2 million (2015: €0.4 million) of other personnel expenses related to selective contract terminations;
 - €0.4 million of restructuring expenses related to the closure of our Leicester and Paris call center for the three months ended June 30, 2015; and
 - €2.0 million of other non-recurring income and expenses, notably related to exceptional consultancy fees for the three months ended June 30, 2015.

For the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, the difference between EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA is explained by:

- €3.5 million (2015: €1.1 million) of non-cash expenses in relation to the long-term incentive plan dedicated to the eDreams ODIGEO Group employees;
- €2.5 million (2015: €8.6 million) of restructuring provision and expenses related to the closure of our call centers in Leicester and Paris;
- €1.1 million (2015: €1.7 million) of other personnel expenses related to selective contract terminations;
- €3.4 million (2015: €3.1 million) of other non-recurring income and expenses, notably related to exceptional consultancy fees and penalties related to our office move; and
- €1.4 million of expenses related to the reallocation of Convertible Subordinated Shareholder Bonds for the year ended March 31, 2015.

For the year ended March 31, 2014, non-recurring expenses primarily related to:

- our long-term incentive plan (€12.0 million);

- expenses related to the initial public offering of eDreams ODIGEO (€13.4 million);
- a penalty related to the termination of a contract with a provider (€4.4 million); and
- employee termination agreements (€2.3 million).

For the year ended March 31, 2013, non-recurring expenses primarily related to:

- our long-term incentive plan (€6.4 million);
- expenses related to the integration of our brands following the Combination (€1.9 million); and
- employee termination agreements (€1.8 million).

For the year ended March 31, 2012, most of the non-recurring expenses related to:

- the long-term incentive plan (€4.8 million);
- Combination related expenses (€21.3 million); and
- expenses related to the integration of our brands following the Combination (€5.7 million), and employee termination agreements (€1.1 million).

(d) Audited refers solely to the financial information for the years ended March 31, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016.

(5) Audited refers solely to the financial information for the years ended March 31, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016.

Other Unaudited Financial Metrics

The following financial information includes measures which are not accounting measures as defined by IFRS. These measures should not be used instead of, or considered as alternatives to, the unaudited consolidated financial statements for the Issuer based on IAS 34 or the audited consolidated financial statements for the Issuer based on IFRS. These measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures disclosed by other companies.

	As of and for the twelve months ended June 30, 2016 (adjusted)
	(unaudited) (in € million, unless otherwise stated)
LTM Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾	102.5
Adjusted Net Debt⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	340.3
Capital Expenditures⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	28.8
Adjusted Cash interest expense⁽³⁾	39.7
Adjusted Net Debt / LTM Adjusted EBITDA	3.3x
LTM Adjusted EBITDA / Adjusted Cash interest expense	2.6x
(LTM Adjusted EBITDA less Capital expenditures) / Adjusted Cash interest expense	1.9x

(1) LTM Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted Net Debt and Capital Expenditures are non-GAAP measures. For the definitions of and explanations regarding the use of these measures, see “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Non-GAAP Measures.”

(2) Adjusted Net Debt represents Net Debt as of June 30, 2016, as adjusted to give effect to the Refinancing Transactions, including the offering and the use of proceeds therefrom as if such Refinancing Transactions had occurred on June 30, 2016. Adjusted Net Debt also is presented net of the original issue discount on the Notes offered hereby. See “Use of Proceeds.”

(3) Adjusted cash interest expense represents the annualized interest expense as if the Refinancing Transactions had occurred on July 1, 2015. Cash interest expense excludes interest expense attributable to the amortization of financing costs, but includes unused commitment fees on the Super Senior Credit Facilities.

RISK FACTORS

Set out below are certain risk factors that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, liquidity, results of operations or prospects. The factors discussed below should not be regarded as a complete and comprehensive statement of all potential risks and uncertainties. Additional risks and uncertainties of which we are not aware or that we believe are immaterial may also adversely affect our business, financial condition, liquidity, results of operations or prospects. If any of these events occur, our business, financial condition, liquidity, results of operations or prospects could be materially and adversely affected.

This Offering Memorandum also contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including the risks described below and elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum.

Risks Related to the Travel Industry

Demand for our products is dependent on the travel industry, which may be materially affected by general economic conditions and other factors outside our control. Declines or disruptions in the travel industry could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our revenue is directly related to the overall level of travel activity, which is, in turn, largely dependent on discretionary spending levels. Discretionary spending generally declines during recessions and other periods in which disposable income is adversely affected. As a substantial portion of travel expenditure, for both leisure (our principal market) and corporate travelers, is discretionary, such expenditure tends to decline or grow more slowly during economic downturns. For example, the global economic crisis that began in 2008 increased unemployment and reduced the financial capacity of both leisure and corporate travelers on a global basis, as well as in the markets in which we operate. The outlook for the global economy in the near- to medium-term remains uncertain due to several factors, including geopolitical risks and concerns around global growth and stability. The resulting uncertainty over macroeconomic conditions, particularly in certain of our Core markets (France, Spain and Italy), has affected and, if it were to continue, could again affect demand for our products.

Although we expect the European travel and tourism market to grow over the long term, recent years showed a slowed growth in overall leisure and travel spending in Europe as well as decreased demand in certain southern European markets in 2013. Further economic and financial weakness and uncertainty may result in lower spending on our products by both leisure and corporate travelers, in Europe or elsewhere, which may have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In particular, economic and financial conditions may be adversely affected by the remain-or-leave referendum held on June 23, 2016, regarding the United Kingdom's membership in the European Union, the result of which favored the exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union ("Brexit"). A process of negotiation is expected to determine the future terms of the United Kingdom's relationship with the European Union, as well as whether the United Kingdom would be able to continue to benefit from the European Union's free trade and similar agreements. The timing of any Brexit and potential impact of Brexit on our market share, sales, profitability and results of operations is unclear. Depending on the terms of Brexit, economic conditions in the United Kingdom, the European Union and global markets may be adversely affected by reduced growth and volatility. For instance, any restrictions on the freedom of movement between the United Kingdom and the European Union may result in lower spending on our products by both leisure and corporate travelers. The uncertainty before, during and after the period of negotiation is also expected to have a negative economic impact and increase volatility in markets, particularly in Europe. Such volatility and negative economic impact could, in turn, materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. For the year ended March 31, 2016, our activities in the United Kingdom represented 12% of our total Revenue Margin.

Our business could be adversely affected by the occurrence of events affecting travel safety, such as natural disasters and political and social instability, which are outside our control.

The travel industry is sensitive to safety concerns. Our business could be adversely affected by the occurrence of travel-related accidents, such as airplane crashes (whether caused by human or technical defaults or otherwise), incidents of actual or threatened terrorism, political instability or conflict or other events whereby travelers become concerned about safety issues, including as a result of unusual weather patterns or natural disasters (such as hurricanes, tsunamis, earthquakes or volcanic ash clouds), potential outbreaks of epidemics or pandemics (such as Ebola, influenza, H1N1 virus, Avian Flu or Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome outbreaks) or other human or natural disasters (such as those that may result in exposure to radiation). For example, the airplane crash of EgyptAir flight MS804 in the Mediterranean Sea in May 2016 increased travelers' concern about safety issues, as have a number of recent terrorist attacks, including incidents in Ansbach (Germany) and Nice (France) in July 2016, in Brussels (Belgium) in March 2016, in Paris (France) in November 2015 and in Sousse (Tunisia) in June 2015. Hurricane Sandy disrupted travel in the northeastern United

States in late 2012, and the major earthquake, tsunami and nuclear disaster that struck Japan in early 2011 also had a material adverse effect on the travel industry throughout Asia. In addition, political and social instability in Africa and the Middle East, such as in Turkey, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt and Syria, and fears that such instability could deepen or spread, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance and results of operations. Such concerns, or concerns arising from similar events in the future, are outside our control and could result in a significant decrease in demand for our travel products. Any such decrease in demand, depending on its scope and duration, together with any other issues affecting travel safety, could materially and adversely affect our business and financial performance over the short and long term. The occurrence of any such event could result in a decrease in our customers' appetite to travel and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Moreover, due to the seasonal nature of our business, the occurrence of any of the events described above during our peak summer or holiday travel seasons, or when customers are considering booking their summer vacations, could exacerbate or disproportionately magnify the adverse effects of any such event and, as a result, could materially and adversely affect our business or financial performance.

Our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected if one or more of our major suppliers, such as airlines, suffers a deterioration in its financial condition or restructures its operations.

As we are an intermediary in the travel industry, a substantial portion of our revenue is affected by the fares and tariffs charged by our suppliers, including airlines, GDSs, hotels and rental car suppliers, and the volume of products offered by our suppliers. As a result, if one or more of our major suppliers, including airlines, hotel and rental car suppliers, including in particular our two principal white label sourcing partners on which we are reliant for hotel bookings and car rentals, suffer a deterioration in its financial condition or restructures its operations, it could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Accordingly, our business may be negatively affected by adverse changes in the markets in which our suppliers operate.

In particular, as a substantial portion of our revenue depends on our supply of flight mediation services, we could be adversely affected by changes in the airline industry, including consolidation or bankruptcies and liquidations, and in most cases, we will have no control over such changes. Events or weaknesses specific to the flight travel industry that could negatively affect our business include air fare fluctuations, airport, airspace and landing fee increases, seat capacity constraints, removal of destinations or flight routes, travel-related strikes or labor unrest, imposition of taxes or surcharges by regulatory authorities and fuel price volatility. While decreases in prices for flights and other travel products generally increase demand, such price decreases generally also have a negative effect on the commissions we earn, particularly in our non-flight business, which is more dependent on commissions than our flight business. The overall effect of a price increase or decrease is therefore uncertain.

In the past several years, several major airlines have filed for bankruptcy, recently exited bankruptcy, or discussed publicly the risk of bankruptcy. In addition, some of these airlines have merged, or discussed merging, with other airlines. If one of our major airline suppliers merges or consolidates with, or is acquired by, another company that either does not participate in the GDS system we use, or that participates in such system but at substantially lower levels, the surviving company may elect not to make supply available to us or may elect to do so at lower levels than the previous supplier. Similarly, in the event that one of our major airline suppliers voluntarily or involuntarily declares bankruptcy and is subsequently unable to successfully emerge from bankruptcy, and we are unable to replace such supplier, our business would be adversely affected. For example, the merger of American Airlines and US Airways in 2013, the consolidation in the Italian airline sector that has occurred over the past several years, as well as recent bankruptcies of numerous small airlines in other countries, such as the carrier Spanair in Spain, the state-owned airline Malev in Hungary, Cimber Sterling in Denmark, Wind Jet in Italy and Air Méditerranée in France, have resulted in capacity reductions and a decrease in the number of airline tickets and routes available for booking on our websites. Further consolidation of one or more of the major airlines could result in further capacity reductions, a reduction in the number of airline tickets available for booking on our website and increased air fares, which may have a negative impact on demand for travel products.

For a discussion of potential risks related to changes in GDS trends and credit strength, see “—Risks Related to Our Business—A substantial portion of our revenue is derived from commissions, incentive payments and fees negotiated with our travel suppliers and supplier intermediaries; any reductions or eliminations of such commissions and payments could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations” below.

Our businesses are highly regulated and a failure to comply with current laws, rules and regulations or changes to such laws, rules and regulations and other legal uncertainties, may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We operate in a highly regulated industry. Our business and financial performance could be adversely affected by unfavorable changes in, or interpretations of, existing laws, rules and regulations, or the promulgation of new laws,

rules and regulations applicable to us and our businesses. In particular, any future changes to IATA regulations or further tightening of the European legislation relating to packaged travel (and individual countries' implementation thereof) could adversely affect our business. For example, on November 25, 2015, the new European Package Travel Directive (2015/2302/EU) on package travel and linked travel arrangements was adopted and came into force on December 31, 2015. This directive extends the protection provided in the 1990 European Package Travel Directive (90/314/EEC) to more dynamic forms of packaged travel, which could increase the costs of conducting our business and subject us to additional liabilities when it becomes applicable on July 1, 2018 (the Member States have to transpose the directive by January 1, 2018).

There is, and will likely continue to be, an increasing number of laws, regulations and court decisions pertaining to the Internet and online commerce, which may relate to liability for information retrieved from or transmitted over the Internet, display of certain taxes, discounts and fees, online editorial and user-generated content, user privacy, behavioral targeting and online advertising, taxation, liability for third-party activities and the quality of products and services. For example, in certain jurisdictions where we operate, local regulations impose restrictions on or prohibit the credit/debit card operations that we can perform in order to protect the privacy and security of personal information that is collected, processed and transmitted in or from the governing jurisdiction. The growth and development of online commerce has led to more stringent consumer protection laws and more aggressive enforcement efforts by regulatory authorities, including on price transparency, that impose additional burdens on online businesses generally, such as increased costs associated with stronger data protection systems, fines and a loss of competitive advantage as a result of any disclosure related to operations. Such trends are likely to continue in the future. See also “—Risks Related to Our Business—Our processing, storage, use and disclosure of personal data could give rise to liabilities as a result of governmental and/or industry regulation, conflicting law requirements and differing views of personal privacy rights, and we are exposed to risks associated with online commerce security.” We are also subject to a risk of legal proceedings brought by antitrust or competition authorities and, from time to time, subject to claims from consumer protection organizations, the outcome of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. See “Business—Litigation and Disputes.”

While we believe we currently comply with all relevant regulations, we may not be able comply with any future changes in, or new interpretations of, existing laws, rules and regulations, or with any new laws, rules and regulations applicable to us and our businesses. Any failure to comply with these existing or new laws and regulations may subject us to fines, penalties and potential criminal sanctions, as well as publicity which may be harmful to our reputation. Furthermore, if such laws and regulations are not enforced equally against our competitors in a particular market, our compliance with such laws and regulations may put us at a competitive disadvantage vis-à-vis competitors who do not comply with such requirements, in some cases because they are operating from offshore locations.

Because of our international operations, the various regulatory regimes to which we are subject may conflict so that compliance with the regulatory requirements in one jurisdiction may create regulatory issues in another, thereby making compliance more difficult, increasing the costs of conducting our business. Political developments, particularly concerning the secession of Catalonia from Spain, Brexit or exit of other Member States from the European Union, could also lead to an increase in overlapping, inconsistent regulations. Brexit, for example, may lead to restrictions on the freedom of movement between the United Kingdom and the European Union, which may impact the mobility of our personnel. Moreover, depending on the terms of the Brexit, we may face new, overlapping EU and U.K. regulatory requirements. In addition, our strategy involves expanding our business outside our more established markets, which could have legal, regulatory, including license, or tax requirements with which we are currently not familiar. Compliance with such requirements will place demands on our time and resources, and we may nonetheless experience unforeseen and potentially adverse legal, regulatory or tax consequences.

Our business requires us to obtain certain licenses or accreditations, and our IATA accreditation is critical to our business.

In some jurisdictions in which we operate, we are required to hold various travel agency and other licenses and accreditations, and pay certain license fees.

Regulatory authorities have relatively broad discretion to grant, renew and revoke licenses and approvals and to implement regulations. Accordingly, regulatory authorities could prevent or temporarily suspend us from carrying on some or all of our activities or otherwise penalize us if our practices were found not to comply with the then-current regulatory or licensing requirements or any interpretation of such requirements by the regulatory authority. For instance, in order to carry out flight booking operations, we are required to obtain IATA accreditation to sell flight tickets of airlines which are IATA members. Our failure to comply with any of these requirements or interpretations thereof could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

On an annual basis and upon the occurrence of certain events, IATA reviews our financial statements and operations to determine whether we are in compliance with IATA rules, in particular with respect to our IATA financial

undertakings (including undertakings pertaining to capital resources, working capital and liquidity) and the level of sales for which we act as full agent of record. If we do not comply with such rules and financial undertakings, IATA may require us to provide guarantees and/or post-performance bonds in order to minimize credit risk on behalf of airlines. For example, IATA currently requires companies in our group operating in certain jurisdictions to issue guarantees and/or post bonds. Any changes to such guarantee and/or bond requirements could impose a significant burden on us, and in certain circumstances, we may be unable to comply with such obligations and therefore lose our IATA accreditation. Financial undertakings applied by IATA vary from one jurisdiction to another and in certain jurisdictions the lack of transparency as to applicable financial undertakings may result in additional financial guarantees being required. In addition to guarantee requirements, IATA may impose penalties for non-compliance or, under certain circumstances, take suspension action, or remove us or any or all of our locations from the IATA agency list. Any such action by IATA could have a material adverse effect on our operations. In particular, if IATA were to remove us from the IATA agency list, such removal would prevent us from conducting a large portion of our current operations and could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

We receive funds from our customers before we are required to pay flight product suppliers. IATA has proposed revisions to the financial payment terms of its billing and settlement plan (“BSP”) to impose shorter settlement terms applicable only to OTAs. If such changes were to be implemented by IATA or other product suppliers, they could reduce the amount of time we hold customer funds before settlement with flight product suppliers, increasing our working capital requirements and adversely affecting our cash flow position.

IATA also requires that settlement of payments via the BSP must be in compliance with all airline terms and conditions and thereby forces us to comply with onerous airline restrictions, even when we have no direct commercial agreement with that airline. These terms and conditions may restrict our marketing or sales of that airline’s fares and could adversely affect our operations.

Our business experiences seasonal fluctuations and comparisons of sequential quarters’ results may not be meaningful.

Our revenues and operating results have varied, and we expect will continue to vary, from quarter to quarter. This is in large part attributable to the fact that our business experiences seasonal fluctuations, which are a function of seasonal trends for travel products, in particular leisure travel. Because we generate the largest portion of our net revenue from flight bookings, and this revenue is generally recognized at the time of booking, these trends cause our revenue to be highest in the periods during which travelers book their vacations. Therefore, our revenues tend to be lower in the quarter ending December 31 than in other quarters and typically highest in the quarter ending March 31, corresponding to bookings for the busy spring and summer travel seasons. As a result, sequential quarter-on-quarter comparisons of our revenue, cash flows and operating results may not be meaningful. In addition, depending on the year, the Easter holiday season may fall in our first fiscal quarter or in our fourth fiscal quarter of any given financial year ending March 31. The timing of Easter and other holidays can therefore affect the comparability of our quarterly and yearly results.

Our business is influenced by the level of Internet penetration and a slowing in the growth of Internet penetration, or a fall, could adversely affect our growth prospects and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We generate our revenue through the online sale of products and online advertising. As a result, our business is affected by the level of Internet penetration in the countries in which we operate (*i.e.*, the percentage of a country’s population that are Internet users), and in particular by the online travel penetration in such countries (*i.e.*, the proportion of travel bookings made through the Internet).

In addition, we continue to seek to expand our international presence, and a successful expansion of our business outside our more established markets will depend on the level of Internet penetration in such markets. A slower adaptation of the Internet as an advertising, broadcast and commerce medium in those markets compared to many of our more established markets in which we currently operate, could adversely affect our growth prospects and results of operations.

Linked to the level of Internet penetration is the level of online travel penetration, defined by PhoCusWright as the percentage of total gross bookings made online. According to PhoCusWright, the online travel penetration in Europe increased from 41% in 2013 to an estimate of 47% in 2015 and is expected to increase to 52% in 2017, and the online travel penetration in the United States increased from 43% in 2013 to 45% in 2015 and is expected to remain stable at 45% in 2017. However, there can be no guarantee that online travel penetration will continue to grow or remain at current levels, and as the substantial majority of our operations are in Europe, a slowing of the growth in online travel penetration in Europe, or a fall, could have an adverse effect on our growth prospects and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Business

We operate in an increasingly competitive environment, and we are subject to risks relating to competition that may adversely affect our performance.

Our businesses, which consist primarily of our travel websites, operate in the highly competitive travel industry. Factors affecting the competitive success of our businesses include the prices we offer consumers, the availability of travel supply, brand recognition, our ability to attract new customers at reasonable acquisition costs, customer service, ease of use, fees charged to travelers, accessibility and reliability. Consumers are becoming increasingly experienced users of the Internet and mobile applications, leading to more “do-it-yourself” searches where the consumer compares various travel options on his or her own. As a result, consumers have become more sensitive to fee differences, which in turn has led to increased price pressure on our products and services and the need to offer value-add products and enhance the customer experience.

We compete with a variety of companies, including established and emerging online and traditional sellers of travel-related services. Currently, these direct competitors include, among others:

- other online travel agents;
- travel suppliers, such as airlines, hotel companies and rental car companies, many of which have their own branded websites, in addition to their physical boutiques;
- metasearch companies, online portals and search engines; and
- traditional travel agencies and tour operators.

The expansion of social media websites has also affected the competitive dynamics in our markets.

Online travel agencies: We face competition from other OTAs, such as Expedia/Orbitz/eBookers/Hotels.com, CTrip/Qunar, Priceline/Booking.com, Unister, Travix, Wotif, Bravofly/Lastminute.com and MakeMyTrip, which in some cases may offer more attractive products for both travelers and suppliers, offer products on more favorable terms, including lower prices (including as a result of accepting lower operating margins), increased or exclusive product availability, all-in offers combining airline, hotel and/or car rental products, absence of fees or unique access to proprietary loyalty programs, such as points and miles, or more favorable connectivity and inventory. These more favorable terms could make the offerings of other OTAs more attractive to consumers than ours, in particular if we are not able to match their all-in prices. In new markets into which we are expanding, there may be incumbent OTAs that are already established in the relevant market.

Some of our current and potential competitors, including large traditional travel service providers, have longer operating histories, larger customer bases, greater brand recognition, greater access to travel inventories and/or significantly greater financial, marketing, personnel, technical and other resources than we do. See also “—If we are not able to keep up with rapid technological changes or fail to address the challenges presented by recent trends in consumer adoption and use of mobile devices, our business could be adversely affected.”

Travel suppliers: Many airline operators, tour operators, hotel and rental car suppliers, including suppliers with which we conduct business, have been steadily focusing on increasing online demand on their own websites and mobile applications in lieu of third-party distributors such as our various websites. For example, various low-cost carriers, which have gained segment share at the expense of network carriers (see “Industry”), seek to distribute their online supply exclusively through their own websites, and it is possible that network carriers will engage in similar exclusivity initiatives through their own websites. In addition, travel suppliers may seek to discourage customers to book through other websites by imposing additional costs on such bookings. In September 2015, the German airline Lufthansa increased the fare of any booking made through GDSs by €16, resulting in a decrease in our sales volume of Lufthansa products. Any such further developments, from Lufthansa or other providers, could adversely affect our results of operations.

Moreover, some travel suppliers deliberately do not make available a part of their products via GDSs, which generally makes distribution of such products by us more challenging and expensive. Other travel suppliers seek to limit our access to their products in order to create, distribute and promote on specific distribution channels custom-made offers based on their own products. In the context of a relationship agreement with a travel supplier, sometimes we agree to such restrictions, and where there is no relationship agreement, there can be no guarantee our Direct Connect technology will enable us to access such products. See also “—We do not have relationship agreements with certain suppliers, including ones whose products we mediate, and certain of such suppliers have sought to block our supply of

their products using legal and technical means or sought to otherwise influence or restrict how we distribute their products” below and “Business—Litigation and Disputes.”

In addition, suppliers who sell on their own websites or mobile applications may offer products and services on more favorable terms, including lower prices, increased or exclusive product availability, all-in offers combining airline, hotel and/or car rental products, absence of fees or unique access to proprietary loyalty programs, such as points and miles, which could make their offerings more attractive to consumers than ours. For example, should airline operators decrease the service fees charged to travelers for the services and products offered on their own branded websites, this would increase downward pricing pressure for the products we offer and potentially redirect customers from our websites to such airlines’ branded websites.

Metasearch companies, online portals and search engines: The activities of online travel metasearch sites, such as Kayak, Skyscanner, Jetcost, Trivago, Tripadvisor, Momondo and Qunar, which utilize their search technology to aggregate travel search results across supplier, online travel and other websites, as well as similar services offered by large online portal and search companies, such as Google and Yahoo! affect the markets in which we operate.

Metasearch companies and search engines generally do not directly compete with us because typically no bookings are made through their websites. However, metasearch companies and search engines may merge or otherwise cooperate on preferential terms with OTAs, such as the Kayak/Priceline combination, resulting in a diversion of bookings to such other OTAs or merged entities on a preferred booking path basis. We believe that the trend of metasearch companies and OTAs converging has begun and may continue in the future as metasearch companies seek to facilitate product bookings more directly to increase revenues. Several of our metasearch competitors have larger resources than we have and different technology from ours and, accordingly, we may not be able to effectively compete to earn metasearch revenue. See also “—We may not be successful in executing initiatives to adopt new business models and practices and to optimize cost allocation or in otherwise implementing our strategies, including implementing any strategic transactions such as mergers, acquisitions and joint ventures, and integrating any acquired businesses” below.

In addition, metasearch companies and search engines enable increased competition, thereby increasing downward pricing pressure on the products that we offer, and may redirect our potential customers to our direct competitors’ websites. We increasingly receive a large number of requests from such companies, which places a significant strain on our information technology systems. In addition, in certain cases, these search engines charge us each time a user accesses our website through their own, even if such users do not purchase any products from us. If a substantial number of users visit our websites without making purchases, our expenses could increase considerably compared to our Revenue Margin. Furthermore, metasearch companies apply certain technical criteria that could result in such companies not displaying eDreams ODIGEO travel products in their search results, which would also be the case if their payment structure made it unattractive for us to subscribe to their service. In most cases, we do not have long-term contracts with metasearch companies and we may not be able to renew our contracts when they expire on favorable terms or at all, which could adversely impact our ability to access the users of such metasearch companies. In addition, with some metasearch companies, we do not have any contract at all, and our collaboration is on a purely *ad hoc* basis. There can be no assurance that our relations with such metasearch companies will continue in the future. Moreover, metasearch services may lower the cost for new companies to enter the market by providing a distribution channel without the cost of promoting the new entrant’s brand to drive consumers directly to its website.

Furthermore, large established internet search engines with substantial resources, expertise and brand recognition in developing online commerce and facilitating internet traffic are creating inroads into the online travel channel, as evidenced by the different initiatives launched by Google such as “Google Flights,” “Google Hotel Finders” or “Google Destinations” which are enhanced metasearch tools offering access to a large inventory of travel products, including from GDS operators, but excluding, either partially or totally, OTA search results, directly on its search engine. European competition authorities are reviewing the tools launched by Google, but despite this ongoing inquiry before the European Commission, there can be no assurance that these services or similar services will not adversely affect our business in the markets in which we operate. These activities could result in more competition from supplier websites and higher customer acquisition costs for third-party sites such as ours, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Social media websites and mobile platform travel applications: Social media websites, such as Facebook.com (“Facebook”), and mobile platforms, including smartphones and tablet devices, such as the iPhone and iPad, are growing rapidly. The emergence of mobile platforms has led to increasing use by consumers of standalone mobile applications or “apps” to research and book travel. In addition, Facebook has launched enhanced search functionality for data included within its website, which may in the future develop into alternative research resources for travelers. See also “—If we are not able to keep up with rapid technological changes or fail to address the challenges presented by recent trends in consumer adoption and use of mobile devices, our business could be adversely affected” below.

In addition, social media websites have introduced new dynamics into the competitive landscape. For example, with the emergence of social media, lack of customer satisfaction can more easily be shared with users of social media websites and be spread among a very large number of actual and potential readers, without us having any means of controlling the dissemination of, or responding to, such unfavorable customer reviews. Negative publicity may significantly harm our reputation in the markets in which we operate.

If we do not continue to innovate and provide tools that are useful to travelers, we may not remain competitive, and our revenues and operating results could suffer.

Our success depends on our continued innovation and our ability to provide features that make our websites and mobile apps user-friendly for travelers. Our competitors are constantly developing innovations in online travel-related products and features.

Our technology needs to keep up with changes in our suppliers' inventory. For example, increasingly, travel products are sold on an unbundled basis (where an airline charges for the component parts of a flight (seat type/seat selection, tax, luggage and so forth) separately). This industry trend affects our Direct Connect products in particular and requires our technology to keep pace with these new pricing features.

Moreover, the increased use of mobile devices could enable device companies that have substantial market shares in the mobile devices industry and that control the operating systems of these devices, such as Apple and Google's Android, to compete directly with us. Apple and Google have more experience producing and developing mobile apps and have access to greater resources than we have. To the extent Apple or Google use their mobile operating systems or app distribution channels to favor their own travel service offerings, our business could be adversely affected. To be competitive in the mobile business requires us to develop specific software and applications under a variety of new platforms and operating systems, which are generally expected by our customers to offer the same features and to be as easily and intuitively operated as desktop interfaces. If we are not competitive on this front, we may lose market share as customers increasingly make their bookings on online devices. This poses significant challenges and requires us to make significant efforts to achieve these goals. For example, we are in the process of developing apps for all mobile devices, which we currently do not have.

As a result of the above, we must continue to invest significant resources in research and development in order to continually improve the speed, accuracy and comprehensiveness of our products. If we are unable to continue offering innovative products, we may be unable to attract additional users or retain our current users, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We rely on information technology to operate our business and maintain our competitiveness, and any failure in such technology or any failure to adapt to technological developments or industry trends could harm our business.

We depend on the use of sophisticated information technologies and systems, including customized in-house technology and systems used to attract customers to our websites, for website front-ends and mobile apps, product building and pricing, reservations, customer service, internal and external communications, procurement, payments, fraud detection, administration and reporting.

As our operations grow in size, scope and complexity and we continue to integrate our businesses, we must continuously improve and upgrade our systems and infrastructure to offer an increasing number of travelers enhanced products, features and functionalities, while maintaining the reliability and integrity of our systems and infrastructure. Expanding our systems and infrastructure to meet any projected future increases in business volume may require us to commit substantial financial, operational and technical resources before those increases materialize, with no assurance that they actually will. Delays or difficulties in implementing new or enhanced systems may keep us from achieving the desired results in a timely manner, to the extent anticipated, or at all, and we may also be unable to devote adequate financial resources to develop or acquire new technologies and systems in the future. As part of our continued focus on efficiency, we are in the process of reorganizing our engineering workforce, including restructuring the position of the engineering teams within our organization and specializing their areas of work. No assurances can be given that this transition will be successful and would not lead to disruptions to our IT systems or delays in upgrades to our systems, which could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we are not able to keep up with rapid technological changes or fail to address the challenges presented by recent trends in consumer adoption and use of mobile devices, our business could be adversely affected.

The markets in which we compete are characterized by rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards, consolidation, frequent new service announcements, introductions and enhancements and changing consumer demands. These market characteristics are heightened by the progress of technology adoption in various markets, including the continuing adoption of the Internet and online commerce in certain geographies and the growth of the use of smartphones and tablets for mobile e-commerce transactions, including through the increasing use of mobile apps. For example, we believe travel transactions will continue to grow rapidly on mobile platforms and may gain acceptance on social and flash-sale platforms. As a result, our future success will depend on our ability to adapt to rapidly changing technology, to adapt our products to evolving industry standards and to continually improve the performance, features and reliability of our service in response to competitive service offerings and the rapidly evolving consumer trends and demands. We may not be able to keep up with these rapid technological changes or may fail to adequately address the challenges presented by the evolving marketplace.

In particular, as a result of the widespread adoption of mobile devices coupled with the improved web browsing functionality and development of apps available on these devices, we have experienced a significant shift of business to mobile platforms and our advertising partners have also experienced a rapid shift of traffic to mobile platforms. Our major competitors and certain new market entrants are increasingly offering and updating mobile apps for travel-related products and other functionality. We estimate that approximately 24% of our flight Bookings were made through mobile

devices in the year ended March 31, 2016, compared with approximately 18% in the year ended March 31, 2015. We believe that mobile bookings continue to present an opportunity for growth and that it will be increasingly important for us to effectively offer our products through mobile apps and mobile optimized websites on smartphones and other mobile devices. The trends in consumer adoption and use of mobile devices created new challenges for our business. For example, revenue earned on a mobile transaction may be different to that earned in a typical desktop transaction due to different consumer purchasing patterns. Furthermore, given the device sizes and technical limitations of mobile devices, mobile consumers may not be willing to download multiple apps from multiple travel service providers and instead prefer to use one or a limited number of apps for their mobile travel activity. As a result, the consumer experience with mobile apps as well as brand recognition and loyalty have become increasingly important.

As a result, we spend, and intend to continue to spend, significant resources maintaining, developing and enhancing our services and infrastructure, including our mobile optimized websites, and our mobile apps and other technology. If we are unable to continue to rapidly innovate and create new, user-friendly and differentiated mobile offerings and efficiently and effectively advertise and distribute on these platforms, or if our mobile apps are not downloaded and used by travel consumers, we could lose market share to existing competitors or new entrants and our future growth and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Some of our current and potential competitors, including large traditional travel service providers, may be better placed to exploit rapid technological changes or to address the challenges presented by recent trends in consumer adoption and use of mobile devices. Our current and potential competitors may develop technology similar to or better than ours, which could result in us losing our competitive advantage over time and negatively affect our overall competitive position. Increased competition may result in reduced operating margins, as well as loss of market share, brand recognition and competitiveness, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A substantial portion of our revenue is generated by our flight activities. Changes in customer patterns with respect to these products may adversely affect us.

A substantial portion of our revenue depends on our supply of flight mediation services and, to a lesser degree, hotel nights and Dynamic Packages. Our flight business contributed 79% and 80% of our Revenue Margin in the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Although we also sell products such as train tickets, vacation packages, cruises, self-catering accommodation and bus tickets through certain of our websites, these sales only account for a limited portion of our revenue. Changes in consumer patterns leading to an increased preference for substitute products, such as train and bus tickets or non-regulated lodging alternatives such as vacation rentals, could adversely affect us. In particular, high-speed train networks are rapidly expanding in Europe and have taken segment share from short-haul flights, principally within domestic markets. If these trends were to continue and we fail to achieve sales of such substitute products in volumes similar to our current flight and hotel sales volumes, this could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A significant proportion of our business is in France and, to a lesser extent, Spain and Italy and elsewhere in Europe. Difficult macroeconomic circumstances in Europe, in particular France, Italy or Spain, could cause a decline in the demand for travel products and adversely affect our results of operations.

Our operations are principally in Europe, and France is our most important market. In the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, France accounted for 35% and 38% of our Revenue Margin, respectively. Accordingly, changes in the demand for travel products in France, including as a result of the factors discussed above and elsewhere in these risk factors, may have a significant impact on our overall results. In addition, Italy and Spain are important markets for us and the European economic downturn in recent years has impacted both economies as well as our business in these countries. In Italy, Real GDP decreased for three years in a row from 2012 to 2014 with -2.8%, -1.7% and -0.4% and in Spain between 2011 and 2013 with -0.6%, -2.1% and -1.2%, according to information published by Eurostat. The decrease in GDP and the corresponding contraction in consumers' discretionary spending on travel in these countries negatively affected our results of operations in those markets in 2013 and 2014. Our results of operations may be adversely affected if the difficult macroeconomic circumstances in these countries or other countries in which we operate cause a sustained or significant fall in the demand for travel products.

Our business depends on the quantity of travel products made available to us by, and our relationships with, our suppliers and supplier intermediaries, particularly our GDS partner, and a decrease in the products we can sell or an adverse change in these relationships or our inability to enter into new relationships could negatively affect our access to travel offerings and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to conduct our business generally depends on the quantity of flight seats made available for purchase by travel suppliers, such as airlines, and supplier intermediaries, and the price at which they offer such seats. Both parameters are materially affected by factors outside our control, such as prices for jet fuel, government regulation, taxes

or timetable constraints, any of which could lead to reductions in seat supply. Reductions in overall seat supply could adversely affect the quantity of products we are able to sell and, consequently, our business, financial condition and results of operations.

An important component of our business success depends on our ability to obtain, maintain and expand relationships with travel suppliers and supplier intermediaries, which can be difficult. Maintaining and expanding such relationships is important for our revenue generation, because a substantial portion of our Revenue Margin (26% in the year ended March 31, 2016, and 27% in the year ended March 31, 2015) is derived from commissions, incentive payments and fees negotiated with our travel suppliers, our GDS partner and hotel aggregators with which we have entered into formal relationships. See also “—A substantial portion of our revenue is derived from commissions, incentive payments and fees negotiated with our travel suppliers and supplier intermediaries; any reductions or eliminations of such commissions and payments could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations” below.

Where we have formal relationships with travel product suppliers, the conditions under which we sell their products through our websites may require ongoing negotiations to maintain these contracts, which may be time-consuming, prove unsuccessful and lead to disputes. See “Business—Litigation and Disputes.” There can be no assurance that litigation will not prevent some or all of our websites from being able to sell certain travel products in the future. In certain circumstances, and depending on the terms of any applicable court case or settlement, although we may be able to access a suppliers’ public website directly, there can be no guarantee that such direct connection will be legally or technically feasible. Any such access will be subject to the risks described in “—We do not have relationship agreements with certain suppliers, including ones whose products we mediate, and certain of such suppliers have sought to block our supply of their products using legal and technical means or sought to otherwise influence or restrict how we distribute their products” below.

In addition, certain of our formal agreements with airlines may limit our ability to access their products in certain markets or combinations of certain products in certain markets in which they operate their business.

Although we source our inventory from a variety of suppliers, it is critical for us to maintain our existing relationships with our GDS partner in order to be able to access a larger inventory of travel products. We also depend on existing arrangements between suppliers and supplier intermediaries, such as full content agreements entered into between certain airlines and GDS providers. From time to time, we seek to renegotiate or change the terms of such existing arrangements in a manner that is beneficial to us, but we may not be successful in obtaining such beneficial terms and may be required to recognize costs or expenses or pay a penalty in connection with the termination of existing arrangements. In addition, any amendment or termination of our relationships with GDS partner or of full content agreements between suppliers and supplier intermediaries could significantly limit our ability to offer certain flight mediation services to our customers and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, in certain cases, we rely on a limited number of suppliers for our supply of certain travel products. A significant reduction on the part of any of our major suppliers of their participation in our system for a sustained period of time or their complete withdrawal could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We also rely on our two principal white-label sourcing partners for hotel bookings and car rentals to make their services available to our customers through our website. We source substantially all of our inventory of hotel rooms or other accommodations and car rentals from these white-label sourcing partners. In general, our arrangements with our white-label sourcing partners do not require them to make available on our website any specific quantity of hotel room reservations or car rentals, or to make hotel room or accommodation reservations or car rentals available in any geographic area or at any particular price. Any amendment or termination of our relationships with any of our white-label sourcing partners, as well as inability or unwillingness on the part of any of our white label sourcing partners to perform its obligations, could significantly limit our ability to offer certain hotel rooms or other accommodations and car rentals through our website, divert our customers’ demand for our white-label sourcing partners’ products to competitors’ websites and have a material adverse effect on an important revenue stream for us.

We do not have relationship agreements with certain suppliers, including ones whose products we mediate, and certain of such suppliers have sought to block our supply of their products using legal and technical means or sought to otherwise influence or restrict how we distribute their products.

We have formal agreements with one GDS provider pursuant to which we request information and facilitate bookings by our customers of products distributed by such GDS provider. In addition, we have formal relationship agreements with many of our airline suppliers pursuant to which we sell their products by connecting our customers directly to their proprietary inventory systems using our Direct Connect technology. However, we do not have formal agreements with certain of our suppliers, including certain low-cost airlines, although we are currently able to use our

Direct Connect technology to access such suppliers' products by connecting our customers directly to their public websites.

In the past, some of these travel suppliers with whom we do not have a formal agreement have attempted to prevent or restrict us from accessing their inventory through both technological and legal means. In particular, certain airlines are striving for exclusivity of their online supply and have taken steps to prevent us from selling their products, including legal action against OTAs, including us, to prevent the offering of their products on third-party websites. See also "Business—Litigation and Disputes." Such suppliers have also employed technical means to seek to prevent OTAs from selling their products through, among other means, changing the configurations of their websites or their booking processes. For example, in 2013, Ryanair installed a technology which prompted customers to manually type a series of letters in order to make a booking, thereby restricting OTAs from accessing its website via automated algorithms. Although Ryanair removed this technology, there is no guarantee that Ryanair or any other airlines will not put in place a similar technology in the future, thereby restricting our access to its products. In October 2014, British Airways and Iberia removed their fares from three of our websites for less than a day. Although these removals did not impact our trading volumes, there can be no assurance that any such removal of fares by any of our suppliers in the future would not adversely affect our operations. So far, we have been able to limit the effect of such legal or technical measures, but we cannot guarantee that we will be able to continue to do so in the future, failure of which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The development and maintenance of Direct Connect software is technologically challenging. If the desire of certain suppliers to distribute their products exclusively leads to more airlines developing systems and processes that prevent third-party booking systems, including ours, from offering real-time availability, this could lead to loss of connectivity and a consequential loss of bookings by our business.

In addition, IT connections to travel suppliers with whom we do not have a relationship agreement in general are often less stable and more prone to failure than connections to suppliers with whom we have a relationship agreement or to GDSs. In the past, our booking platforms have been unable to connect directly to the public websites of certain suppliers due to technical issues related to connectivity, as a result of which we were unable to sell that supplier's travel products for a period of several days. Although we have been able to re-establish connections in the past, there can be no assurance that we will be able to do so in the future or that any loss of connectivity will not be for an extended period.

Any failure in such connection or changes in the legal or technical conditions that allow us to access such supplier's inventory could harm our reputation with customers and could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, if litigation or technological advancement impedes our ability to offer our customers the broadest selection of travel options possible, we could lose our competitive advantage in providing the best all-in fares and a broad range of travel products and our business would be adversely affected.

Our ability to earn service fees in the future may be limited.

Although we have generally been able to maintain a high level of service fees for our products, our ability to charge our customers service fees in the future may be limited due to competition, consumer resistance to paying such service fees, tightening of, or changes in, consumer protection legislation such as relating to charges that can be imposed on the use of certain payment methods, and/or a potential structural market change similar to the one that the U.S. market has undergone, among other factors. In the U.S. market, where the concentration of travel suppliers is higher than in Europe and overall market complexity is lower than in Europe, OTA service fees were removed to create a "level playing field" with respect to prices offered on supplier sites, which traditionally did not levy any service fees for an online booking. This change adversely affected the overall margins that U.S. OTAs were able to earn. We believe the inherent complexities of the European markets (multiple language, tax and regulations as well as the less concentrated airline landscape) provides more scope for us to earn service fees if we are able to continue to offer attractive all-in prices to our customers, which is and will continue to be critical to our ability to earn service fees. Reductions in our ability to earn service fees would have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A substantial portion of our revenue is derived from commissions, incentive payments and fees negotiated with our travel suppliers and supplier intermediaries; any reductions or eliminations of such commissions and payments could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We derive a substantial portion of our Revenue Margin from our relationships with suppliers (26% and 27% for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively), in particular, from commissions and incentive payments negotiated with travel suppliers for bookings made through our websites. We also rely on fees paid to us by our GDS partner, Amadeus, and hotel aggregators, which fees are determined based on various volume measures such as flight segments (which corresponds to the number of seats sold on each individual flight, whether or not part of a multi-flight journey), Bookings or Gross Bookings.

Many of the formal agreements we have entered into with travel suppliers and supplier intermediaries are short-term contracts, providing our counterparties with a right to terminate at short notice or without notice. In certain cases we have entered into long-term agreements. In particular, we have entered into a 10-year non-exclusive agreement with our GDS service provider Amadeus in 2011, which was amended in 2013, 2014 and 2015 and extended for two additional years until 2022. Revenue generated under our contract with Amadeus represents a substantial portion of our revenue. Even when we have long-term agreements in place, no assurances can be given that our GDS partner or travel suppliers will not reduce or eliminate compensation or incentives paid to us, attempt to charge travel agencies for content, credit or debit card fees or other services, or otherwise attempt to change the financial terms of our agreements, any of which could reduce our revenue and margins, thereby adversely affecting our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Under certain of our agreements with travel suppliers or supplier intermediaries, no sales incentive will be due to us unless we meet certain minimum sales thresholds or, if we fail to meet such thresholds, we will be liable for a penalty due to the relevant supplier or supplier intermediary. For example, under our agreement with Amadeus, a reduced sales incentive will be due to us by Amadeus if we fail to meet an annual volume target through the Amadeus GDS and, in that event, we may also be liable for a penalty corresponding to a percentage of the unearned portion of the signing bonus received from Amadeus upon completion of the Opodo Acquisition (based on the shortfall of volumes of products sold when compared to the annual target), plus interest. Any repayment in part or in full of the signing bonus may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, in the context of renegotiations of the agreement with Amadeus in 2013, we assumed obligations related to certain new business initiatives. Not meeting such obligations could result in penalties and adversely affect our operations. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis—Key Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations—Changes in revenue sources and product mix—Supplier revenue.”

To the extent any of our travel suppliers reduces or eliminates the commissions or incentive payments it pays to us, our revenue may be reduced unless we are able to adequately offset such reduction by increasing the service fees we charge to our customers in a sustainable manner. However, any increase in service fees may also result in a loss of potential customers. Furthermore, our arrangement with travel suppliers may limit the amount of service fees that we are able to charge our customers.

In addition, there has been a customer trend towards Direct Connect flight products and away from flight products sourced from GDSs. This has had an adverse effect on our average Revenue Margin per Booking, because in the case of certain Direct Connects we do not receive commission from travel suppliers or incentives from our GDS partner, which are another important revenue stream for us. Although we have been successful in responding to lower incentives payments (particularly from airlines) by growing our other sources of revenue, there can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to maintain or increase our revenue from customers while remaining competitive. In addition, Lufthansa has implemented distribution cost charges on its tickets sold through GDSs in September 2015 (see also “*We operate in an increasingly competitive environment, and we are subject to risks relating to competition that may adversely affect our performance*”). Other airlines may follow this new commercial strategy, which would change the distribution system in the industry. Although we expect that our Direct Connect flight products would still be available with such airlines without the additional charges, there can be no assurances that any such charges would not lower the demand for tickets purchased through GDSs, and thereby adversely affect our business.

Our business could be negatively affected by changes in search engine algorithms and search engine relationships.

We utilize to a significant extent Internet search engines, principally through the purchase of travel-related keywords, in particular on Google, and inclusion in metasearch results, to generate traffic to our websites. The purchase of travel-related keywords consists of anticipating what words and terms consumers will use to search for travel on Internet search engines and then bidding on those words and terms in the applicable search engine’s auction system. We bid against other advertisers for preferred placement on the applicable Internet search engine’s results page. Search engines, including Google, frequently update and change the logic that determines the placement and display of results of a consumer’s search, such that the purchased or algorithmic placement of links to our websites can be negatively affected. For example, during the quarter ended June 2014, Google changed its search algorithm, which had a direct effect on our placement in Google rankings and as a result we often ranked behind an airline’s direct placement on Google. This forced us to increase our spending on travel-related search engine keywords, which in turn adversely impacted our profitability. Google or other search engines might change their search algorithms or increase their prices in the future, which may adversely impact our business.

We also generate a significant proportion of our Bookings on our websites from “free traffic” resulting from customers clicking a non-paid results link in Google or another search engine. Our positioning on such search engine’s search results depends on algorithms designed by the various search engine providers such as Google and based on various criteria including, in particular, the historical level of traffic on our websites. As a result, if search engine providers such as Google change their search algorithms in a manner that is competitively disadvantageous to us,

whether to support their own travel-related services or otherwise, our ability to generate traffic to our websites would be harmed, which in turn could adversely affect our business, market share and financial performance. In addition, if we fail to maintain our current strong levels of traffic and our search rankings fall as a consequence thereof, our free traffic would fall and our margins, business and financial performance could be adversely affected.

Furthermore, a significant amount of traffic is directed to our websites through our participation in pay-per-click and display advertising on Internet media properties and search engines whose pricing and operating dynamics can experience rapid change, both technically and competitively. If one or more of such arrangements are terminated or if competitive dynamics further impact market pricing in a negative manner, we may experience a decline in traffic on our websites which in turn could adversely affect our margins, business, financial condition and results of operations.

Moreover, changes in our relationships with certain search engines, metasearch or affiliate partners that feature links to our sites could limit our access to customers at a reasonable cost, which in turn could adversely affect our margins, business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are exposed to risks associated with booking and payment fraud.

We have historically suffered, and expect to continue to suffer, from both external and employee-related fraud, which has impacted our results. For example, we have experienced periodic instances of significant attempted fraud, particularly in our Expansion markets (Germany, the United Kingdom and the other countries in which we operate, including, among others, the Nordics and countries outside Europe), in the recent past. Although we have made significant investments with respect to fraud prevention and detection (including for contracting external supplementary fraud detection services and the rollout of a unified fraud detection system) and we have generally been able to detect and combat fraudulent schemes in an adequate manner, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so in the future.

We are liable for accepting fraudulent credit or debit cards or checks and are subject to other payment disputes with our customers for such sales. In instances in which we are unable to combat the use of fraudulent credit or debit cards or checks, we are liable vis-à-vis suppliers for the entire airfare (even when we do not bear inventory risk) and our revenue from such sales could be subject to automatic chargebacks related to fraudulent transactions from credit or debit card processing companies or demands from the relevant banks. Our ability to detect and combat increasingly sophisticated fraudulent schemes may be negatively impacted by the adoption of new payment methods, the emergence of new technology platforms such as smartphones and tablet devices and our expansion into emerging markets. Our fraud protection measures also result in our refusal of bookings to some legitimate customers, which results in lost revenue and dissatisfied users, and also involve significant direct compliance costs. If we are unable to effectively combat the use of fraudulent credit or debit cards on our websites, our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Competition for advertising and metasearch revenue is intense and may adversely affect our ability to operate profitably.

Our websites compete for advertising revenue with large Internet portal sites, such as TripAdvisor and social media websites and mobile platforms that offer listing or other advertising opportunities for travel-related companies. Several of these market participants have significantly greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources and large client bases. In addition, we compete with other OTAs (such as Expedia or Priceline), newspapers, magazines and other traditional media companies that provide offline and online advertising opportunities. We expect to face additional competition as other established and emerging market participants enter the online advertising market. Competition could result in reduced margins on our advertising revenue.

We compete for metasearch revenue with large metasearch websites, such as Kayak, Skyscanner, Jetcost, Trivago, TripAdvisor, Momondo and Qunar, as well as Google. We expect to face additional competition if other established and emerging market participants enter the metasearch market. Competition could adversely affect the Revenue Margin associated with this service.

If we are unable to compete effectively with current or future competitors as a result of these and other factors, our business could be materially adversely affected.

Failure to effectively complete the integration of middle- and back-office functions that support our eDreams Group, Opodo Group and GoVoyages Group operations could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Since the Opodo Acquisition, we have been actively focused on integrating the eDreams, Opodo and GoVoyages businesses. While the migration of the multiple former separate operational platforms into one unified platform (the “One Platform”) for the core elements of the flight booking engine was successfully accomplished (with the exception of Travellink) during the summer of 2013, the implementation of common middle- and back-office functions such as accounting, IT and operational systems, management information and financial control systems, marketing and customer service is still ongoing. Although we have made significant progress in these areas, we expect that the integration will continue to require significant time, expenses and other resources and pose significant management, administrative and financial challenges. Finalizing the integration process may therefore cause operating difficulties and

expenditures that are not currently foreseen. Failure to effectively and efficiently complete the integration could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We currently operate several middle- and back-office systems, which are connected to each other as well as to other internal and external systems, through which large sums of money and other data are transferred on a daily basis. Any interruption, programming or other error with respect to such systems could negatively affect our ability to collect our receivables when they become due, pay our payables when they become due and/or accurately capture information important to our management of our business.

We may not be successful in executing initiatives to adopt new business models and practices and to optimize cost allocation or in otherwise implementing our strategies, including implementing any strategic transactions such as mergers, acquisitions and joint ventures, and integrating any acquired businesses.

We continue to seek to adapt our business to remain competitive, including through diversifying our supplier relationships, further developing distribution channels such as mobile, enhancing product quality and offering additional products and options to our customers, including new travel services beyond our traditional offerings, as well as through optimizing cost allocation, investing in expanding our business outside of our more established markets and developing new businesses. These endeavors may involve significant risks and uncertainties, including distraction of management from current operations, expenses associated with the initiatives and inadequate return on investments. These initiatives, and particularly the offering of new travel services, may require significant investments, including changes to our processes, which could increase our costs and may not prove to be successful.

In addition, we have acquired, or invested in, a number of businesses in the past. We expect to continue to evaluate potential strategic or other acquisitions and transactions from time to time. There can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully complete any such transactions as this is subject to many factors which are beyond our control, including our ability to identify, attract and successfully execute suitable acquisition opportunities and partnerships. Any transactions that we enter into could be adverse to our financial condition and results of operations. In particular, acquisitions may affect our EBITDA margins depending on the acquisition cost and EBITDA contribution of the acquired assets or entity.

The process of integrating an acquired company, business or technology may create unforeseen operating difficulties and expenditures. The areas where we face risks include, among others:

- use of cash resources and incurrence of debt and contingent liabilities in funding acquisitions may limit other potential uses of our cash, including debt service;
- amortization expenses related to acquired intangible assets and other adverse accounting consequences, including changes in fair value of contingent consideration;
- impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets such as trademarks or other intellectual property arising from our acquisitions;
- expected and unexpected costs incurred in pursuing acquisitions, including identifying and performing due diligence on potential acquisition targets that may or may not be successful;
- difficulties and expenses in assimilating the operations, products, technology, privacy protection systems, information systems or personnel of the acquired company;
- challenges relating to the structure of an investment, such as governance, accountability and decision-making conflicts that may arise in the context of a joint venture or majority ownership investment;
- impairment of relationships with employees, suppliers, customers and affiliates of our business and the acquired business;
- the assumption of known and unknown debt and liabilities of the acquired company;
- costs associated with litigation or other claims arising in connection with the acquired company;
- failure to generate adequate returns on our acquisitions and investments, or returns in excess of alternative uses of capital; and

- entrance into markets in which we have no direct prior experience. See “—Our international operations involve additional risks and our exposure to these risks will increase as we further expand our international operations” below.

We rely on the value of our brands, and any failure to maintain or enhance customer awareness of our brands could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the costs of maintaining and enhancing our brand awareness are increasing and the strength of our brands is directly related to our cost of customer acquisition.

Our brands, image and reputation constitute a significant part of our value proposition. Our success over the years has largely depended on our ability to develop our brands and image as leading online travel company across Europe. As we seek to continue to expand our business outside of our more established markets as part of our growth strategy, increasing the awareness, perceived quality and perceived different attributes of our brands and image outside European borders will be of significant importance to attract and expand the number of travelers that purchase our products.

Travelers expect that we will provide them with a large selection of quality travel products at low prices, and this reputation has strengthened our image and brands, fueling our expansion. Any event, such as the poor quality of products provided by our travel suppliers (over which we have no direct control) and offered through our websites, that may not meet our customers’ expectations, or the failure to reimburse for products not effectively provided, could lead to customer complaints, damage our image, reputation and/or brands and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our reputation could also be damaged if customer complaints or negative reviews of us or our activities were to be exchanged on public social networks’ websites.

In addition, our main brands are key assets of our business and the strength of our brands is directly related to our cost of customer acquisition. We believe that maintaining and expanding such brands are important aspects of our efforts to attract and expand our user and advertiser base. Our expenditures to maintain our brands’ value have been steadily increasing due to a variety of factors. These include increased spending from our competitors, the increasing costs of supporting multiple brands, expansion of our business outside of our more established markets and in products where our brands are less well-known, inflation in media pricing including search engine keywords, changes in Google search algorithms leading to increased spending on search engine keywords and the relative traffic share growth of search engines and metasearch engines. We have spent considerable financial and human resources to date on the establishment and maintenance of our brands, and we will continue to invest in, and devote resources to, advertising and marketing, as well as other brand-building efforts to preserve and enhance consumer awareness of our brands.

Some of our competitors use marketing channels we are not familiar with to maintain customer awareness of their brands. For example, we have historically not used, and have little experience or track record in using, television as a means of promoting and marketing our products. Substantially all of our advertising is online. In recent years, certain online travel companies and metasearch sites continued to expand their offline advertising campaigns globally, increasing competition for share of voice, and we expect this activity to continue in the future. We also expect to increase our share of marketing spend in new channels, including offline channels, to further establish our brand and present our products to customers. If we are unable to successfully utilize these new marketing channels, we may incur significant expenses in promoting our brand and marketing our products while failing to generate sufficient improvements in operating performance. Accordingly, failure to effectively use appropriate promotion and marketing channels could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

There is no assurance that we will be able to successfully maintain or enhance consumer awareness of our brands. Even if we are successful in our branding efforts, such efforts may not be cost-effective. If we are unable to maintain or enhance consumer awareness of our brands and generate demand in a cost-effective manner, it would negatively impact our ability to compete in the travel industry and would have a material adverse effect on our business. As new media, such as social media, and devices, such as smartphones and tablet devices, continue to develop, we will need to expend additional funds to promote our brand awareness on such media and devices. If we are unable to adapt to such new media forms and devices, we may lose online travel segment share, which would have a material adverse effect on our business. See also “—We may not be able to protect our intellectual property effectively from copying and use by others, including current or potential competitors” below.

Our international operations involve additional risks and our exposure to these risks will increase as we further expand our international operations.

We have a presence in 44 countries. Our principal operations, in order of Bookings, in Europe, are in France, Germany, Spain, Italy, the United Kingdom, Italy and the Nordics. Outside of Europe, we are present in a number of large countries, including the United States, Argentina, Australia, Mexico, Japan, the United Arab Emirates and Brazil and we seek to expand our operations in these countries. We face complex, dynamic and varied risk landscapes in the

countries in which we operate. To achieve widespread acceptance as we enter countries and markets that are new to us, we must continue to tailor our products and business model to the unique circumstances of such countries and markets, including travel supplier relationships, traveler preferences and adding new languages to our website interfaces. Local laws and regulations and business practices that favor local competitors or prohibit or limit foreign ownership of certain businesses can make it difficult to enter and grow in such countries and markets. In each new market that we enter we will need to address the particular economic, currency, political and regulatory risks associated with such new markets, which may include, among other things, finding new acquisition partners, hiring and training new call center staff with local language skills and an understanding of the local market, adapting to new payment methods frequently used in the market to be entered, implementing new fraud systems and processing additional currencies.

Learning the customs and cultures of various countries, particularly with respect to travel patterns and practices, and subsequently integrating our operations across different cultures and languages, can be difficult, costly and divert management and personnel resources. In particular, establishing effective payment systems in the countries and markets we enter can be time-consuming and challenging. To compete in certain international markets we have in the past, and may in the future, adopt locally preferred payment methods, which may increase our cost and risk of fraud. Our failure to adapt our practices, internal systems and processes and models effectively to traveler and supplier preferences of each country into which we expand could slow our international growth.

In addition, when we enter new markets and/or seek to become a new distribution partner for airlines with which we have no existing relationships, we are typically required to undergo a lengthy application process while we seek to obtain respective IATA and/or ARC accreditation. In the majority of cases, there is no guarantee that we will ultimately become a distribution partner and be granted access to all brand/market combinations of the respective airline.

We expect to continue to face ongoing and additional risks in international operations from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. These risks may include:

- local economic or political instability;
- threatened or actual acts of terrorism;
- regulatory requirements, including data privacy requirements, consumer protection and retail regulations, labor laws and anti-competition regulations, and our general ability to comply with local laws and regulations and compliance costs associated therewith;
- diminished ability to legally enforce our contractual rights;
- longer payment cycles;
- increased risk and limits on our ability to enforce intellectual property rights;
- increased risk of Internet and particularly credit or debit card fraud;
- possible preferences by local populations for local providers;
- currency exchange restrictions and exchange rate fluctuations;
- financial risk arising from transactions in multiple currencies, including our failure to adequately manage those risks;
- restrictions on our ability to repatriate cash and earnings as well as restrictions on our ability to invest in our operations in certain countries;
- slower adoption of the Internet as an advertising, broadcast and commerce medium in those markets as compared to the jurisdictions in which we currently operate;
- increasing labor costs due to high wage inflation in foreign locations, differences in general employment conditions and the degree of employee unionization and activism; and
- difficulties in managing staffing and operations due to distance, time zones, language and cultural differences.

If we are not able to effectively mitigate or eliminate these risks, our results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

In certain of our business lines, such as in our charter flight business, we bear inventory risk and/or bear the risk of default by our supplier, which could adversely affect our business.

We generally do not assume inventory risk in our different business lines. However, for a limited range of products (principally charter flights), we purchase inventory in order to benefit from special negotiated rates and we assume inventory risk on such products. If we are unable to sell these products at an appropriate price, or at all, our revenue and business may be adversely affected. In cases where we bear inventory risk, we are particularly exposed to competition as, for example, the introduction by a competitor of new or additional capacity on a particular route or for a particular product has required us in the past, and may require us in the future, to significantly decrease our prices and thereby suffer a loss on the sales of those products. In addition, we could incur additional costs and constrained liquidity if we are required to provide relief to tour operators and/or affected travelers by providing them with substitute flights or by refunding the price or fees associated with charter flight products and other related travel products and services.

We rely on third parties for certain services and systems, and any disruption or adverse change in their businesses could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We rely on third-party service providers for certain customer care, fulfillment, processing, systems development, technology and other services and we may in the future migrate additional services to outsourcing providers. In addition to relying on GDS and the electronic central reservation systems of the airline, hotel and car rental industries as discussed elsewhere in this section, we currently rely on certain third-party computer systems, service providers and software companies in order to:

- process credit or debit card payments, including fraud prevention and detection systems;
- provide computer infrastructure critical to our business, including hosting, internet bandwidth and firewall protection;
- provide reporting data, including data analysis and benchmarking;
- facilitate customer acquisition, including agreements with metasearch engines; and
- perform call center and online customer support services.

For example, we outsource certain of our call center operations for customer service to third-party providers. These third-party providers operate call centers located in New Delhi, India and Casablanca, Morocco.

If any of our third-party service providers, or any future third-party service provider, experiences difficulty in meeting, or fails to meet, our requirements for quality and customer services standards or the requirements or standards of governmental authorities, our reputation could suffer and our business and prospects could be adversely affected. Our operations and business could also be adversely affected if any of these third-party service providers, in particular one of our technology partners, experience any system or other operational interruptions. In addition, if these third-party service providers were to cease operations, temporarily or permanently, or face financial distress or other business disruption, we could suffer increased costs and delays in our ability to provide similar services until an equivalent service provider is found or we develop replacement technology or operations. Some of our agreements with third-party service providers can be terminated by those parties on short notice and, in many cases, provide no recourse for service interruptions. Such an event could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Termination of any contract with our outsourcing service providers could cause a decline in the quality of our services and disrupt and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition if we are unable to find alternative outsourcing service providers on commercially reasonable terms and on a timely basis or if the replacement outsourcing service providers do not meet our quality requirements. If we fail to replace any such defaulting service provider, this could result in our inability to access a particular source of revenue and, as a result, our revenue could be adversely impacted. Furthermore, any transition of services currently provided by us to an outsourcing provider could result in labor-related costs or disruptions. For example, in 2013, one of our external call center operators experienced an employee strike, which caused stoppages to GoVoyages' and Opodo's customer services and required us to make alternative call center arrangements.

Any disruption or adverse change in the businesses of our third-party providers for certain of our services and systems, could have a material adverse effect on our business.

System interruption and lack of redundancy may cause us to lose customers or business opportunities.

We rely on our own and our suppliers' computer systems to attract customers to our websites and apps and to facilitate and process transactions. Our and our suppliers' inability to maintain and improve our respective information

technology systems and infrastructure may result in system interruptions. Like many online businesses, we and our suppliers have experienced and may in the future experience system interruptions. Any interruptions, outages or delays in systems we utilize or deterioration in their performance could impair our ability to process user traffic and transactions and decrease the quality of products that we can offer to travelers. The costs of enhancing infrastructure to attain improved stability and redundancy may be time-consuming and expensive and may require resources and expertise that are difficult to obtain.

We currently operate two data processing and hosting facilities, which are located in Barcelona, Spain and Paris, France. While some of the functions performed by these facilities are duplicative and some of the databases of these facilities are synchronized in predetermined intervals with databases of the respective other facility for backup purposes, the two facilities are currently not designed to be entirely redundant. In particular, one database may not be able to fully perform the full range of operations of the respective other database, *i.e.*, our ability to carry out all of our operations requires full functionality of both facilities. Accordingly, in case of failure of one of the data processing and hosting facilities, we may lose customer data as well as the ability to record and process Bookings, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Fire, flood, power loss, telecommunications failure, physical break-ins, earthquakes, acts of war or terrorism, acts of God, computer viruses, electronic intrusion attempts from both external and internal sources and similar events or disruptions may impact, damage or interrupt computer or communications systems or business processes or data at any time. For example, in the past, we have experienced security intrusions and attacks on our systems for fraud or service interruption (called “denial of service” attacks) that have made portions of our websites slow or unavailable for periods of several hours. Although we have taken measures to protect certain portions of our facilities, assets and data, if we were to experience frequent or persistent system failures or security breaches, such events could significantly curtail our ability to conduct our businesses and generate revenue, and our reputation and brands could be harmed.

Security intrusions and attacks are likely to become more difficult to manage as we expand the number of jurisdictions in which we operate and as the tools and techniques used in such attacks becomes more advanced. In addition, companies that we may acquire in the future, may employ security and networking standards at levels we find unsatisfactory. The process of enhancing infrastructure to improve security and network standards may be time-consuming and expensive and may require resources and expertise that are difficult to obtain. Acquisitions could also increase the number of potential vulnerabilities and could cause delays in detection of an attack, or the timelines of recovery from an attack.

While we have backup systems and contingency plans for critical aspects of our operations or business processes, our disaster recovery or business continuity planning may not be sufficient. A breach of our IT systems could lead to the loss and destruction of trade secrets, confidential information, proprietary data, intellectual property, customer and supplier data, and employee personal information, and could disrupt business operations which could adversely affect our relationships with business partners and harm our brands, reputation and financial results. Our customer data may include names, addresses, phone numbers, email addresses and payment account information, among other information. Depending on the nature of the customer data that is compromised, we may also have obligations to notify users, law enforcement or payment companies about the incident and may need to provide some form of remedy, such as refunds for the individuals affected by the incident. We may have inadequate insurance coverage or insurance limits to compensate for losses from a major interruption, and remediation may be costly and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We rely on the performance of highly skilled personnel and our ability to attract and retain executives and other qualified employees is crucial to our results of operations and future growth. In addition, any significant disruption in our workforce or the workforce of our suppliers or third-party service providers could adversely affect us.

We depend substantially on the continued services and performance of our key executives, Senior Management and skilled personnel, particularly our information technology and systems, marketing, pricing, retail, finance and supplier relations professionals and country directors. Any of these individuals may choose to terminate their employment with us at any time and we cannot ensure that we will be able to retain the services of any member of Senior Management or key employees, the loss of whom could seriously harm our business.

Competition for well-qualified employees in certain aspects of our business, including top management, software engineers, developers, marketing and supplier relationship managers and other business, finance and technology professionals, also remains intense. The specialized skills we require are difficult and time-consuming to acquire and, as a result, such skills are in short supply. We expect that this shortage will continue. A lengthy period of time is also required to hire and train replacement personnel and it takes time for newly recruited specialists to learn our systems and business and become productive.

An inability to hire, train and retain a sufficient number of qualified employees could materially hinder our business by, for example, delaying our ability to bring new products and services to market or impairing the success of our operations. Even if we are able to maintain our employee base, the resources needed to attract and retain such employees, as well as to update their skills as the technological demands of our industry change, may adversely affect our profits, growth and operating margins.

We are, and may be in the future, involved in various legal proceedings, the outcomes of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are, and may be in the future, involved in various legal proceedings relating to allegations of our failure to comply with consumer protection, antitrust or competition regulations that involve claims or sanctions for substantial amounts of money or for other relief or that might necessitate changes to our business or operations.

Such legal proceedings include disputes with certain authorities relating to regulatory matters. The defense of any of these actions is, and may continue to be, both time-consuming and expensive. We cannot assure you that we will prevail in these legal proceedings or in any future legal proceedings and if such disputes were to result in an unfavorable outcome, it could result in reputational damage and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

For a discussion of certain key legal proceedings relating to us, see “Business—Litigation and Disputes.”

We may not be able to protect our intellectual property effectively from copying and use by others, including current or potential competitors.

Our success and ability to compete depend, in part, upon our technology and other intellectual property, including our brands. Our websites rely on content and technology intellectual property, much of which we regard as proprietary. We protect our logo, brand name, websites’ domain names and our content and proprietary technology by relying on domain names, trademarks, copyrights, trade secret laws, patents and confidentiality agreements.

However, not all of our intellectual property can be protected by registration. If someone else were to copy or otherwise obtain and use our proprietary technology or content without our authorization or to develop similar technology independently, our competitive advantage based on our technology could be reduced and may be eliminated. In addition, effective trademark, copyright, patent and trade secret protection may not be available in every jurisdiction in which our products are made available, and policing unauthorized use of our proprietary information is difficult and

expensive. As we expand to new jurisdictions, some of which have less robust protections for intellectual property, the cost of protecting, and the risk of third-party infringement of, our intellectual property increases.

We cannot be sure that the steps we have taken will in all instances preserve our ability to enforce our intellectual property rights or prevent unprotected disclosure or misappropriation of our proprietary information. Unauthorized use and misuse of our intellectual property or disclosure of our proprietary information could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, although we seek to protect our intellectual property through confidentiality or non-disclosure agreements and agreements not to compete with us, these agreements typically have terms that end after several years. Furthermore, in the future we may need to go to court or other tribunals to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets or to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others, and the legal remedies available to us may not adequately compensate us for the damages caused by unauthorized use.

Claims by third parties that we infringe their intellectual property rights could result in significant costs and adversely affect our business and financial condition.

From time to time, we face claims that we have infringed the patents, copyrights, trademarks or other intellectual property rights of others. In addition, to the extent that our employees, contractors or other third parties with which we do business use intellectual property owned by others in their work for us, disputes may arise as to the rights in related or resulting know-how and inventions. We endeavor to defend our intellectual property rights diligently, but intellectual property litigation is expensive and time-consuming and may divert managerial attention and resources from our business objectives. Successful infringement claims against us could result in significant monetary liability, including any indemnification due to travel suppliers for claims made against them. Such claims could also delay or prohibit the use of existing, or the release of new, products, services or processes, and the development of new intellectual property. We could be required to obtain licenses to use the intellectual property that is the subject of the infringement claims, which may be expensive to obtain, and resolution of these matters may not be available on acceptable terms within a reasonable time frame or at all. Intellectual property claims against us could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations, and such claims may result in a loss of intellectual property protections that relate to certain parts of our business.

Our processing, storage, use and disclosure of personal data could give rise to liabilities as a result of governmental and/or industry regulation, conflicting law requirements and differing views of personal privacy rights, and we are exposed to risks associated with online commerce security.

In the processing of our traveler transactions, we receive and store a large volume of personally identifiable information, including credit card information, and we rely on information collected online for purposes of advertising to visitors to our websites. Substantial or ongoing security breaches, whether instigated internally or externally on our systems or other Internet-based systems, could significantly harm our business, including our relations with our suppliers. We incur, and expect to continue to incur, substantial expense to protect ourselves against, and remedy, security breaches and their consequences. We rely on licensed encryption and authentication technology to effect secure transmission of confidential customer information, including credit or debit card numbers. However, advances in technology or other developments could result in a compromise or breach of the technology that we use to protect customer and transaction data.

It is possible that computer circumvention capabilities, new discoveries or advances or other developments, including our own acts or omissions, could result in a party (whether internal, external, an affiliate or unrelated third party) compromising or circumventing our security systems and stealing customer transaction/personal data or our proprietary information or cause significant interruptions in our operations. For example, in the last few years, several major companies, including Sony, Home Depot, JPMorgan, Zappos, Apple, AOL, LinkedIn, Google, Yahoo! and TalkTalk experienced high-profile security breaches that exposed their customers' and employees' personal information. We cannot guarantee that our security measures will prevent data breaches, or that third-party service providers will be successful in implementing security systems to prevent data breaches. Failure to improve our standards or a substantial data breach in any of our businesses, or in the systems of third parties upon which we rely, could expose us to a risk of loss or litigation and possible liability and could significantly harm our business. Our insurance may not be adequate to reimburse us for losses caused by security breaches.

Security breaches could also damage our reputation and cause customers and potential customers to lose confidence in our security, which would have a negative effect on the value of our brands and the demand for our products. Moreover, public perception concerning general security and privacy on the Internet could adversely affect customers' willingness to use our websites. A publicized breach of security, even if it only affects other companies conducting business over the Internet, could inhibit the growth of consumers' willingness to provide private information or effect commercial transactions on the Internet and, therefore, demand for our products as a means of conducting commercial transactions.

Customer information is increasingly subject to legislation, regulation and industry policies in numerous jurisdictions around the world. As we expand the number of places where we operate, we face additional challenges to comply with these requirements and restrictions, which are not, and may not in the future be, necessarily consistently applied. Such regulations and policies are typically intended to protect the privacy and security of personal information (including credit or debit card information) that is collected, processed and transmitted in or from the governing jurisdiction. Moreover, our failure to comply with any of these requirements or interpretations could have a material adverse effect on our reputation and operations, and subject us to litigation.

Compliance with existing laws relating to customer data protection such as laws providing for “rights to be forgotten” and “rights to un-subscribe” may require appropriate technical systems and capability to enable removal of customer information from our databases. In some jurisdictions such laws may also conflict with the requirement to retain personal information for security purposes. We may be subject to enforcement and fines and penalties in certain jurisdictions where we are unable or have not facilitated the removal of certain customer data.

As privacy and data protection have become more sensitive issues for regulators and consumers, we may also become exposed to potential liabilities as a result of differing views on the protections that should apply to travel and/or online data. These and other privacy and security developments are difficult to anticipate and could adversely affect our business and financial performance. See also “—Our international operations involve additional risks and our exposure to these risks will increase as we further expand our international operations” above.

Our business and financial performance could be negatively impacted by adverse tax events.

We are subject to corporate income tax, withholding tax, value added tax, payroll taxes and social security taxes and, in certain countries, to local taxes on income or assets. The estimated net result of our business is based on tax rates which are currently applicable, as well as current legislation, jurisprudence, regulations and interpretations by local tax authorities. A change in applicable corporate tax rates or in general of any tax rule or interpretation made by local tax authorities may impact our net results of operations. While there is a continuous trend to reduce the corporate tax rates over the last decade, the countries in which we operate could either increase the applicable income tax rates and/or seek to enlarge the taxable basis to generate more tax revenue.

The application of tax laws, rules and regulations to our business is subject to interpretation by tax authorities. We rely on generally available interpretations of tax laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which we operate. There can be no assurance that tax authorities take the view that our interpretations are accurate or that they are in agreement with our views. Similarly, we may, from time to time, effect certain changes in the way we organize and conduct our business operations to enhance efficient management of our business, the tax consequences of which may be viewed by the tax authorities of the relevant jurisdictions differently from us. This could result in an assessment by tax authorities, increasing our tax expense for past periods and may trigger penalties and interest for the underpayment of taxes.

We have significant tax losses carried forward which can be offset against future taxable profits. There is a risk that tax authorities implement rules with the aim to restrict the utilization of these tax losses, for example, by permitting only a partial offset against taxable profits of a subsequent year or even restricting the period during which tax losses can be utilized. The implementation of such restrictive rules regarding the utilization of tax losses may result in higher income tax expense than anticipated.

Further, tax authorities tend to implement so-called “anti-base erosion” provisions with the aim of restricting the deduction of finance expenses in respect of tax payers’ financial debt. Although such measures have already been implemented in certain countries, these countries may further restrict the deduction of finance expense and other countries may implement similar measures. Many of these measures arise from the OECD’s Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting, which includes proposals to prevent base erosion through interest expenses, for example through the use of related-party and third-party debt to generate interest deductions. Since we are significantly leveraged, any restriction of the deduction of our finance expense may adversely impact our future income tax expense, which would impact our results of operations.

Income tax is paid in the countries in which our operating companies are resident, irrespective generally of where our customers are located or where the travel services are actually purchased or consumed by our customers. The payment of income tax in the relevant countries in which we operate is based on the current internationally accepted tax rules and transfer pricing framework. The current rules, based on which taxable profits are allocated, may change or be interpreted differently in the future, which would result, for example, in taxable profits being (partly) allocated to countries where customers are located or where the travel service is actually consumed. This may lead to a shift of taxable profits to other countries where less favorable tax rates and rules regarding the determination of taxable income are applicable. The allocation of our taxable profits to a different country mix may impact our future income tax expense, which would impact our results of operations.

In our present legal structure, we are able to distribute cash generated by the operating entities upstream, triggering a minimal amount of withholding taxes. However, tax authorities may take measures that change either withholding tax rates or the dividend exemption rules, or may interpret the current legislation, jurisprudence and regulations in a manner that disables the application of reduced withholding tax rates or dividend exemption rules. This could lead to an increase of our income tax expenses which would impact our net result of operation.

We operate in the travel industry which is subject to specific VAT rules. Since we primarily supply mediation services to private customers, this category of customers is not entitled to a deduction of input VAT charged to them. This means that VAT due on the services we render to our customers is generally a cost of the transaction. The increase of applicable VAT rates could result in an increase in the total aggregate prices of our products, which might cause a decrease in the demand for our products and we may be forced to decrease our margins in order to remain competitive. This may adversely impact our results of operations.

In our industry, tax authorities focus increasingly on the actual behavior of travel agents in addition to the contractual relationship between the travel agent and its customers to determine whether or not the travel agent is a disclosed agent for VAT purposes. This may have an impact on the determination of the country in which VAT is due as well as the basis on which VAT is due. While we believe that we have taken a prudent position in this respect, there can be no assurance that tax authorities will take the same view, which may impact the amount of VAT which is due on the services which we render to our customers. Tax authorities of a country may consider that VAT is due in their country, for example because the customer is a resident of that country or because the travel service is deemed to be used and enjoyed in that country, whereas we may take the view that VAT is not due in that country. Although tax authorities have generally not taken this position, if tax authorities were to successfully enforce this view, they may cause us to pay VAT that we currently do not collect. Passing on additional VAT to the customer may decrease the demand for our services and impact our results of operations.

A part of our operating revenue comes from the fees we charge as an intermediary in the supply of travel insurance by insurers. In many countries the supply of insurance is subject to insurance premium tax. This insurance premium tax is normally due in the country where the insured risk is located. Tax authorities may take a view that is different from our view in determining where the insured risk is actually located, considering that we operate on the Internet. This may impact the amount of the insurance tax which is due on the supply of the insurance. If additional insurance tax is levied which is not fully passed on to our customers, this may adversely impact our results of operations.

Although we believe our tax position is true and accurate and we have taken a prudent position for the purpose of recognizing a provision for tax risks, the position taken by tax authorities based on tax audits could be different from the position which we have taken. We take the view that we have not implemented aggressive tax planning that is likely to be challenged by tax authorities. However, tax authorities are increasingly focused on the tax positions of internet-based companies, and there can be no assurance that tax authorities will not seek to impose additional taxes on our operations or that governments will not alter tax codes to seek to impose higher taxes on our operations in the future.

For a description of certain tax contingencies relating to us, see “Business—Litigation and Disputes—Disputes Related to Tax.”

Risks Related to Our Financial Profile

Our statement of financial position includes very significant amounts of goodwill and other intangible assets. The impairment of a significant portion of these assets would negatively affect our reported results of operations and financial position.

The goodwill and other intangible assets recognized on our statement of financial position represented 58% and 24%, respectively, of our total assets as of March 31, 2016 (59% and 23%, respectively, as of March 31, 2015) and 59% and 24%, respectively, of our total assets as of June 30, 2016. These assets consist primarily of goodwill and identified other intangible assets associated with the Combination. Within other intangible assets, our principal assets are our brands (76% of total other intangible assets as of June 30, 2016) and software (21% of total other intangible assets as of June 30, 2016). Any further acquisitions may result in our recognition of additional goodwill or other intangible assets.

Under IFRS, we are required to amortize certain intangibles over the useful life of the asset and subject our goodwill and certain of our intangible assets to impairment testing rather than amortization. Accordingly, on at least an annual basis, we assess whether there have been impairments in the carrying value of our goodwill and certain of our intangible assets. If the carrying value of the asset is determined to be impaired, then it is written down to fair value by an impairment loss in the income statement. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis—Critical Accounting Policies—Impairment testing of the recoverable amount of a CGU or group of CGUs.”

While we have not recognized impairments for the year ended March 31, 2016, we have recognized impairments in the past. In the year ended March 31, 2015, we recognized an impairment of goodwill of €149 million. This impairment resulted from revised assumptions on our future projects taking into account recent past performance trends in our Core segments, in particular a decline in performance in France. In addition, we recognized an impairment of €29 million on the GoVoyages brand.

In addition, we capitalize and amortize the research and development costs of internally developed products for our operating platforms and related back office systems over the estimated useful lives of these products (generally between three and five years; seven years in the case of the One Platform). If development projects fail to deliver anticipated results in line with our estimates and assumptions, then we may be required to write-down capitalized development costs, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

An impairment or write-down of a significant portion of goodwill, other intangible assets or capitalized development costs could have a material adverse effect on our reported results of operations and our financial position.

Our significant leverage could affect our financial position and results and our ability to operate our business and raise additional capital to fund our operations.

We have a substantial amount of outstanding indebtedness with significant debt service requirements. Our debt generally bears interest at a fixed rate; however, debt under the New Revolving Credit Facility bears interest at a floating rate. As of June 30, 2016, we had total gross debt of €434.4 million. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis—Liquidity and Capital Resources” and “Description of Other Indebtedness.” These arrangements require us to dedicate a portion of our cash flow to service interest and to make principal repayments. Our significant leverage could have negative consequences, including:

- making it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to our indebtedness, including restrictive covenants and borrowing conditions under our debt instruments, the breach of which could result in an event of default under those instruments;
- requiring us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our debt, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund internal growth through working capital and capital expenditures and for other general corporate purposes;
- increasing our vulnerability, and reducing our flexibility to respond, to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to competitors that have less debt in relation to cash flow;
- limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and our industry;
- restricting us from exploiting certain business opportunities or making acquisitions or investments; and
- limiting, among other things, our ability to borrow additional funds or raise equity capital in the future, and increasing the costs of such additional financings if interest rates increase,

any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to restrictive debt covenants that may limit our ability to finance our future operations and capital needs and to pursue business opportunities and activities.

The agreements governing our indebtedness contain various covenants, including those that restrict our ability to, among other things:

- incur or guarantee additional indebtedness and issue certain preferred stock;
- pay dividends and make certain other restricted payments;
- prepay or redeem subordinated debt or equity;
- make certain investments;

- create or permit to exist certain liens;
- sell, lease or transfer certain assets;
- engage in certain transactions with certain affiliates; and
- consolidate, merge or transfer all or substantially all of its assets and the assets of our subsidiaries on a consolidated basis.

All of these limitations are subject to significant exceptions and qualifications. The covenants to which we are subject could limit our ability to finance our future operations and capital needs and our ability to pursue business opportunities and activities that may be in our interest. Certain of our debt instruments also require us to comply with certain affirmative covenants and certain specified financial covenants and ratios. Our Super Senior Credit Facilities requires us to satisfy a specified financial ratio at certain specified dates. See “Description of Other Indebtedness.” Our ability to meet this financial ratio can be affected by events beyond our control and we cannot assure you that we will meet them. A breach of any of those covenants, ratios, tests or restrictions could result in an event of default under our Super Senior Credit Facilities.

We will require a significant amount of cash to meet our debt obligations and to sustain our operations, which we may not be able to generate or raise. Our ability to generate cash and access capital markets depends upon many factors, some of which are beyond our control.

Our ability to meet our debt obligations and to fund our ongoing operations will depend on our future performance and our ability to generate cash, which to a certain extent is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, legal, regulatory and other factors, as well as other factors discussed in these “Risk Factors,” many of which are beyond our control.

Historically, we have met our debt service and other cash requirements with cash flows from operations and borrowing facilities. Although we believe that our expected cash flows from operating activities, together with cash on hand and available borrowing facilities, will be adequate to meet our anticipated liquidity and debt service needs, we cannot guarantee you that our business will generate sufficient cash flows from operating activities or that future debt and equity financing will be available to us in an amount sufficient to meet our debt obligations or to fund our other liquidity needs. See also “Management’s Discussion and Analysis.” The availability of financing depends in significant part on capital markets and liquidity factors over which we exert no control. In light of periodic uncertainty in the capital and credit markets, we can provide no assurance that we can access the capital or other financing markets on attractive or acceptable terms.

If our future cash flows from operations and other capital resources are insufficient to meet our debt obligations or to fund our liquidity needs, we may be forced to:

- reduce or delay our business activities and capital expenditures;
- sell assets;
- obtain additional debt or equity capital; or
- restructure or refinance all or a portion of our debt on or before maturity.

Any additional debt or equity capital financing that we may need may not be available on terms favorable to us or at all.

We cannot assure you that we would be able to accomplish any of these alternatives on a timely basis or on satisfactory terms, if at all. In addition, the terms of our existing debt will limit our ability to pursue any of these alternatives. If we obtain additional debt financing, the related risks we now face will increase.

We are exposed to risks associated with currency fluctuations.

We report our results in euro, and the euro is also our functional currency. Our results of operations may be affected by both the transaction effects and the translation effects of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. We are exposed to transaction effects when one of our companies incurs costs or earns revenue in a currency different from its functional currency. Our exposure to currencies is principally to the pound sterling, the U.S. Dollar, Swedish Krona and other Nordic currencies (Norwegian Krone and Danish Krone). As we expand into new markets which do not use the euro, our exposure to exchange rate fluctuations will increase. We are also exposed to currency fluctuation when we

convert currencies that we may receive for our operations into currencies required to pay our debt, or into currencies in which we meet our fixed costs or pay for services, which could result in a gain or loss depending on fluctuations in exchange rates.

Risks Related to the Notes

The Notes are secured only to the extent of the value of the Collateral, and such security may not be sufficient to satisfy the obligations under the Notes and the Guarantees.

The holders of the Notes will be secured by security interests granted on a first-priority basis (but contractually with right of payment junior to the lenders under the Super Senior Credit Facilities) in the Collateral as described in this Offering Memorandum. The Collateral will also secure, on a first ranking basis, the lenders under the Super Senior Credit Facilities. Subject to certain limits, the Indenture permits additional debt to be secured by the Collateral, and such additional secured debt may be substantial. The rights of a holder of Notes to the Collateral may be diluted by any increase in the debt secured by the Collateral or a reduction of the Collateral securing the Notes. If there is a default or event of default on the Notes, there can be no assurances that the proceeds of any sale of the Collateral would be sufficient to satisfy, and may be substantially less than, amounts due under the Notes as well as other indebtedness benefitting from a security interest in the Collateral, including indebtedness under the Super Senior Credit Facilities. The amount of proceeds realized upon the enforcement of the security interests over the Collateral or in the event of such a sale will depend upon many factors, including, among others, the availability of buyers. Furthermore, there may not be any buyer willing and able to purchase our business or Opodo, either individually or collectively. The book value of the Collateral should not be relied on as a measure of realizable value for such assets.

The Issuer and LuxGEO will have control over the Collateral securing the Notes, and the sale of particular assets could reduce the pool of assets securing the Notes.

The Security Documents will allow the Issuer and LuxGEO to remain in possession of, retain exclusive control over, and collect and invest any dividends and other distributions from the Collateral. So long as no default or event of default under the Indenture is occurring or would result therefrom, the Issuer and LuxGEO may, subject to the terms of the Indenture, without any release or consent by the Security Agent, dispose of the Collateral (which shall remain subject to the pledges in respect thereto notwithstanding any such disposal).

It may be difficult to realize the value of the Collateral securing the Notes.

By its nature, the Collateral does not have a readily ascertainable market value and may not be saleable or, if saleable, there may be substantial delays in its disposal. The terms of the Intercreditor Agreement provide that decisions regarding enforcement are made by the Majority Pari Passu Creditors (as defined in the Intercreditor Agreement), including the holders of the Notes and other Pari Passu Creditors (as defined in the Intercreditor Agreement), *provided however*, that the Security Agent shall act in accordance with enforcement instructions received from the Majority Credit Facility Creditors (as defined in the Intercreditor Agreement) in certain circumstances. See “Description of Other Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement—Enforcement Instructions”. As a result, holders of the Notes will not solely control decisions in respect of the Collateral, including timing of enforcement, and such other secured parties may have interests that are not the same as those of holders of the Notes. To the extent that liens, security interests and other rights granted to other parties encumber assets owned by Opodo or its subsidiaries, those parties have or may exercise rights and remedies with respect to the property subject to their liens, security interests or other rights, or to the extent third party creditors of Opodo or its subsidiaries exercise rights and remedies with respect to such entities, such action could adversely affect the value of that Collateral and the ability of the Security Agent, acting on behalf of the Trustee or investors as holders of the Notes to realize or enforce that Collateral. If the proceeds of any sale of Collateral are not sufficient to repay all amounts due under the Notes, investors (to the extent not repaid from the proceeds of the sale of the Collateral) would have only an unsecured claim against the Issuer’s and LuxGEO’s remaining assets. Each of these factors or any challenge to the validity of the Collateral or the Intercreditor Agreement could reduce the proceeds realized upon enforcement of the Collateral.

The Collateral securing the Notes is subject to any and all encumbrances, liens and other imperfections permitted under the Indenture and/or the Intercreditor Agreement. The existence of any such encumbrances, liens and other imperfections could adversely affect the value of the Collateral securing the Notes, as well as the ability of the Security Agent to realize or foreclose on such Collateral.

The security interests in the Collateral are not directly granted to the holders of the Notes.

The security interests in the Collateral that secure, amongst other obligations, the obligations of the Issuer under the Notes are not granted directly to the holders of the Notes but are granted only in favor of the Security Agent on behalf of the Trustee and the holders of the Notes in accordance with the Indenture, the Intercreditor Agreement and the security

documents related to the Collateral. Holders of the Notes will not have direct security interests and will not be entitled to take enforcement action in respect of the Collateral securing the Notes, except through the Trustee, who will (subject to the provisions of the Indenture and the Intercreditor Agreement) provide instructions to the Security Agent in respect of the Collateral.

The granting of the Guarantees may be restricted by local law.

The granting of the Guarantees may be subject to certain generally available defenses under the laws of the jurisdiction in which the applicable Guarantor is organized. Although laws differ across jurisdictions, these defenses may include those that relate to fraudulent conveyance or transfer, financial assistance, corporate purpose or benefit, voidable preference, insolvency or bankruptcy challenges, preservation of share capital, thin capitalization, capital maintenance or similar laws and regulations or defenses affecting the rights of creditors generally. If one or more of the foregoing laws and defenses are applicable, a Guarantor may have no liability or decreased liability under its Guarantee. See “Limitations on Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and Security Interests.”

For example, Spanish law imposes a restriction on the granting of guarantees by Spanish guarantors under Spanish law governed security documents such that guarantees in respect of obligations under such security documents shall not include nor extend to any obligations or amounts that would render such guarantees in contravention of sections 143.2, with respect to private limited companies (*sociedades limitadas*), 149 or 150, with respect to public limited companies (*sociedades anonimas*), of the Spanish Capital Companies Act (*Real Decreto Legislativo 1/2010, de 2 de julio, por el que se aprueba el texto refundido de la Ley de Sociedades de Capital*). In particular, no Spanish guarantee may secure any payment, prepayment, repayment or reimbursement obligations derived from any finance document used, or that may be used, for the purposes of payment of acquisition debt (for the purposes of Section 143.2, 149 or 150, as applicable, of the Spanish Capital Companies Act) or the payment of any costs or transaction expenses related to, or paying the purchase price for, such acquisition.

In addition, due to limitations under applicable law, the Guarantees provided by Liligo, GoVoyages Trade S.A.S., eDreams Srl, Vacaciones eDreams and eDreams International are expected to be effectively limited to zero. As of and for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, these Guarantors accounted for approximately €142 million (or approximately 11%) of our consolidated assets and approximately €50 million (or approximately 52%) of our consolidated EBITDA.

For further information on the limitations on the validity and the enforceability of the guarantees, see “Limitations on Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and Security Interests.”

Fraudulent conveyance laws may limit your rights as a holder of Notes.

Although laws differ among various jurisdictions, in general, under fraudulent conveyance laws, a court could subordinate or void a Guarantee if it found that:

- the Guarantee was incurred with an actual intent to give preference to one creditor over another, hinder, delay or defraud creditors or shareholders of the relevant Guarantor;
- the Guarantee was granted within two years prior to the insolvency declaration of the relevant Guarantor (and with respect to Sweden, within five years prior to the bankruptcy petition or, under certain circumstances, Company reorganization petition in relation to the relevant Guarantor) and it is detrimental for the relevant Guarantor’s state; or
- the relevant Guarantor did not receive fair consideration or reasonably equivalent value for the Guarantee and the relevant Guarantor:
- was insolvent or was rendered insolvent because of the Guarantee;
- was undercapitalized or became undercapitalized because of the Guarantee; or
- intended to incur, or believed that it would incur, debts beyond its ability to pay at maturity.

The measure of insolvency for purposes of fraudulent conveyance laws varies depending on the law applied. Generally, however, a Guarantor would be considered insolvent if it could not pay its debts as they become due. If a court decided that any Guarantee was a fraudulent conveyance and voided such Guarantee, or held it unenforceable for any other reason, you would cease to have any claim in respect of the Guarantor of such Guarantee and would be a creditor solely of the Issuer and the remaining Guarantors. See “Limitations on Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and Security Interests.”

In an insolvency proceeding, it is possible that creditors of the Guarantors or the appointed insolvency administrator may challenge the Guarantees, and intercompany obligations generally, as fraudulent transfers or conveyances or on other grounds. If so, such laws may permit a court, if it makes certain findings, to: (i) avoid or invalidate all or a portion of a Guarantor's obligations under its Guarantee; (ii) direct that holders of the Notes return any amounts paid under a Guarantee to the relevant Guarantor or to a fund for the benefit of the Guarantor's creditors; and (iii) take other action that is detrimental to you.

Local insolvency laws may not be as favorable to you as the insolvency laws of another jurisdiction with which you may be more familiar.

The Issuer is incorporated in Luxembourg, and the Guarantors are organized under the laws of other jurisdictions, including Spain. See "Summary—The Offering—Guarantors." The insolvency laws of these other jurisdictions may not be as favorable to holders of the Notes as the laws of some other jurisdictions with which you may be more familiar. Certain provisions of the insolvency laws in these jurisdictions could affect the ranking of the Notes and the Guarantees or claims relating to the Notes and the Guarantees on an insolvency of the Issuer or the Guarantors, as the case may be.

The enforcement of the Collateral may be restricted by local law.

The ability of the Security Agent to enforce the security interests in the Collateral is subject to mandatory provisions of the laws of each jurisdiction in which security interests over the Collateral are taken.

Applicable law requires that a security interest in certain assets can only be properly perfected (or registered or other foreign equivalent) and its priority retained through certain actions undertaken by the secured party. The liens on the Collateral securing the Notes from time to time owned by us or LuxGEO may not be perfected (or registered or other foreign equivalent), which may result in the loss of the priority, or a defect in the perfection (or registration or other foreign equivalent), of the security interest for the benefit of the Trustee and holders of the Notes to which they would have been otherwise entitled. Neither the Security Agent nor the Trustee will be obligated to create or perfect any of the security interests in the Collateral.

For more information, please see "Enforceability of Civil Liabilities" and "Limitations on Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and Security Interests."

The Collateral may be released without the consent of the holders of the Notes.

The Collateral may be released in certain circumstances, including in the event the Collateral is sold pursuant to an enforcement sale in accordance with the Intercreditor Agreement. Upon any such enforcement sale in accordance with the Intercreditor Agreement, the Guarantee of any Guarantor which has granted security over any Collateral may also be released. Please see "Description of the Notes—Release of Note Guarantees" and "Description of the Notes—Security—Release of Security Interests."

Additionally, the Indenture will permit us to release and retake the security interest granted over the Collateral in order to issue additional Notes pursuant to the Indenture. Upon the issuance of additional Notes pursuant to the Indenture, there may be a time period imposed by applicable laws between the release and retaking of the security interest during which there is no security interest over the Collateral. In some circumstances, such as if we were to file for bankruptcy after the issuance of additional Notes, a hardening period may apply and retroactively void the retaking of the security interest in favor of the holders of the Notes. Accordingly, there is a risk that, should we issue additional Notes pursuant to the Indenture, the Collateral could be released and its subsequent retaking voided. Please see "Description of the Notes—Certain Covenants—Impairment of Security Interest."

We may not have the ability to raise the funds necessary to finance an offer to repurchase the Notes upon the occurrence of certain events constituting a change of control.

The Indenture will contain provisions relating to certain events constituting a "change of control" of the Issuer. Upon the occurrence of a "change of control," the Issuer would be required to offer to repurchase all outstanding Notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof on the date of purchase plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional amounts, if any, to the date of purchase. If a change of control were to occur, we cannot assure you that we would have sufficient funds available at such time, or that we would have sufficient funds to pay the purchase price of the outstanding Notes or that the restrictions in our then existing contractual obligations would allow us to make such required repurchases. A change of control may result in an event of default under, or acceleration of, amounts outstanding under the Super Senior Credit Facilities and other indebtedness. The repurchase of the Notes pursuant to such an offer could cause a default under such indebtedness, even if the change of control itself does not.

The ability of the Issuer to receive cash from other companies in the eDreams ODIGEO Group to allow it to pay cash to the holders of the Notes following the occurrence of a change of control, may be limited by our then existing financial resources. Sufficient funds may not be available when necessary to make any required repurchases. If an event constituting a change of control occurs at a time when the eDreams ODIGEO Group is prohibited from providing funds for the purpose of repurchasing the Notes, we may seek the consent of the lenders under such indebtedness to the purchase of the Notes or may attempt to refinance the borrowings that contain such prohibition. If such a consent to repay such borrowings is not obtained, we will remain prohibited from repurchasing any Notes. In addition, we expect that we would require third-party financing to make an offer to repurchase the Notes upon a change of control. We cannot assure you that we would be able to obtain such financing. Any failure to offer to purchase the Notes would constitute a default under the Indenture, which would, in turn, constitute a default under the Super Senior Credit Facilities and certain other indebtedness. See “Description of the Notes—Repurchase at the Option of Holders—Change of Control.”

The change of control provision contained in the Indenture may not necessarily afford you protection in the event of certain important corporate events, including a reorganization, restructuring, merger or other similar transaction involving us that may adversely affect you, because such corporate events may not involve a shift in voting power or beneficial ownership or, even if they do, may not constitute a “Change of Control” as defined in the Indenture. Except as described under “Description of the Notes—Repurchase at the Option of Holders—Change of Control,” the Indenture will not contain provisions that would require the Issuer to offer to repurchase or redeem the Notes in the event of a reorganization, restructuring, merger, recapitalization or similar transaction.

The definition of “Change of Control” in the Indenture will include a disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Issuer and its restricted subsidiaries, taken as a whole, to any person other than certain permitted holders. Although there is a limited body of case law interpreting the phrase “all or substantially all,” there is no precise established definition of the phrase under applicable law. Accordingly, in certain circumstances, there may be a degree of uncertainty as to whether a particular transaction would involve a disposition of “all or substantially all” of the Issuer’s assets and its restricted subsidiaries taken as a whole. As a result, it may be unclear as to whether a change of control has occurred and whether the Issuer is required to make an offer to repurchase the Notes.

USE OF PROCEEDS

After giving effect to original issue discount, we expect the net proceeds of this issuance will be €426.7 million. We will use a portion of the proceeds from the offering of the Notes, together with cash on balance sheet, to fund the redemption of the 2018 Notes and the 2019 Notes that remain outstanding, and to pay any commissions, fees and expenses (including early redemption premia), estimated at approximately €23.0 million, in connection with the Refinancing Transactions.

The estimated sources and uses of the funds in connection with the Refinancing Transactions are shown in the table below, assuming that the Refinancing Transactions were completed as of June 30, 2016. Actual amounts are subject to adjustments and may vary from estimated amounts depending on several factors, including accrued and unpaid interests, estimated costs, fees and expenses (including redemption premium).

Sources	(€ millions)	Uses	(€ millions)
Notes offered hereby ⁽¹⁾	426.7	Refinancing of 2018 Notes ⁽²⁾	295.0
		Refinancing of 2019 Notes ⁽³⁾	129.0
		Accrued interests ⁽⁴⁾	11.4
Cash on balance sheet	31.7	Estimated transaction costs ⁽⁵⁾	23.0
Total	<u>458.4</u>	Total	<u>458.4</u>

(1) Represents the aggregate principal amount of Notes offered hereby net of original issue discount.

(2) Represents the nominal value of €295.0 million aggregate principal amount of outstanding 2018 Notes, excluding amortized debt issuance costs. In April 2016, Geo Debt Finance repurchased and cancelled €30.0 million aggregate principal amount of the 2018 Notes.

(3) Represents the nominal value of €129.0 million aggregate principal amount of outstanding 2019 Notes, excluding amortized debt issuance costs. In 2014, Geo Travel Finance repurchased and cancelled €46.0 million aggregate principal amount of the 2019 Notes.

(4) Represents €11.4 million of accrued and unpaid interest on the outstanding 2018 Notes and 2019 Notes as of June 30, 2016.

(5) Reflects commissions, fees and expenses in connection with the Refinancing Transactions, including (i) fees to the Initial Purchasers and (ii) early redemption premia amounting to approximately €9.0 million associated with the 2018 Notes and the 2019 Notes, assuming all of the 2018 Notes and 2019 Notes are redeemed at a price of 101.875% and 102.594%, respectively.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth the consolidated cash and capitalization as of June 30, 2016 (i) on an actual basis derived from our consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2016 included elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum and (ii) as adjusted to give effect to the Refinancing Transactions, assuming that the Refinancing Transactions were completed as of June 30, 2016.

The adjusted information below is illustrative only and does not purport to be indicative of our capitalization following the completion of the issuance of the Notes. This table should be read in conjunction with “Use of Proceeds,” “Selected Consolidated Financial Information and Other Data,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis,” “Description of Other Indebtedness” and our Q1 2017 Interim Report and Consolidated Financial Statements, including the notes thereto, included elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum.

	As of June 30, 2016	
	Actual	As adjusted
	(€ millions)	
Cash, cash equivalents and current financial assets⁽¹⁾	111.7	80.0
Notes offered hereby	—	435.0
2018 Notes ⁽²⁾	295.0	—
2019 Notes ⁽³⁾	129.0	—
Revolving Credit Facilities ⁽⁴⁾	—	—
Accrued interests	11.4	—
Financing costs and amortizations ⁽⁵⁾	(8.6)	(22.3)
Other debt and finance leases ⁽⁶⁾	7.6	7.6
Total financial liabilities	434.4	420.3
Total equity	381.9	364.2
Total capitalization	816.3	784.5

- (1) As adjusted reflects the use of cash on balance sheet to redeem in full and discharge the outstanding 2018 Notes and 2019 Notes, as well as the payment of commissions, fees and expenses (including redemption premia) in connection with the Refinancing Transactions. See “Use of Proceeds.”
- (2) Represents €295.0 million principal amount of 2018 Notes. As adjusted reflects the application of a portion of the proceeds from the offering and cash on balance sheet to redeem in full and discharge the outstanding 2018 Notes. See “Use of Proceeds.”
- (3) Represents €129.0 million principal amount of 2019 Notes. As adjusted reflects the application of a portion of the proceeds from the offering and cash on balance sheet to redeem in full and discharge the outstanding 2019 Notes. See “Use of Proceeds.”
- (4) As of June 30, 2016, we had no drawings under our 2013 Revolving Credit Facility. In connection with the Refinancing Transactions, we expect to enter into the Super Senior Credit Facilities. We do not currently intend to draw on the New Revolving Credit Facility on the Issue Date, although we may decide to do so to fund working capital requirements, but will have outstanding guarantees under the Super Senior Credit Facilities in a face amount of approximately €30 million. For a description of the Super Senior Credit Facilities, see “Description of Other Indebtedness.”
- (5) €1.5 million of the actual financing costs and amortizations as of June 30, 2016, are related to the financing costs associated with undrawn facilities under our 2013 Revolving Credit Facility. Adjusted financing costs and amortizations includes original issue discount of the Notes offered hereby.
- (6) Includes tax refund liabilities.

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND OTHER DATA

Our selected consolidated financial information as of and for each of the years ended March 31, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 and as of and for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended March 31, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016, and our unaudited consolidated financial statements as of and for the three months ended June 30, 2016, respectively. Our Q1 2017 Interim Report, 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements and 2016 Consolidated Financial Statements are included elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum.

Our selected consolidated financial information has been prepared in accordance with IFRS and, for the interim unaudited consolidated financial information only, IAS 34. You should read this selected consolidated financial information in conjunction with “Presentation of Financial and Other Data,” “Capitalization,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis,” and our Q1 2017 Interim Report and Consolidated Financial Statements, including the notes thereto, included elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum.

Consolidated Income Statement

	For the year ended March 31,					For the three months ended June 30,		For the twelve months ended June 30,
	2012 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽²⁾	2015	2016	2015	2016	2016
			(audited) (in € million)			(unaudited) (in € million)		(unaudited) (in € million)
Revenue	423.5	479.5	479.9	465.7	484.7	119.9	126.9	491.6
Supplies	(103.8)	(106.6)	(50.4)	(29.8)	(21.4)	(6.1)	(2.6)	(18.0)
Revenue Margin.....	319.7	373.0	429.5	436.0	463.3	113.8	124.2	(473.7)
Personnel expenses	(56.0)	(61.2)	(73.1)	(69.5)	(69.8)	(17.2)	(19.5)	(72.2)
Depreciation, amortization, impairment and profit/(loss) on disposals of non-current assets (net)	(22.5)	(24.2)	(26.6)	(20.0)	(17.6)	(4.3)	(3.8)	(17.2)
Other operating income/(expenses)	(21.4)	(9.4)	(12.3)	(179.5)	(0.7)	—	(0.0)	(0.8)
Operating profit/(loss)	(204.0)	(214.8)	(272.0)	(291.9)	(308.1)	(77.7)	(77.7)	(308.1)
Financial and similar income and expenses								
Financial result	(72.4)	(83.1)	(63.7)	(51.1)	(46.1)	(11.8)	(10.2)	(44.5)
Loss of associates accounted for using equity method	—	(0.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Profit/(loss) before taxes..	(56.5)	(19.8)	(18.1)	(176.1)	20.9	2.9	13.0	31.0
Income tax	(7.8)	(3.6)	(2.2)	(5.2)	(8.4)	(2.2)	(5.3)	(11.5)
Consolidated profit/(loss) for the year	(64.3)	(23.4)	(20.4)	(181.3)	12.4	0.7	7.7	19.4
Non-controlling interest—Result	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Profit and loss attributable to the Issuer	(64.3)	(23.3)	(20.4)	(181.3)	12.4	0.7	7.7	19.4

(1) The financial information for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 is not directly comparable to the financial information for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016. See “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Limited Comparability of Historical Summary Financial Information for the Years Ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 and the Change in Our Revenue Recognition Accounting Policy in the Year Ended March 31, 2015.”

(2) The financial information for the year ended March 31, 2014, has been restated following a change in our revenue recognition accounting policy in the year ended March 31, 2015. See “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Limited Comparability of Historical Summary Financial Information for the Years Ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 and the Change in Our Revenue Recognition Accounting Policy in the Year Ended March 31, 2015.”

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	As of March 31,					As of June 30,
	2012 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽²⁾	2015	2016	2016
			(audited) (in € million)			(unaudited) (in € million)

Assets:						
Intangible assets	1,199.3	1,186.4	1,181.7	1,010.4	1,023.0	1,024.50
Tangible assets	6.3	5.1	5.6	6.0	7.6	7.8
Non-current financial assets	0.7	8.7	6.1	5.1	5.0	4.5
Deferred tax assets	18.5	10.8	9.4	1.6	2.3	1.2
Other non-current assets	12.1	8.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6
Non-current assets	1,236.9	1,219.5	1,206.3	1,026.5	1,041.5	1,041.60
Inventory	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.8
Trade and other receivables	140.9	114.1	89.0	78.2	66.2	63.5
Current tax assets	10.5	8.1	5.8	8.2	10.1	13.9
Financial assets	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
Cash and cash equivalents ..	119.4	159.2	146.1	121.8	132.1	111.7
Current assets	270.9	281.5	241.0	208.3	209.3	190
Total assets	1,507.9	1,501.0	1,447.3	1,234.8	1,250.8	1,231.60
Equity and liabilities:						
Capital and reserves	386.6	367.8	356.7	358.9	374.9	384.2
Foreign currency translation reserve	0.1	8.8	2.3	(1.5)	(0.7)	(2.4)
Non-controlling interest	0.5	—	—	—	—	—
Equity	387.2	376.6	359.0	357.4	374.1	381.9
Deferred revenue	44.3	39.6	35.6	31.8	26.2	25.2
Non-current provisions	10.8	14.5	4.7	5.6	6.7	6.7
Non-current financial liabilities	547.4	584.9	601.5	442.9	446.5	418
Deferred tax liabilities	78.3	67.0	57.0	39.1	43.5	43.5
Other non-current liabilities	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Non-current liabilities	680.9	706.0	698.8	519.3	522.8	493.4
Current provisions	1.8	1.9	18.0	10.2	9.9	8.2
Current financial liabilities	23.5	13.3	15.3	14.7	16.4	18
Trade and other payables ...	407.4	393.8	348.2	323.6	315.2	312.4
Current taxes payable	7.0	9.5	8.0	9.6	12.3	17.7
Current liabilities	439.7	418.4	389.5	358.1	353.8	356.3
Total equity and liabilities	1,507.9	1,501.0	1,447.3	1,234.8	1,250.8	1,231.60

- (1) The financial information for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 is not directly comparable to the financial information for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016. See “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Limited Comparability of Historical Summary Financial Information for the Years Ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 and the Change in Our Revenue Recognition Accounting Policy in the Year Ended March 31, 2015.”
- (2) The financial information for the year ended March 31, 2014, has been restated following a change in our revenue recognition accounting policy in the year ended March 31, 2015. See “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Limited Comparability of Historical Summary Financial Information for the Years Ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 and the Change in Our Revenue Recognition Accounting Policy in the Year Ended March 31, 2015.”

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

	For the year ended March 31,					For the three months ended June 30,	
	2012 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽²⁾	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(audited) (in € million)					(unaudited) (in € million)	
Consolidated profit/(loss) for the year	(64.3)	(23.3)	(20.4)	(181.3)	12.4	0.7	7.7
Depreciation and amortization...	22.5	24.2	26.6	20.0	17.6	4.3	3.8
Impairment and results on disposal of non-current assets (net)	21.4	9.4	12.2	179.5	0.7	—	—
Other provisions	2.2	3.6	11.6	0.5	0.5	(1.3)	(2.3)
Income tax	7.8	3.6	2.2	5.2	8.4	2.2	5.3

Gain or loss on disposal of assets	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance income/(loss)	72.4	83.1	63.7	51.1	46.1	11.8	10.2
Income (loss) of associates accounted for using equity method	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	—
Expenses related to share-based payments	3.1	3.4	7.5	(3.8)	3.5	0.6	1.7
Other non-cash items	—	—	—	—	—	—	(0.8)
Change in working capital	40.8	10.4	(26.4)	(10.9)	(2.6)	0.5	(0.7)
Income tax paid	(9.9)	(7.0)	(11.2)	(6.0)	(4.8)	(2.3)	(2.4)
Net cash from operating activities	95.9	107.5	65.9	54.3	82.0	16.6	22.6
Acquisitions of intangible and tangible assets	(10.4)	(15.5)	(21.4)	(35.4)	(31.1)	(9.3)	(6.3)
Proceeds on disposal of tangible and intangible assets	0.0	—	—	—	1.7	1.7	0.0
Acquisitions of financial assets ..	(0.1)	(1.7)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(1.0)	0.0	0.0
Payments/proceeds from disposals of financial assets ..	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.7	—	—	0.3
Acquisitions of subsidiaries net of cash acquired	(410.3)	—	(13.4)	—	—	—	—
Disposal of subsidiaries net of cash required	—	(1.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Cash effect of change in consolidation method	—	(0.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Net cash flow from/(used) in investing activities	(420.1)	(18.3)	(34.0)	(35.2)	(30.5)	(7.6)	(6.0)
Proceeds of issues of shares	167.6	1.5	1.8	50.0	—	—	—
Borrowings drawdown	558.2	325.0	—	—	—	—	—
Reimbursement of borrowings ..	(286.3)	(325.2)	(0.3)	(46.3)	(0.4)	—	(29.2)
Interests and other financial expenses paid	(69.5)	(52.2)	(45.2)	(43.3)	(40.8)	(7.1)	(7.7)
Early repayment fees	—	—	—	(3.6)	—	(0.3)	—
Interests received	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Net cash flow from/(used) in financing activities	370.7	(50.4)	(43.4)	(43.0)	(41.1)	(7.4)	(36.9)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalent	46.5	38.7	(11.5)	(23.9)	(10.4)	1.5	-20.3
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	72.0	119.3	159.2	146.0	121.8	121.8	132.0
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	0.8	1.1	(1.7)	(0.3)	(0.2)	0.0	(0.1)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	119.3	159.2	146.0	121.8	132.0	123.3	111.6
Cash at the closing							
Cash	119.4	159.2	146.1	121.8	132.1	123.4	111.7
Bank facilities and overdrafts	(0.1)	—	(0.1)	(0.1)	—	(0.1)	(0.1)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	119.3	159.2	146.0	121.8	132.0	123.3	111.6

- (1) The financial information for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 is not directly comparable to the financial information for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016. See “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Limited Comparability of Historical Summary Financial Information for the Years Ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 and the Change in Our Revenue Recognition Accounting Policy in the Year Ended March 31, 2015.”
- (2) The financial information for the year ended March 31, 2014, has been restated following a change in our revenue recognition accounting policy in the year ended March 31, 2015. See “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Limited Comparability of Historical Summary Financial Information for the Years Ended March 31, 2012 and 2013 and the Change in Our Revenue Recognition Accounting Policy in the Year Ended March 31, 2015.”

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

You should read the following discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations of the Issuer and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis in conjunction with the sections entitled "Selected Consolidated Financial Information and Other Data," "Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Non-GAAP Measures" as well as the financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum. This discussion contains forward-looking statements and involves numerous risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, those described in the "Risk Factors" section of this Offering Memorandum. Actual results could differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. See the "Forward-Looking Statements" section of this Offering Memorandum.

The following discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations is based on our Q1 2017 Interim Report and our Consolidated Financial Statements which were prepared in accordance with IAS 34 and IFRS, respectively.

The financial information included in this Offering Memorandum includes certain measures which are not accounting measures as defined by IFRS. These measures have been included for the reasons described below. However, these measures should not be used instead of, or considered as alternatives to, the unaudited consolidated financial statements for the Issuer based on IAS 34 and the audited consolidated financial statements for the Issuer based on IFRS. Further, these measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures disclosed by other companies. See "Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Non-GAAP Measures."

Overview

We are a leading online travel company with a presence in 44 countries. With more than 17 million customers served in the year ended March 31, 2016, we are a worldwide leader in supplying flight mediation services, which is our principal business. We also supply our customers with non-flight mediation services, such as hotel bookings, Dynamic Packages (which are dynamically priced packages consisting of a flight product and a hotel booking that travelers customize based on their individual specifications by combining select products from different travel suppliers through us), car rentals, vacation packages, travel insurance and other ancillary travel-related services and products.

Our products are distributed through a variety of channels including our online booking platform (desktop and mobile websites and mobile apps) and via our call centers, as well as indirectly through metasearch websites, white-label distribution partners and other travel agencies. Following the acquisition of Liligo in October 2013, we also offer our products through its proprietary metasearch website which is active in more than 10 countries.

We derive the substantial majority of our revenue and profit from the supply of flight and non-flight products for the European leisure market where we have a leading market presence. As of May 2016, based on Amadeus data, we believe we were the largest online flight retailer by number of Bookings in France, Germany, Spain, Italy and Portugal and the second largest in the United Kingdom, Switzerland and the Nordics. Outside of Europe, we have an expanding presence in a number of large countries, including the United States, Argentina, Australia, Mexico, Japan, the United Arab Emirates and Brazil.

We organize our operations into two principal financial reporting segments: Core (comprising our operations in France, Spain and Italy) and Expansion (comprising our operations in Germany, the United Kingdom and the other countries in which we operate, including, among others, the Nordics and countries outside Europe). These segments form the framework used by our management to evaluate the performance of our various businesses and to make financial and strategic decisions regarding our operations. In each of the Core and Expansion markets, we offer both flight and non-flight products to travelers.

For the twelve months ended June 30, 2016, our businesses generated 11.0 million Bookings and generated Revenue Margin of €473.7 million and Adjusted EBITDA of €102.5 million, compared to 10.7 million Bookings, €463.3 million of Revenue Margin and €95.8 million of Adjusted EBITDA in the year ended March 31, 2016.

We generate our Revenue Margin principally from the mediation of flight services. The following table sets forth the proportion of Revenue Margin generated by our Core and Expansion segments and by our mediation of flight and non-flight services as a percentage of our total Revenue Margin:

For the year ended March 31,			For the three months ended June 30,	
2014	2015	2016	2015	2016
(unaudited)				
(in % of total Revenue Margin)				

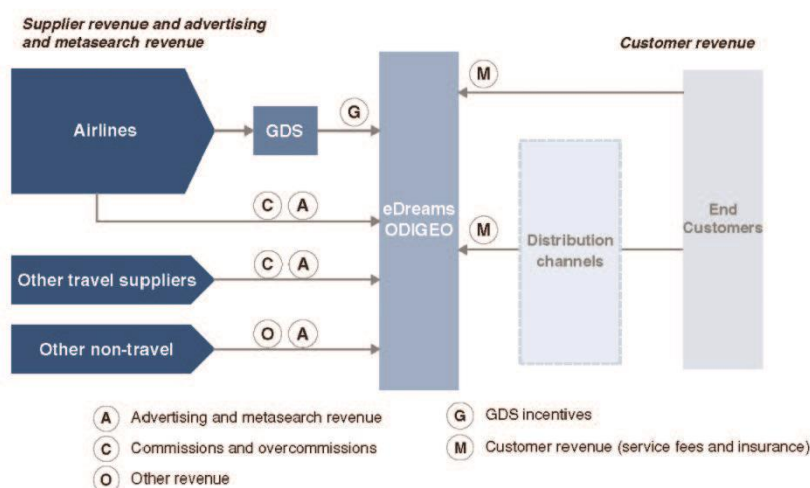
Revenue Margin⁽¹⁾

Core.....	62%	59%	55%	56%	57%
Expansion.....	38%	41%	45%	44%	43%
Total Revenue Margin.....	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Revenue Margin ⁽¹⁾					
Flight.....	81%	80%	79%	80%	79%
Non-flight.....	19%	20%	21%	20%	21%
Total Revenue Margin.....	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

(1) Revenue Margin is a non-GAAP measure. For the definition of and explanation regarding the use of this measure, see “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Non-GAAP Measures.”

We generate our revenue from mediation services we supply to travelers related to (i) flight products, including air passenger transport through network carriers and low-cost carriers, which we source through GDSs or our proprietary Direct Connect technology, as well as travel insurance for air passenger transport and (ii) non-flight products, including non-air passenger transport, hotel accommodation, Dynamic Packages (including revenue from the flight component thereof) and travel insurance for non-flight services. We are also engaged in the supply of travel packages and charter flights bookings.

The following diagram illustrates our diversified revenue streams:



The substantial majority of our revenue is generated from our customers. Customer revenue is earned through service fees and in specific cases, mark-ups as well as insurance revenue and other fees. We also generate revenue from our various suppliers linked to the volume of supplies mediated by us, such as commission and overcommissions (which are commissions based on the year-end achievement of pre-defined targets), payments from travel suppliers, GDS incentive fees based on the volume of Bookings mediated by us through GDSs, commissions we receive from partners under white label arrangements and transactions, incentives we receive from payment processors and charges on toll calls.

Our revenue also comprises revenue from certain other ancillary sources, such as advertising on our websites and revenue from our metasearch activities. Our metasearch activities generate revenue through cost-per-search arrangements, where we earn a fee for each user searching on one of our metasearch websites and “clicking out” to a third party’s website by following a link displayed in one of our metasearch websites, and cost-per-action arrangements, where we earn a fee for each user “clicking out” to a third party’s website by following a link displayed in one of our metasearch websites who subsequently makes a booking on such third party’s website.

The following table sets forth the proportion of Revenue Margin generated from customers, suppliers and advertising and meta click-outs as a percentage of our total Revenue Margin for the periods indicated:

	For the year ended March 31,			For the three months ended June 30,	
	2014	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(unaudited)				
	(in % of total Revenue Margin)				
Revenue Margin ⁽¹⁾					
from customers	70%	68%	67%	68%	67%

from suppliers	26%	27%	26%	25%	25%
from advertising and meta click-outs.....	4%	5%	7%	7%	7%
Total Revenue Margin	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

(1) Revenue Margin is a non-GAAP measure. For the definition of and explanation regarding the use of this measure, see “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Non-GAAP Measures.”

Substantially all of our revenue is earned by us acting as an agent although we also earn revenue acting as principal for certain products. For a description of the agency and principal models, see “—Principal Consolidated Income Statement Line Items—Revenue—Agency and principal models” below.

Presentation of Financial Information

The Issuer reports consolidated financial information in accordance with IFRS, applying harmonized accounting principles and policies across all of its constituent businesses. See “Presentation of Financial and Other Data.”

Key Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

Our results of operations, financial position and liquidity have been, and may continue to be, affected by the following factors and developments:

Trends and Changes in the Global Economy and Travel Industry

Our financial results have been, and are expected to continue to be, affected by factors, trends and changes in the global economy in general and the travel industry in particular. These factors, trends and changes include:

- Global economic conditions and other factors outside of our control.* The economic cycle affects demand for travel products and consequently our business. Such cycles in general, and demand for travel in particular, are generally influenced by macroeconomic conditions; global political events, such as terrorist acts or episodes of labor or social unrest, war or other hostilities, or failing governments; market-specific events, such as shifts in customer confidence; and customer spending and other events that are beyond our control, such as pandemic and health-related risks. Demand for travel products is particularly influenced by general economic conditions, as spending on travel is largely discretionary and tends to decline, or grow more slowly, during economic downturns. Beginning in 2008 and continuing throughout 2009, the global economy experienced a prolonged recession that significantly impacted the travel industry. Since that time, the macroeconomic environment has driven, and is expected to continue to drive, passenger traffic upwards, particularly in Europe. Notwithstanding the uncertainty and challenges of the global economic situation in the recent past, we believe that the long-term correlation and relationship observed historically between global GDP growth and the growth of the travel industry is likely to persist. We expect that the travel market will continue to benefit from the economic recovery. Demand for our products is also exposed to climate change, accidents, natural disasters, outbreaks of diseases and epidemics. Given the worldwide reach of our travel offerings, similar events in the past have affected, and could in the future directly affect, our customers’ propensity to travel and lead to a reduction in travel expenditures. See also “Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Travel Industry—Demand for our products is dependent on the travel industry, which may be materially affected by general economic conditions and other factors outside our control. Declines or disruptions in the travel industry could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.”
- Trends in the online travel industry.* The steady increase of penetration rates of online travel over the past few years (which we expect to continue in the coming years) has attracted an increasing number of competitors to the online travel industry and the level of competition is expected to remain high or intensify further in the foreseeable future. Market participants vying for the same consumer travel spending include other OTAs, traditional (offline) travel agencies and travel suppliers themselves, such as airlines, hotels and tour operators and metasearch engines, which need to balance the yield enhancement that intermediaries can induce with the associated customer acquisition costs. In particular, we are facing increased competition from OTAs, mostly being felt by driving AdWords costs up, as well as from suppliers through use of their own e-platforms, which are consolidating and squeezing OTA’s revenue margin. In addition, our business is being challenged by further consolidation in the industry, higher prices for the purchase of travel-related keywords on search-engines, increased “do-it-yourself” searches by consumers and more stringent consumer protection laws combined with more aggressive enforcement thereof.

We intend to address these challenges in the marketplace by further diversifying our revenue streams and capturing growth opportunities in non-flight travel, including hotels, rental cars, Dynamic Packages, insurance,

advertising sales, and metasearch. Also, we believe there is capacity for parallel growth of market participants in the travel industry, not only given the size of the market and the need for a relatively small portion of such market to prosper, but also because market participants' models are often different and co-dependent. See "Industry."

- *Competition from suppliers through their own e-platform.* We continue to face competition from suppliers (and in particular airlines) who increasingly develop their own websites and improve customer experience in order to avoid third-party distribution channels. In September 2015, the German airline Lufthansa decided to introduce a surcharge of €16 for customers who buy their flights on a third-party website such as OTA websites. This resulted in a decrease in our sales volume of Lufthansa products. However, the net impact on our volumes was not significant, as our customers generally chose competing airlines in order to fulfill their needs. Further developments, however, from Lufthansa or other providers, could adversely affect our results of operations.
- *Further consolidation in the online travel agency landscape.* We are continuing to see consolidation in the online travel agency landscape. In 2015 and the beginning of 2016, some of our competitors acquired other international OTAs. In particular, Bravofly Rumbo Group acquired lastminute.com, Expedia acquired Travelocity, Orbitz and HomeAway and Ctrip acquired Qunar.
- *Higher prices for the purchase of travel-related keywords from Internet search engines.* Search algorithms determine the placement and display of results of a consumer's search and affect our ability to generate traffic to our websites. Search engines, including Google, frequently update and change the logic that determines the placement and display of results of a consumer's search, such that the purchased or algorithmic placement of links to our websites can be negatively affected. The increased competition and changes in search algorithms, in particular a change in the Google search algorithm in the quarter ended June 2014 as a result of which we often ranked behind an airline's direct placement on Google, have required us to increase our spending on travel related search engine keywords. This resulted in increased customer acquisition costs, which contributed to an increase in our other operating expenses, which, in turn, adversely impacted our profitability for the year ended March 31, 2015. The search engine distribution channel as well as certain other distribution channels are substantially more expensive than others on a per booking basis. During the year ended March 31, 2016, we optimized our traffic source by reassessing the distribution channel mix, reducing our reliance on paid search and focusing on lower-cost channels, while strengthening our value proposition and enhancing customer retention and we are planning to further optimize our traffic on the basis of the good results seen in the second half of the year ended March 31, 2016.
- *Consumers are becoming increasingly price sensitive.* In recent years, customers have become more proficient in performing their own searches online leading to more sensitivity to fee differences. This, in turn, has led to increased price pressure on our products and services. We have experienced the effect of this trend on our performance during the year ended March 31, 2016, and are addressing this industry challenge by focusing on increasing our supply of value-add products and services and enhancing customer experience and customer retention. The proposition of low-cost carriers to offer a "no frills" yet efficient service along popular short- to mid-haul routes at very competitive fares has won the endorsement of consumers. We believe that the low-cost carrier options in the market have increased significantly and that they will continue to grow. We expect this will allow us to better cater to customers' demand for price competitive flight products.
- *Regulation in our different markets.* We must comply with laws and regulations relating to the travel industry and the provision of travel products, including those relating to IATA accreditation, sales of packages, data protection and e-commerce, and this imposes a financial burden on us. The growth and development of online commerce has led to, and may continue to lead to, more stringent consumer protection laws and more aggressive enforcement efforts by regulatory authorities, including related to price transparency and limitations on charges that can be imposed on the use of certain payment methods and toll calls. This imposes challenges on online businesses generally, such as increased costs associated with stronger data protection systems, changes to website designs and practices, pressure on overall margins, fines and a loss of competitive advantage as a result of any disclosure related to operations, and on our business areas and operations in particular. Such trends are likely to continue in the future. As we continue to expand the reach of our brands into the European and other international markets, we are increasingly subject to laws and regulations applicable to travel agents in those markets, including, in some countries, laws regulating the provision of travel packages and industry specific value-added tax regimes, and this is likely to increase our compliance costs.
- *Trend towards travel bookings on mobile devices.* Over the past few years, mobile devices (including smartphones and tablets) have become an increasingly important channel for customers to make travel

bookings and we expect this trend to continue. We have experienced significant increases in the Bookings made via mobile devices in recent years (including via our applications and mobile web browsers). We estimate that approximately 24% of our flight Bookings were made through mobile devices in the year ended March 31, 2016, compared with approximately 18% in the year ended March 31, 2015 (10% in the year ended March 31, 2014 based on flight Bookings). In the three months ended June 30, 2016 the amount of Bookings made via mobile devices further increased to approximately 26% of our flight Bookings (compared to approximately 20% in the three months ended June 30, 2015). This could negatively impact our Revenue Margin per Booking since the proportion of short-haul Bookings, and in particular low cost Bookings, is higher on mobile than on desktop. Short-haul products and in particular low-cost Bookings tend to have lower Revenue Margin per Booking than long-haul products.

For further detail on trends in the online travel industry and the markets in which we operate that have affected and may continue to affect our operations, see “Industry.”

Geographic concentration and expansion of operations

We believe that our strategic expansion of our business in Expansion markets, together with the organic growth of our business in our Core markets, has contributed to our growth to date and will be an important factor in the development of our business.

In particular, the fragmentation of the travel markets in which we operate allows us to adopt different growth and marketing strategies that are tailored specifically for each country in which we operate. For example, in countries where we hold large market positions, such as France, we have focused our resources on retaining our position and up-selling more products.

The following table sets forth the percentage of our Bookings and Revenue Margin attributable to our operations in the countries of our Core segment (France, Spain and Italy) and in France:

	For the year ended March 31,			For the three months ended June 30,	
	2014	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(unaudited, unless otherwise stated) (in % of total)				
Core segment (total)					
Bookings ⁽¹⁾	60%	54%	50%	52%	52%
Revenue Margin ⁽¹⁾ (audited) ⁽²⁾	62%	59%	55%	56%	57%
France					
Bookings ⁽¹⁾	36%	31%	28%	30%	28%
Revenue Margin ⁽¹⁾ (audited) ⁽²⁾	42%	38%	35%	37%	34%

(1) Bookings and Revenue Margin are non-GAAP measures. For the definitions of and explanations regarding the use of these measures, see “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Non-GAAP Measures.”

(2) Audited refers solely to the financial information for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016.

Accordingly, our operating results in France continue to have a significant impact on our overall results. In the past two years ended March 31, 2015 and 2016, we experienced a decline in performance in France, principally due to challenging market conditions, the impact of the various terrorist attacks that impacted the French market, as well as the decline of our charter activity resulting from the terrorist events and political turmoil that impacted North African countries (the main destination of the French charter activity). In the year ended March 31, 2015, the decline in performance in France, was principally due to challenging market conditions and a competitive environment.

The relative weight of France in our Bookings has decreased in recent years as a consequence of our expansion strategy relating to the scale and the geographic scope of our operations. We did not enter any new countries in the year ended March 31, 2016, or the three months ended June 30, 2016. In the year ended March 31, 2015, we entered two new countries: Russia and Japan, and in the year ended March 31, 2014, we entered three new countries: Greece, Romania and Hungary.

Changes in revenue sources and product mix

For the year ended March 31,		For the three months ended June 30,	
2015	2016	2015	2016

	(unaudited) (in € million or % of total)							
Revenue Margin ⁽¹⁾								
<i>from customers</i>	296.4	68%	312.3	67%	77.6	68%	83.8	67%
<i>from suppliers</i>	116.4	27%	119.3	26%	28.8	25%	31.6	25%
<i>from advertising and meta click-outs</i>	23.1	5%	31.6	7%	7.5	7%	8.9	8%
Total Revenue Margin	<u>436.0</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>463.3</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>113.8</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>124.2</u>	<u>100%</u>

(1) Revenue Margin is a non-GAAP measure. For the definition of and explanation regarding the use of this measure, see “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Non-GAAP Measures.”

Changes in the air travel industry have affected, and will continue to affect, the revenue earned by online travel companies, including us. In the three months ended June 30, 2016, we earned 67% of our Revenue Margin from customers, 25% from suppliers and 7% from advertising and meta click-outs (68%, 25% and 7% in the three months ended June 30, 2015, respectively).

In the year ended March 31, 2016, we earned 67% of our Revenue Margin from customers, 26% from suppliers and 7% from advertising and meta click-outs (68%, 27% and 5% in the year ended March 31, 2015, respectively and 70%, 26% and 4% in the year ended March 31, 2014, respectively).

Customer revenue

A significant portion of our revenue is derived from customers with respectively 67% and 68% in the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 and 67%, 68% and 70% in the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014. Customer Revenue Margin per Booking as of March 31, 2016, amounted to €29.3 and decreased by 4% compared to the year ended March 31, 2015, and by 1% compared to the year ended March 31, 2014. This mainly relates to a change in product mix since the proportion of low cost Bookings increased over the past years compared to the proportion of regular Bookings, as well as the impact of our pricing and marketing reorientation strategy on Revenue Margin per Booking. Furthermore, increasing competition from other OTAs and direct sales by suppliers may put pressure on our current levels of service fees.

Supplier revenue

We receive incentives from our GDS service providers, and mainly from Amadeus. Revenues generated under our contract with Amadeus represent a substantial portion of our revenue. Incentives are payable by Amadeus based on the volume of Bookings completed by us through the Amadeus GDS system. The agreement with Amadeus also contemplated a signing bonus in the amount of €51.1 million, payable by Amadeus to LuxGEO, which represents an advance payment of anticipated incentives relating to sales of travel products through Amadeus' GDS platform. The unearned portion of the signing bonus is subject to repayment to Amadeus if we do not meet certain targets for volumes of products sold through the Amadeus GDS. The contract was signed on June 30, 2011 and we recognize the signing bonus as revenue in our financial statements over the 10-year term of the contract, while the unearned portion is reflected as a liability on our statement of financial position. In 2014, the contract with Amadeus was extended for two additional years until 2022. In the context of the renegotiations of the Amadeus agreement in 2013, we assumed obligations related to certain new business initiatives. Not meeting such obligations could result in penalties.

We also receive incentives and commissions directly from certain airline companies, based on the total volumes of Bookings we mediate. Given the relatively weaker position of airlines outside of their local markets, many of our airline suppliers pay incentive fees to travel companies such as ourselves, in order to improve their sales and build their brand awareness outside their core markets. However, volatility in global economic conditions over the past few years have caused our airline partners to accelerate their efforts to cut costs throughout their operations, including managing and reducing their distribution costs. Measures taken by airlines to reduce distribution costs in recent years have included reductions of commissions paid to travel companies. Airlines could further reduce their distribution costs by reducing fees paid to GDSs, which in turn could reduce incentives paid directly to OTAs, including us. In addition, when we use Direct Connect technology to access airline inventory, in most cases, we do not generate any GDS incentive fees and we do not earn any airline commission on Direct Connect bookings. As we expect our share of Direct Connect bookings to continue to increase, we expect the revenue we are able to earn from suppliers to continue to generally decrease over time on a per Booking basis.

Advertising and meta click-outs revenue

In addition to customers revenue (which is earned through services fees and in specific cases, mark-ups as well as insurance revenue and other fees) and suppliers revenue, our revenue also comprises revenue from certain ancillary sources, such as advertising on our websites and revenue from our metasearch activities. We are focused on expanding our non-transactional revenue sources Advertising and Meta click-out revenue is not directly booking-related, as it is based on a revenue per click-out or revenue per action basis. We have been successful at increasing our advertising and meta click-outs revenues, with substantial year-on-year growth in the past two years.

In the year ended March 31, 2016, our advertising and meta click-outs revenues increased by €8.5 million to €31.6 million, a growth rate of 37% compared to the year ended March 31, 2015. The increase in advertising and meta click-outs revenue for the year ended March 31, 2016, was principally due to the development of the metasearch business of our Liligo brand, which we acquired in October 2013. In the year ended March 31, 2016, Liligo further increased its presence in France as well as in other European countries, notably Spain. In the year ended March 31, 2015, our advertising and meta click-outs revenues increased by €5.8 million to €23.1 million, a growth rate of 33% compared to the year ended March 31, 2014. The increase in revenue was principally due to the development of our metasearch business combined with the full year impact of the integration of Liligo.

We believe that the monetization of non-booking traffic complements the core revenue generation streams of our largest brands. We intend to continue to optimize these non-transactional revenue streams, including through further development of our strong and growing Liligo brand. Liligo currently operates in 15 countries and processes approximately 117 million metasearches per year. We plan to expand its operations to certain other jurisdictions where our other brands operate, drawing on our knowledge and experience in those jurisdictions.

Flight vs. non-flight revenue

Changes in our flight product mix have affected, and are expected to continue to affect, our operating results. The proportion of Direct Connect flights in our product mix compared to flights sourced via GDS and charter flights has increased in the year ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, in France and in our Expansion markets, in particular in the United Kingdom, and is expected to continue to increase in the future. As we do not receive commissions from airlines or GDS incentive fees for facilitating sales of Direct Connect flight products, increases in Bookings due to increased Direct Connect flight product sales do not result in a proportional increase in Revenue Margin.

While we continue to be flight-focused, we aim to capitalize on our leadership position in the flight sector of the travel market by entering into strategic partnerships with industry leaders in the non-flight sector. These strategic partnerships enable us to provide our customers with non-flight mediation services. Although the proportion of non-flight products in the product mix as a percentage of our Bookings and Revenue Margin remained relatively stable between the year ended March 31, 2016, and the year ended March 31, 2015, we seek to increase the supply of our non-flight mediation services by improving our technology, upgrading our user interface by allowing the customization and combination of dynamically priced travel products from different suppliers, increasing marketing spend and exploring additional cross-selling opportunities.

Goodwill, other intangible assets and impairments

The goodwill and other intangible assets recognized on our statement of financial position represented 59% and 24%, respectively, of our total assets as of June 30, 2016 and represented 58% and 24%, respectively, of our total assets as of March 31, 2016 (59% and 23%, respectively, as of March 31, 2015, and 61% and 21% respectively, as of March 31, 2014). These assets consist primarily of goodwill and identified other intangible assets associated with the Combination. Within other intangible assets, our principal assets are our brands (76% of total other intangible assets as of June 30, 2016 and 77%, 80% and 85% as of March 31, 2016, as of March 31, 2015, and as of March 31, 2014, respectively) and software (21% of total other intangible assets as of June 30, 2016 and 21%, 16% and 12% as of March 31, 2016, as of March 31, 2015, and as of March 31, 2014, respectively). See Note 14 “Goodwill” and Note 15 “Other Intangible Assets” to our 2016 Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding our goodwill and other intangible assets. Any further acquisitions may result in our recognition of additional goodwill or other intangible assets.

Under IFRS, we are required to amortize certain intangibles over the useful life of the asset and subject our goodwill and certain of our intangible assets to impairment testing rather than amortization. Accordingly, on at least an annual basis, we assess whether there have been impairments in the carrying value of our goodwill and certain of our intangible assets. If the carrying value of the asset is determined to be impaired, then it is written down to fair value by an impairment loss in the income statement. See “—Critical Accounting Policies—Impairment testing of the recoverable amounts of a CGU or group of CGUs” below.

While we have not recognized impairments for the year ended March 31, 2016, nor for the three months ended June 30, 2016, we have recognized impairments in the past. In the year ended March 31, 2015, we recognized an impairment of goodwill of €149 million. This impairment resulted from revised assumptions on our future projects taking into account recent past performance trends in our Core segments, in particular a decline in performance in France. In addition, we recognized an impairment of €29 million on the GoVoyages brand. See also “Risk Factors—Our statement of financial position includes very significant amounts of goodwill and other intangible assets. The impairment of a significant portion of these assets would negatively affect our reported results of operations and financial position.”

The recognition of impairments affects our income statement. Accordingly, if we recognize impairments in the future, our reported results will be adversely affected, even though such impairments are non-cash items.

Change in accounting of Dynamic Packages sold by Opodo

Effective June 2, 2013, we changed the accounting policy in respect of Dynamic Packages sold by Opodo as a result of changes to Opodo’s terms and conditions. Under the new accounting policy, Dynamic Packages sold by Opodo are no longer accounted on a gross basis, meaning that since June 1, 2013 Opodo acts as agent and no longer as principal. The impact of this change is that Opodo no longer recognizes revenue from the sale of Dynamic Packages (including revenue from the flight component thereof) on a gross basis (the full sales value of the Dynamic Packages sold), but rather as an agent on a net basis. Accordingly, while this had no impact on our Revenue Margin (which is equal to our revenues less our supplies), the first-time, full-year impact of this change in accounting policy has reduced both our revenues (by €11.7 million) and our cost of supplies (by €9.8 million) in the year ended March 31, 2015. See also “—Principal Consolidated Income Statement Line Items—Revenue” below and Note 7 “Revenue” to our 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Acquisitions

From time to time, we acquire businesses. These acquisitions can have a significant effect on our results of operations. In October 2013, we completed the acquisition of Liligo with an enterprise value of €13.5 million (equity value of €17.3 million) and have consolidated its results of operations from that date. For the year ended March 31, 2015, please refer to Note 29 “Business Combination” to our 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements. The transaction was accounted for in compliance with IFRS 3 “Business combinations.”

The purchase price allocation of Liligo that was taken into consideration in our 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements can be summarized as set forth below.

Fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date, including:

- Brand (indefinite-lived intangible assets): €4.0 million
- Developed technology (finite-lived intangible assets): €2.0 million
- Customer relationship (finite-lived intangible assets): €0.2 million
- Deferred tax liabilities arising of acquired intangibles: €(2.1) million

The goodwill arising from the acquisition was €8.6 million.

Seasonality

We experience seasonal fluctuations in the demand for travel products offered by us. Because we generate the largest portion of our Revenue Margin from flight bookings, and this revenue is generally recognized at the time of booking, these trends cause our revenue to be highest in the periods during which travelers book their vacations. Therefore, our revenues tend to be lower in the quarter ending December 31 than in other quarters and typically highest in the quarter ending March 31, corresponding to bookings for the busy spring and summer travel seasons. Cash generated and profitability have historically been lower between September and December as the post-summer period has historically been our lowest booking period. Consequently, comparisons of sequential quarters may not be meaningful.

Furthermore, our working capital can be impacted by the seasonality of Easter. In the year ended March 31, 2016, Easter holidays fell in March whereas in the previous calendar year, Easter holiday fell in April, resulting in two Easter periods in the year ended March 31, 2016. During Easter holidays, bookings tend to be lower. Therefore working capital as of March 31, 2016, was lower than as of March 31, 2015.

Principal Consolidated Income Statement Line Items

The following section presents our main income statement line items derived from our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Revenue

We make travel services available to customers/travelers, either directly or through other agents. We generate our travel revenue from the mediation services regarding the supply of (i) flight services, including air passenger transport through regular airlines and LCC flights, as well as travel insurance for air passenger transport, (ii) non-flight services, including non-air passenger transport, hotel accommodation, Dynamic Packages (including revenue from the flight component thereof) and travel insurance for non-flight services. We are also engaged in the supply of travel packages and charter flights. Our revenue is earned through service fees, commissions and in specific cases, mark-ups, as well as commissions and incentive payments received from suppliers. We also receive incentives from our GDS service providers based on the volume of supplies mediated through the GDSs.

In addition to the travel revenue generated under the agency and principal models, we also generate revenue from non-travel related services, such as fees for advertising on our websites, incentives we receive from credit card companies and charges on toll call and services.

For detail on our revenue recognition, which depends on product or service type, see “—Critical Accounting Policies—Revenue recognition” below.

Agency and principal models

We make our flight and non-flight mediation services available primarily through two business models: the agency model and the principal model:

- Under the agency model, we act as disclosed agent and not as primary obligor of the arrangement, neither bearing any inventory risk nor any other financial risk. We act as disclosed agent for the supply of mediation services, which form the majority of our services and, therefore, of our Bookings. As disclosed agent, we enable travelers to book flight and non-flight services with travel suppliers. In respect of such mediation services, we are either (a) the full agent of record, in which case we collect the price of the travel service from the customer and pass it through to the travel suppliers at a later date, or (b) the agent of record only in respect of the service fees charged to the customer in which case the customer pays the price of the travel service directly to the travel suppliers. Whether we act as full agent of record or agent of record only in respect of the service fees charged to the customer, we record our revenue on a “net” basis, representing the service fees we earn. In certain cases, we also act as a “pure” limited intermediary whereby we operate as a click-through and pass reservations made by the customer on to the relevant travel supplier (for example, in respect of tour operator packages offered in Germany) or perform certain limited intermediary functions with respect to such reservations. On such intermediary transactions, we are not the agent of record in respect of any amounts paid by the customer and our revenue consists solely of commissions and incentives received from travel suppliers and/or other service providers. Depending on the specific agency role that we perform, we may provide varying degrees of support services, if any, to the customer once the booking has been made.
- Under the principal model, we act as principal supplier, which means that we purchase inventory for resale to the customers/travelers or otherwise are the obligor of the travel supply arrangement, and incur inventory and other financial risk in connection with our products or services. In each case, revenue represents the total amount paid by our customers for such products and services and we recognize such revenue on a “gross” basis. The cost of procuring the relevant products sold to our customers for which we act as principal is accounted for as “supplies.” We act as principal in respect of certain charter flights, conferences and events and, to a lesser extent, package tours in Italy.

For more information, see “—Critical Accounting Policies—Revenue recognition” below.

Supplies

Supplies mainly relates to the cost of procuring products sold to our customers under the principal model. For some of these products, we purchase inventory in order to enjoy special negotiated rates or we bear certain financial risk on the bookings (such as cancellation). The cost of procuring such products sold to our customers is reflected on our income statement as “supplies.” To date, the products for which we bear inventory risk or other financial risks are certain charter flights, conferences and events and, to a lesser extent, package tours.

Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses primarily consist of wages and salaries, employee welfare expenses, contributions to mandatory retirement funds as well as other expenses related to the payment of retirement benefits, and other employee benefits. In addition, personnel expenses include personnel costs relating to IT development projects to the extent they are not capitalized.

Depreciation and amortization, impairment and profit/loss on disposals of non-current assets

Depreciation and amortization, impairment and profit/loss on disposals of non-current assets consists primarily of depreciation expense recorded on property and equipment, such as computers and office furniture, fixtures and equipment, leasehold improvements and IT hardware and capitalized IT costs and includes any impairment we recognize. Amortization consists primarily of amortization recorded on intangible assets, such as software, licenses and trademarks and domains. Impairment consists primarily of impairment recorded on intangible assets, such as brands, goodwill and customer relationships. See “—Key Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations—Goodwill, other intangible assets and impairments” above.

Other operating income/(expenses)

Other operating expenses primarily consist of marketing expenses, credit card processing costs (incurred only under the agency model), chargebacks on fraudulent transactions, IT costs relating to the development and maintenance of our technology, GDS search costs and fees paid to our outsourcing service providers, such as outsourced call centers

or IT services. Our marketing expenses comprise customer acquisition costs (such as paid search costs, metasearch costs and other promotional campaigns) and commissions due to agents and white label partners. A large portion of our other operating expenses are variable costs, either because they are directly related to the number of transactions processed through us or because they result from discretionary decisions from our management.

Financial result

Financial result is the income from financing activities less interest expense on our debt, other financing costs and bank charges.

Comparison of the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

Key Operating Metrics

The following table sets forth certain of our key operating metrics for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015:

	For the three months ended June 30,		
	2015	2016	Change
	(unaudited)		
	(in € million, unless otherwise stated)		
			(%)
Bookings ⁽¹⁾ (in million)			
Core	1.4	1.5	12%
Expansion	1.3	1.4	11%
Total Bookings (in million)	2.6	2.9	11%
Revenue Margin ⁽¹⁾			
Core	64.2	70.3	10%
Expansion	49.7	53.9	9%
Total Revenue Margin	113.8	124.2	9%
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	22.4	29.0	30%
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	19.0	27.0	42%
Adjusted EBITDA Margin ⁽¹⁾ (% of Revenue Margin)	20%	23%	—

(1) Bookings, Revenue Margin, EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Margin are non-GAAP measures. For the definitions of and explanations regarding the use of these measures, see “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Non-GAAP Measures.”

Bookings

Bookings increased by 0.3 million, or 11%, to 2.9 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, from 2.6 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015, principally due to an increase in flight Bookings. Overall, the proportion of flight and non-flight Bookings remained relatively stable between the three months ended June 30, 2016 and the three months ended June 30, 2015, at approximately 92% for flight Bookings and 8% for non-flight Bookings compared to 91% and 9% for the same period last year.

Bookings of flight products increased by 0.3 million, or 12%, to 2.7 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, from 2.4 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015, mainly due to our reorientation strategy on pricing and marketing.

Bookings of non-flight products slightly increased by 2% to 0.2 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to 0.2 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015. Weakness in packaged tours, which notably decreased in Germany, was more than offset by positive trends in the Core Segment, as well as growth in most products.

Core segment. In the Core segment, Bookings increased by 0.2 million, or 12%, to 1.5 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, from 1.4 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015, due to an increase in our flight business in Spain, Italy and France.

Expansion segment. In the Expansion segment, Bookings increased by 0.1 million, or 11%, to 1.4 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, from 1.3 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015, principally due to an

increase in flight Bookings. The increase was mostly driven by increases in Germany, the United Kingdom and countries outside Europe.

Revenue Margin

Revenue Margin increased by €10.4 million, or 9%, to €124.2 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, from €113.8 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015, principally due to an increase in Bookings by 11% as discussed above under “Bookings” and partly offset by a slight decrease in Revenue Margin per Booking by 2% from €43.5 per Booking in the three months ended June 30, 2015, to €42.6 per Booking in the three months ended June 30, 2016.

Core segment. In the Core segment, Revenue Margin increased by €6.2 million, or 10%, to €70.3 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, from €64.2 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015, principally due to an increase in Bookings of 12% as discussed above under “Bookings,” as well as an increase in advertising and meta-click out revenue, and partly offset by a decrease in Revenue Margin per Booking by 2%, reflecting our pricing and marketing reorientation strategy.

Expansion segment. In the Expansion segment, Revenue Margin increased by €4.2 million, or 9%, to €53.9 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, from €49.7 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015, principally due to an increase in Bookings by 11% as discussed above under “Bookings,” and partly offset by a slight decrease in Revenue Margin per Booking by 2%, reflecting our pricing and marketing reorientation strategy.

Revenue Margin by product type. The following table sets forth the Revenue Margin generated by our flight and non-flight businesses for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015.

	For the three months ended				Change	
	June 30,					
	2015		2016			Change
	(unaudited)					
	(in € million or % of total)					
Revenue Margin ⁽¹⁾					(%)	
Flight.....	90.8	80%	98.6	79%	9%	
Non-flight.....	23.0	20%	25.6	21%	12%	
Total Revenue Margin	113.8	100%	124.2	100%	9%	

(1) Revenue Margin is a non-GAAP measure. For the definition of and explanation regarding the use of this measure, see “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Non-GAAP Measures.”

Revenue Margin generated by our flight business increased by €7.7 million, or 9%, to €98.6 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, from €90.8 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015, reflecting the increase in Bookings as discussed above under “Bookings” and increased sales of ancillary services, which positively impacted Revenue Margin per Booking, but which was offset by a decrease of 3% in Revenue Margin per Booking for flight products, reflecting our pricing and marketing reorientation strategy.

Revenue Margin generated by our non-flight business increased by €2.7 million, or 12%, to €25.6 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, from €23.0 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015, principally due to the increase in Bookings as discussed above under “Bookings,” as well as a 9% increase in our Revenue Margin per Booking for non-flight products, principally as a result of the development of our metasearch business, as well as an increase in other non-transactional revenue.

Revenue Margin by source. We earn our Revenue Margin from our customers, suppliers and advertising and meta click-outs. The following table sets forth our Revenue Margin by source for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015.

	For the three months ended June 30,				Change (%)
	2015		2016		
	(unaudited)				
	(in € million or % of total)				
Revenue Margin ⁽¹⁾					
from customers.....	77.6	68%	83.8	67%	8%
from suppliers	28.8	25%	31.6	25%	10%
from advertising and meta click-outs.....	7.5	7%	8.9	7%	19%

Total Revenue Margin	<u>113.8</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>124.2</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>9%</u>

(1) Revenue Margin is a non-GAAP measure. For the definition of and explanation regarding the use of this measure, see “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Non-GAAP Measures.”

Revenue Margin from customers increased by €6.2 million, or 8%, to €83.8 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, from €77.6 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015, principally due to an increase in Bookings of 11%, and partly offset by a decrease in Revenue Margin per Booking of 3%.

Revenue Margin from suppliers increased by €2.8 million, or 10%, to €31.6 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, from €28.8 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015, principally due to an increase in Bookings of 11%, and partly offset by a decrease in Revenue Margin per Booking of 1%.

Revenue Margin from advertising and meta click-outs increased by €1.4 million, or 19%, to €8.9 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, from €7.5 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015, principally due to the development of our metasearch business.

Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA increased by €6.7 million, or 30%, to €29.0 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016 from €22.4 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015, principally due to the positive impact of increased Bookings on our Revenue Margin (as discussed above) combined with lower Variable Costs per Booking (as discussed below), which was partly offset by higher level of Fixed Costs (as discussed below).

We analyze our costs in two categories, as set forth in the following table for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015:

	For the three months ended June 30,		Change (%)
	2015	2016	
	(unaudited) (in € million)		
Variable Costs ⁽¹⁾	(75.9)	(75.9)	0%
Fixed Costs ⁽¹⁾	(15.6)	(19.3)	24%
Variable Costs per Booking (in €) ⁽¹⁾	(29.0)	(26.0)	(10)%
Fixed Costs per Booking (in €) ⁽¹⁾	(6.0)	(6.6)	11%

(1) Variable Costs and Fixed Costs are non-GAAP measures. For the definitions of and explanations regarding the use of these measures, see “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Non-GAAP Measures.”

Variable Costs. Variable Costs remained stable at €75.9 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared with the three months ended June 30, 2015, as a result of a decrease in Variable Costs per Booking by 10% from €29.0 in the three months ended June 30, 2015, to €26.0 in the three months ended June 30, 2016, and offset by an increase in Bookings, as discussed above under “Bookings”. The decrease in Variable Costs per Booking was driven by the positive impact of our pricing and marketing reorientation strategy on acquisition costs, combined with improved management of our fraud levels.

Fixed Costs. Fixed Costs increased by €3.7 million, or 24%, to €19.3 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, from €15.6 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015, principally due to an increase in personnel costs following the expansion of our engineering and product teams, as well as higher external fees, and higher IT costs.

EBITDA

EBITDA increased by €8.0 million, or 42%, to €27.0 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, from €19.0 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015, principally due to the factors discussed under “—Adjusted EBITDA” above and lower non-recurring costs, which decreased by €1.4 million as the three months ended June 30, 2015, was impacted by a €1.3 million expense for exceptional consultancy fees, €0.4 million of restructuring expenses and €0.7 million of other non-recurring expenses. This was partly offset by an increase in expenses related to our long-term incentive plan by €1.1 million. The decrease in non-recurring costs was partly offset by higher expenses related to our long-term incentive plan. See also “Selected Consolidated Financial Information and Other Data—Other Unaudited Financial and Operating Data—Reconciliation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA to Operating profit.”

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth our results of operations for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015.

	For the three months ended June 30,		
	2015	2016	Change
	(audited)		(%)
	(in € million)		
Revenue	119.9	126.9	6%
Supplies	(6.1)	(2.6)	(57)%
Revenue Margin⁽¹⁾	113.8	124.2	9%
Personnel expenses	(17.2)	(19.5)	14%
Depreciation, amortization	(4.3)	(3.8)	(10)%
Impairment and profit/(loss) on disposals of non-current assets (net)	—	(0.0)	n.a
Other operating expenses ⁽²⁾	(77.7)	(77.7)	0%
Operating profit/(loss)	14.7	23.1	57%
Financial result ⁽³⁾	(11.8)	(10.2)	(14)%
Profit/(loss) before tax	2.9	13.0	349%
Income tax	(2.2)	(5.3)	138%
Non-controlling interest—Result	—	—	n.a
Profit/(loss)	0.7	7.7	1059%

(1) Revenue Margin is a non-GAAP measure. For the definition of and explanation regarding the use of this measure, see “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Non-GAAP Measures.”

Revenue

Revenue increased by €7.0 million, or 6%, to €126.9 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, from €119.9 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015, principally due to the impact of increased Bookings as discussed above under “Bookings.”

Supplies

Supplies costs decreased by €3.4 million, or 57%, to €2.6 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, from €6.1 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015, principally due to the decline in the performance of our charter business in France where we act as principal.

Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses increased by €2.4 million, or 13.8%, to €19.5 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, from €17.2 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015, due to an increase of long-term incentive plan expenses by €1.1 million as well as an increase in the number of employees.

Depreciation and amortization, impairment and profit/loss on disposals of non-current assets (net)

Depreciation and amortization, impairment and profit/loss on disposals of non-current assets (net) decreased by €0.4 million to €3.8 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, from €4.3 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015, principally due to the fact that certain software had been fully amortized in the period prior to the three months ended June 30, 2016. For further details, please refer to Note 9 “Depreciation, amortization and impairment” to our Q1 2017 Interim Report.

Other operating income/(expenses)

Other operating expenses remained stable at €77.7 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared with the three months ended June 30, 2015. Management splits other operating expenses into recurring other operating expenses and non-recurring other operating expenses. Other operating expenses that management considers not to be reflective of ongoing operation of our business are non-recurring other operating expenses. The remainder of other operating expenses are considered recurring other operating expenses.

Recurring other operating expenses principally consist of (i) variable costs, such as marketing expenses, external call center costs, credit card expenses and chargeback costs, and (ii) fixed costs, such as, among others, IT-related expenditures, rent, external fees and media costs, partly offset by capitalization of IT project expenses. Recurring other operating expenses increased by €2.0 million, or 3%, to €77.6 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, from €75.7 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015, reflecting mainly the increase in fixed costs.

Non-recurring other operating expenses decreased by €2.0 million, or 98%, to €0.0 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, from €2.0 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015, principally because the three months ended June 30, 2015, was negatively impacted by a €1.3 million expense related to exceptional consultancy fees.

Operating profit/(loss)

As a result of the foregoing factors, we generated an operating profit of €23.1 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to an operating profit of €14.7 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015.

Financial result

Financial result decreased by €1.7 million, or 14%, to an expense of €10.2 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, from an expense of €11.8 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015. This mainly reflects the impact of the repurchase of €30 million of our 2018 Notes in April 2016 as well as positive foreign exchange variations, and which was partly offset by €0.2 million of expenses related to the repurchase of our 2018 Notes. In addition, the three months ended June 30, 2015, was negatively impacted by €0.3 million of consent fees. For further details, please refer to Note 11 “Financial and similar income and expense” to our Q1 2017 Interim Report.

Profit/(loss) before tax

We generated a profit before tax of €13.0 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to a profit of €2.9 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015.

Income tax

Income tax increased by €3.1 million to €5.3 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, from €2.2 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015, primarily due to the increase in taxable profit.

Profit/(loss)

As a result of the foregoing factors, we generated a profit of €7.7 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to a profit of €0.7 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015.

Comparison of the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

Key Operating Metrics

The following table sets forth certain of our key operating metrics for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015:

	For the year ended March 31,		
	2015	2016	Change
	(unaudited, unless otherwise stated) (in € million, unless otherwise stated)		
			(%)
Bookings ⁽¹⁾ (in million)			
Core	5.3	5.4	2%
Expansion	4.4	5.3	20%
Total Bookings (in million)	<u>9.7</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>10%</u>
Revenue Margin (audited) ⁽¹⁾			
Core	255.9	255.1	0%
Expansion	180.1	208.2	16%
Total Revenue Margin	<u>436.0</u>	<u>463.3</u>	<u>6%</u>
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	90.5	95.8	6%

EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	74.5	85.3	15%
Adjusted EBITDA Margin ⁽¹⁾ (% of Revenue Margin)	21%	21%	—

(1) Bookings, Revenue Margin, EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Margin are non-GAAP measures. For the definitions of and explanations regarding the use of these measures, see “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Non-GAAP Measures.”

Bookings

Bookings increased by 1.0 million, or 10%, to 10.7 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from 9.7 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, principally due to an increase in flight Bookings. Overall, the proportions of flight and non-flight product Bookings remained relatively stable between the year ended March 31, 2016, and the year ended March 31, 2015, at approximately 91% for flight Bookings and 9% for non-flight Bookings compared to 90% and 10% for the same period last year.

Bookings of flight products increased by 1.0 million, or 11%, to 9.7 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from 8.8 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, due to an increase in both regular flight Bookings as well as low cost Bookings thanks to our reorientation strategy on pricing and marketing that delivered results in the second half of the year.

Bookings of non-flight products decreased by 3%, to 0.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from 1.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, principally due to a decrease in the packaged tours business in France and in Germany notably as a result of the terrorist attacks and political turmoil in North African countries, which used to be the main destinations of packaged tours. This was partly offset by higher Bookings related to hotels and Dynamic Packages.

Core segment. In the Core segment, Bookings increased by 0.1 million, or 2%, to 5.4 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from 5.3 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, due to an increase in our flight business mainly in Spain and in Italy. Bookings increased for both regular flight Bookings as well as for low cost Bookings. This increase in Bookings was partly offset by a decrease of our charter activity in France which was notably due to the terrorist attacks and political turmoil in North-African countries.

Expansion segment. In the Expansion segment, Bookings increased by 0.9 million, or 20%, to 5.3 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from 4.4 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, principally due to an increase in flight Bookings driven both by regular flight Bookings and low cost Bookings. The increase mostly related to Bookings inside Europe (particularly the United Kingdom and Germany) and outside of Europe (particularly the United States, Argentina and Australia), and in particular the significant increase in Bookings in the United States.

Revenue Margin

Revenue Margin increased by €27.3 million, or 6%, to €463.3 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from €436.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, principally due to an increase in Bookings by 10% as discussed above under “Bookings” and partly offset by a decrease in Revenue Margin per Booking by 3% from €44.8 per Booking in the year ended March 31, 2015, to €43.4 per Booking in the year ended March 31, 2016, due to a slight decrease in our service fees per Booking in line with our pricing and marketing reorientation strategy. An increase in advertising and meta click-out revenue also positively impacted our Revenue Margin.

Core segment. In the Core segment, Revenue Margin decreased by €0.8 million, or 0.3%, to €255.1 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from €255.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, principally due to the decrease in Revenue Margin per Bookings by 2%, in line with our pricing and marketing reorientation strategy. This decrease was partly offset by the positive impact on our Revenue Margin of the increase in Advertising and meta click-out revenue as well as the increase in Bookings as discussed above under “Bookings.”

Expansion segment. In the Expansion segment, Revenue Margin increased by €28.1 million, or 16%, to €208.2 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from €180.1 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, principally due to an increase in Bookings by 20%, and partly offset by a slight decrease in Revenue Margin per Booking by 3% over the period reflecting our pricing and marketing reorientation strategy.

Revenue Margin by product type. The following table sets forth the Revenue Margin generated by our flight and non-flight businesses for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

For the year ended March 31,		Change (%)
2015	2016	
(unaudited)		

	(in € million or % of total)				
Revenue Margin ⁽¹⁾					
Flight.....	348.3	80%	367.3	79%	5%
Non-flight	87.6	20%	96.0	21%	10%
Total Revenue Margin	<u>436.0</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>463.3</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>6%</u>

(1) Revenue Margin is a non-GAAP measure. For the definition of and explanation regarding the use of this measure, see “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Non-GAAP Measures.”

Revenue Margin generated by our flight business increased by €18.9 million, or 5%, to €367.3 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from €348.3 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, reflecting the increase in Bookings as discussed above under “Bookings,” and which was partly offset by a decrease of 5% in Revenue Margin per Booking for flight products, reflecting our pricing and marketing reorientation strategy, while increased sales of ancillary services positively impacted Revenue Margin per Booking.

Revenue Margin generated by our non-flight business increased by €8.4 million, or 10%, to €96.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from €87.6 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, principally due to a 13% increase in our Revenue Margin per Booking for non-flight products, principally as a result of the development of our metasearch business, as well as an increase in other non-transactional revenue, and partly offset by a decrease in Bookings of non-flight products as discussed above under “Bookings.”

Revenue Margin by source. We earn our Revenue Margin from our customers, suppliers and advertising and meta click-outs. The following table sets forth our Revenue Margin by source for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

	For the year ended March 31,				
	2015		2016		Change
	(unaudited)				(%)
	(in € million or % of total)				
Revenue Margin ⁽¹⁾					
<i>from customers</i>	296.4	68%	312.3	67%	5%
<i>from suppliers</i>	116.4	27%	119.3	26%	2%
<i>from advertising and meta click-outs</i>	23.1	5%	31.6	7%	37%
Total Revenue Margin	436.0	100%	463.3	100%	6%

(1) Revenue Margin is a non-GAAP measure. For the definition of and explanation regarding the use of this measure, see “Presentation of Financial and Other Data Non-GAAP Measures.”

Revenue Margin from customers increased by €15.9 million, or 5%, to €312.3 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from €296.4 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, principally due to an increase in Bookings of 10% and partly offset by a decrease in Revenue Margin per Booking of 4%.

Revenue Margin from suppliers increased by €2.9 million, or 2%, to €119.3 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from €116.4 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, principally due to an increase in Bookings of 10% and partly offset by a decrease in Revenue Margin per Booking of 7%.

Revenue Margin from advertising and meta click-outs increased by €8.5 million, or 37%, to €31.6 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from €23.1 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, principally due to the development of our metasearch business.

Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA increased by €5.4 million, or 6%, to €95.8 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from €90.5 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, principally due to the positive impact of increased Bookings on our Revenue Margin (as discussed above) combined with lower Variable Costs per Booking (as discussed below), which was partly offset by higher level of Fixed Costs (as discussed below).

We analyze our costs in two categories, as set forth in the following table for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015:

	For the year ended March 31,		
	2015	2016	Change

	(unaudited) (in € million)		(%)
Variable Costs ⁽¹⁾	(288.6)	(297.5)	3%
Fixed Costs ⁽¹⁾	(56.9)	(69.9)	23%
Variable Costs per Booking (in €) ⁽¹⁾	(29.7)	(27.9)	(6)%
Fixed Costs per Booking (in €) ⁽¹⁾	(5.9)	(6.5)	12%

(1) Variable Costs and Fixed Costs are non-GAAP measures. For the definitions of and explanations regarding the use of these measures, see “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Non-GAAP Measures.”

Variable Costs. Variable Costs increased by €8.9 million, or 3%, to €297.5 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from €288.6 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, principally as a result of the increase in Bookings by 10% as discussed above. Variable Costs per Booking decreased by 6% from €29.7 in the year ended March 31, 2015, to €27.9 in the year ended March 31, 2016, principally as a result of the positive impact of our pricing and marketing reorientation strategy on acquisition costs, combined with improved management of our fraud levels.

Fixed Costs. Fixed Costs increased by €13.0 million, or 23%, to €69.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from €56.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, principally due to increases in personnel costs (we awarded variable compensation to our employees in the year ended March 31, 2016, as opposed to the year ended March 31, 2015, where no such variable compensation was awarded), higher IT costs and higher external fees.

EBITDA

EBITDA increased by €10.8 million, or 15%, to €85.3 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from €74.5 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, principally due to the factors discussed under “—Adjusted EBITDA” above and lower non-recurring costs, which decreased by €5.5 million due to lower personnel related expenses as the year ended March 31, 2015, was impacted by restructuring expenses and provisions related to the closure of our Leicester and Paris call centers for €8.6 million compared to €2.5 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, but was partly offset by increased expenses related to the long term incentive plan. See also “Selected Consolidated Financial Information and Other Data—Other Unaudited Financial and Operating Data—Reconciliation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA to Operating profit.”

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth our results of operations for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

	For the year ended March 31,		Change (%)
	2015	2016	
	(audited) (in € million)		
Revenue	465.7	484.7	4%
Supplies	(29.8)	(21.4)	(28)%
Revenue Margin⁽¹⁾	436.0	463.3	6%
Personnel expenses	(69.5)	(69.8)	0%
Depreciation, amortization, ...	(20.0)	(17.6)	(12)%
Impairment and profit/(loss) on disposals of non-current assets (net)	(179.5)	(0.7)	(100)%
Other operating expenses	(291.9)	(308.1)	6%
Operating profit/(loss)	(125.0)	67.0	(154)%
Financial result	(51.1)	(46.1)	(10)%
Profit/(loss) before tax	(176.1)	20.9	(112)%
Income tax	(5.2)	(8.4)	61%
Non-controlling interest—Result	—	—	n/a
Profit/(loss)	(181.3)	12.4	n/a

(1) Revenue Margin is a non-GAAP measure. For the definition of and explanation regarding the use of this measure, see “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Non-GAAP Measures.”

Revenue

Revenue increased by €19.0 million, or 4%, to €484.7 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from €465.7 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, principally due to the impact of increased Bookings as discussed above under “Bookings.”

Supplies

Supplies costs decreased by €8.4 million, or 28%, to €21.4 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from €29.8 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, principally due to the decline in performance of our charter and packaged tours business in France where we act as principal.

Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses remained relatively stable as they increased by €0.3 million, or 0.4%, to €69.8 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from €69.5 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, principally because the year ended March 31, 2015, was negatively impacted by the restructuring expenses and provisions related to the closure of our call centers in Leicester and Paris. This was partly offset by the fact that in the year ended March 31, 2015, there were no provisions for variable compensation for employees, as well as by an increase in long-term incentive plan expenses.

Depreciation and amortization, impairment and profit/loss on disposals of non-current assets (net)

Depreciation and amortization, impairment and profit/loss on disposals of non-current assets (net) decreased by €181.2 million to €18.4 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from €199.5 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, principally due to the fact that the year ended March 31, 2015 was negatively impacted by an impairment of intangible assets and goodwill of €179.5 million. For further details, please refer to Note 10 “Depreciation, amortization and impairment” to our 2016 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other operating income/(expenses)

Other operating expenses increased by €16.2 million, or 6%, to €308.1 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from €291.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2015. Management splits other operating expenses into recurring other operating expenses and non-recurring other operating expenses. Other operating expenses that management considers not to be reflective of ongoing operation of our business are non-recurring other operating expenses. The remainder of other operating expenses are considered recurring other operating expenses.

Recurring other operating expenses principally consist of (i) variable costs, such as marketing expenses, external call center costs, credit card expenses and chargeback costs, and (ii) fixed costs, such as, among others, IT-related expenditures, rent, external fees and media costs, partly offset by capitalization of IT project expenses. Recurring other operating expenses increased by €17.4 million, or 6%, to €304.7 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from €287.3 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, principally reflecting the increase in Bookings.

Non-recurring other operating expenses decreased by €1.2 million, or 26%, to €3.4 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from €4.6 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, principally because the year ended March 31, 2015, was negatively impacted by a €1.4 million expense related to the reallocation of the Convertible Subordinated Shareholder Bonds. Remaining non-recurring other operating expenses mainly related to legal or professional advisors.

Operating profit/(loss)

As a result of the foregoing factors, we generated an operating profit of €67.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, compared to an operating loss of €125.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2015.

Financial result

Financial result decreased by €4.9 million, or 10%, to an expense of €46.1 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from an expense of €51.1 million in the year ended March 31, 2015. This was principally due to the fact that the year ended March 31, 2015, was impacted by the partial redemption of the 2019 Notes on May 30, 2014, which included €3.6 million early repayment premium as well as cancellation of capitalized financing fees of €2.2 million, without cash effect, as well as the impact of the consent fees of €0.9 million paid to 2018 and 2019 Notes holders following the reallocation of the Convertible Subordinated Shareholder Bonds. These impacts combined with lower interest expenses following the partial redemption of the 2019 Notes were partly offset by a €1.5 million increase in loss related to foreign exchange differences. For further details, please refer to Note 12 “Financial and similar income and expense” to our 2016 Consolidated financial statements.

Profit/(loss) before tax

We generated a profit before tax of €20.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, compared to a loss of €176.1 million in the year ended March 31, 2015.

Income tax

Income tax increased by €3.2 million to €8.4 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from €5.2 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, primarily due to an increase in deferred tax.

Current income tax expense decreased by €0.3 million to €4.7 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from €5.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, mainly due to a slight reduction in the profit before tax generated in countries where we pay tax.

Deferred income tax income increased by €3.5 million to €3.7 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, from €0.2 million in the year ended March 31, 2015 because the year ended March 31, 2015, was impacted by a movement in deferred liability associated with the GoVoyages brand impairment offset by reversal of tax credit on losses carried forward as well as regularization of the applicable tax rate in the U.K.

Profit/(loss)

As a result of the foregoing factors, we generated a profit of €12.4 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, compared to a loss of €181.3 million in the year ended March 31, 2015.

Comparison of the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

Key Operating Metrics

The following table sets forth certain of our key operating metrics for the years ended March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015:

	For the year ended March 31,		Change
	2014	2015	
	(unaudited) (in € million, unless otherwise stated)		(%)
Bookings ⁽¹⁾ (in million)			
Core.....	5.9	5.3	(10)%
Expansion.....	3.9	4.4	13%
Total Bookings (in million).....	9.8	9.7	(1.1)%
Revenue Margin ⁽¹⁾			
Core.....	268.1	255.9	(45)%
Expansion.....	161.4	180.1	12%
Total Revenue Margin.....	429.5	436.0	1%
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	118.5	90.5	(24)%
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	84.5	74.5	(12)%
Adjusted EBITDA Margin ⁽¹⁾ (% of Revenue Margin).....	28%	21%	—

(1) Bookings, Revenue Margin, EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Margin are non-GAAP measures. For the definitions of and explanations regarding the use of these measures, see “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Non-GAAP Measures.”

Bookings

Bookings decreased by 0.1 million, or 1%, to 9.7 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, from 9.8 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, principally due to a decrease in flight Bookings.

Bookings of both flight and non-flight products decreased in the period under review. Overall, the proportions of flight and non-flight product Bookings remained stable between the year ended March 31, 2015 and the year ended March 31, 2014, at approximately 90% for flight Bookings and 10% for non-flight Bookings in each of the periods.

Bookings of flight products decreased by 0.1 million, or 1.1%, to 8.8 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, from 8.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, principally due to a decrease in network carrier flight Bookings as well as in charter flight Bookings, which was partly offset by an increase in Direct Connect flight Bookings.

Bookings of non-flight products slightly decreased by 2.1%, to 1.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, from 1.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, principally due to a decrease in the packaged tours business, which was partly offset by higher Bookings related to hotels and cars.

Core segment. In the Core segment, Bookings decreased by 0.6 million, or 10.2%, to 5.3 million in the year ended March 31, 2015 from 5.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, principally due to a decrease in the performance of our flight business with a decrease in network carrier flight Bookings and charter flight Bookings.

Expansion segment. In the Expansion segment, Bookings increased by 0.5 million, or 12.5%, to 4.4 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, from 3.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, principally due to an increase in flight Bookings driven both by network carrier flight Bookings and Direct Connect flight Bookings.

Revenue Margin

Revenue Margin mainly consists of service fees, and in specific cases mark-ups, revenue from insurance sales and other revenues from our customers, incentive payments and commissions received from suppliers and from our GDS service provider as well as advertising and meta click-out revenue.

Revenue Margin increased by €6.4 million, or 1%, to €436.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, from €429.5 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, principally due to an increase in Revenue Margin per Booking by 3% from €43.7 per Booking in the year ended March 31, 2014 to €44.8 per Booking in the year ended March 31, 2015, and partly offset by a decrease in Bookings of 1%, as discussed above under “Bookings.”

Core segment. In the Core segment, Revenue Margin decreased by €12.2 million, or 5%, to €255.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, from €268.1 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, principally due to the decrease in Bookings by 10%, partly offset by an increase in Revenue Margin per Booking of 6% over the period driven by our non-flight business, and in particular, non-transactional business and the development of our metasearch business.

Expansion segment. In the Expansion segment, Revenue Margin increased by €18.6 million, or 12%, to €180.1 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, from €161.4 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, principally due to the increase in Bookings by 13%, partly offset by a slight decrease in Revenue Margin per Booking over the period.

Revenue Margin by product type. The following table sets forth the Revenue Margin generated by our flight and non-flight businesses for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

	For the year ended March 31,				Change (%)
	2014		2015		
	(unaudited) (in € million or % of total)				
Revenue Margin ⁽¹⁾					
<i>Flight</i>	347.8	81%	348.3	80%	0%
<i>Non-flight</i>	81.8	19%	87.6	20%	7%
Total Revenue Margin	429.5	100.0%	436.0	100.0%	1%

(1) Revenue Margin is a non-GAAP measure. For the definition of and explanation regarding the use of this measures, see “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Non-GAAP Measures.”

Revenue Margin generated by our flight business increased by €0.5 million, or 0.2%, to €348.3 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, from €347.8 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, reflecting a slight increase in Revenue Margin per Booking for flight products of 1%, partly offset by a decrease in our Bookings of flight products of 1%.

Revenue Margin generated by our non-flight business increased by €5.9 million, or 7%, to €87.6 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, from €81.8 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, principally due to a 10% increase in our Revenue Margin per Booking of non-flight products, principally as a result of the development of our metasearch business, as well as an increase in other non-transactional revenue, partly offset by a decrease in Bookings of non-flight products of 2%.

Revenue Margin by source. We earn our Revenue Margin from our customers, suppliers and advertising and meta click-outs. The following table sets forth our Revenue Margin by source for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

	For the year ended March 31,				Change (%)
	2014		2015		
	(unaudited)				
	(in € million or % of total)				
Revenue Margin ⁽¹⁾					
<i>from customers</i>	302.5	70%	296.4	68%	(2)%
<i>from suppliers</i>	109.7	26%	116.4	27%	6%
<i>from advertising and meta click-outs</i>	17.3	4%	23.1	5%	33%
Total Revenue Margin	429.5	100.0%	436.0	100%	1%

(1) Revenue Margin is a non-GAAP measure. For the definition of and explanation regarding the use of this measures, see “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Non-GAAP Measures.”

Revenue Margin from customers decreased by €6.1 million, or 2%, to €296.4 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, from €302.5 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, principally due to a decrease in Bookings of 1.1% combined with a decrease in Revenue Margin per Booking of 1%.

Revenue Margin from suppliers increased by €6.7 million, or 6%, to €116.4 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, from €109.7 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, principally due to an increase in Revenue Margin per Booking of 7%.

Revenue Margin from advertising and meta click-outs increased by €5.8 million, or 33%, to €23.1 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, from €17.3 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, principally due to the development of our metasearch business combined with the full-year impact in the year ended March 31, 2015, of the integration of Liligo, which was acquired in October 2013.

Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA decreased by €28.1 million, or 24%, to €90.5 million in the year ended March 31, 2015 from €118.5 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, principally due to a higher level of Variable Costs (as discussed below), which was partly offset by a higher Revenue Margin, as well as reduced Fixed Costs (as discussed below).

We analyze our costs in two categories, as set forth in the following table for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014:

	For the year ended March 31,		Change (%)
	2014	2015	
	(unaudited) (in € million)		
Variable Costs ⁽¹⁾	252.5	288.6	14%
Fixed Costs ⁽¹⁾	58.5	56.9	(3)%
Variable Costs per Booking ⁽¹⁾	25.7	29.7	16%
Fixed Costs per Booking ⁽¹⁾	5.9	5.9	(2)%

(1) Variable Costs and Fixed Costs are non-GAAP measures. For the definitions of and explanations regarding the use of these measures, see “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Non-GAAP Measures.”

Variable Costs. Variable Costs increased by €36.0 million, or 14%, to €288.6 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, from €252.5 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, principally as a result of higher Variable Costs per Booking. Variable Costs per Booking increased by 16% from €25.7 in the year ended March 31, 2014, to €29.7 in the year ended March 31, 2015, principally as a result of a higher level of customer acquisition costs in particular following the changes in the Google search algorithm, which significantly increased our paid search costs.

Fixed Costs. Fixed Costs decreased by €1.6 million, or 3%, to €56.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2015 from €58.5 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, principally due to a reduction in the variable compensation granted to employees, which offset costs associated with the recruitment of engineers to develop our IT platform. Fixed Costs per Booking remained stable at €5.9 in the year ended March 31, 2014 and 2015.

EBITDA

EBITDA decreased by €9.9 million, or 12%, to €74.5 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, from €84.5 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, principally due to the factors discussed under “—Adjusted EBITDA” above and lower non-recurring costs, which decreased by €18.1 million since year ended March 31, 2014, was negatively impacted by €13.4 million of IPO related expenses as well as reduced expenses related to the long-term incentive plan, partly offset by the impacts of the restructuring expenses and provisions related to the closure of our Leicester and Paris call centers. See also “Selected Consolidated Financial Information and Other Data—Other Unaudited Financial and Operating Data—Reconciliation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA to Operating profit.”

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth our results of operations for the years ended March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015.

For the year
ended
March 31,

	2014	2015	Change
	(audited)		
	(in € million)		(%)
Revenue	479.9	445.7	(3)%
Supplies	(50.4)	(29.8)	(41)%
Revenue Margin⁽¹⁾	429.5	436.0	1%
Personnel expenses	(73.1)	(69.5)	(5)%
Depreciation, amortization.....	(26.6)	(20.0)	(25)%
Impairment and profit/(loss) on disposals of non-current assets (net)	(12.3)	(179.5)	1,365%
Other operating expenses.....	(272.0)	(291.9)	7%
Operating profit/(loss)	45.6	(125.0)	n/a
Financial result.....	(63.7)	(51.1)	(20)%
Profit/(loss) before tax	(18.1)	(176.1)	871%
Income tax	(2.2)	(5.2)	134%
Non-controlling interest—Result.....	—	—	n/a
Profit/(loss)	(20.4)	(181.3)	790%

(1) Revenue Margin is a non-GAAP measure. For the definition of and explanation regarding the use of this measure, see “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Non-GAAP Measures.”

Revenue

Revenue decreased by €14.2 million, or 3%, to €465.7 million in the year ended March 31, 2015 from €479.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, principally due to the full-year impact of the change in accounting of Dynamic Packages sold by Opodo, which became effective on June 1, 2013 as a result of changes to Opodo’s terms and conditions. Under the new accounting policy, Dynamic Packages sold by Opodo are no longer accounted on a gross basis, meaning that since June 1, 2013, Opodo acts as agent and no longer as principal. The impact of this change is that Opodo no longer recognizes revenue from the sale of Dynamic Packages (including revenue from the flight component thereof) on a gross basis (the full sales value of the Dynamic Packages sold) but rather as an agent on a net basis. Accordingly, while this had no impact on our Revenue Margin (which is equal to our revenues less our supplies), it has reduced both our revenues (by €11.7 million) and our cost of supplies (by €9.8 million) in the year ended March 31, 2015. See “—Principal Consolidated Income Statement Line Items—Revenue” above. See also Note 7 “Revenue” to our 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements. Revenues have also been impacted by a decline in performance of our charter business where we act as principal.

Supplies

Supplies costs decreased by €20.6 million, or 41%, to €29.8 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, from €50.4 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, principally due to the full-year impact of the change in accounting treatment for Dynamic Packages offered by Opodo, which occurred in the year-ended March 31, 2014, as discussed above, as well as a decline in performance of our charter business where we act as principal.

Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses decreased by €3.5 million, or 5%, to €69.5 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, from €73.1 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, principally due to the reduction of variable compensation granted to employees for the year ended March 31, 2015, as well as the lower level of non-recurring personnel expenses, in particular due to a lower level of expenses related to the long-term incentive plan and partly offset by the impact of restructuring expenses and provisions related to the closure of our call centers in Leicester and Paris, and the recruitment of engineers to develop our IT platform.

Depreciation and amortization, impairment and profit/loss on disposals of non-current assets (net)

Depreciation and amortization, impairment and profit/loss on disposals of non-current assets (net) increased by €160.7 million to €199.5 million in the year ended March 31, 2015 from €38.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, principally due to higher impairments of intangible assets and goodwill in the year ended March 31, 2015 (€179.5) compared to the year ended March 31, 2014 (€11.7). In the year ended March 31, 2015, an impairment of goodwill of €149.0 million was recognized. This impairment resulted from revised assumptions on our future projects taking into account recent past performance trends in our Core segment, in particular a decline in performance in France. In addition, we recognized an impairment of €29.0 million on the GoVoyages brand in the year ended March 31, 2015. The impairment of intangible assets and goodwill of €11.7 million in the year ended March 31, 2014 mainly related to an impairment of the GoVoyages brand.

Other operating income/(expenses)

Other operating expenses increased by €19.9 million, or 7%, to €291.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, from €272.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2014. Management splits other operating expenses into recurring other operating expenses and non-recurring other operating expenses. Other operating expenses that management considers not to be reflective of ongoing operation of our business are non-recurring other operating expenses. The remainder of other operating expenses are considered recurring other operating expenses.

Recurring other operating expenses principally consist of (i) variable costs, such as marketing expenses, call center costs, credit card expenses and chargeback costs and (ii) fixed costs, such as, among others, IT-related expenditures, rent, external fees and media costs, partly offset by capitalization of IT project expenses. Recurring other operating expenses increased by €35.1 million, or 14%, to €287.3 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, from €252.2 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, principally due to the increase in customer acquisition costs in particular following the change in the Google search algorithm.

Non-recurring other operating expenses decreased by €15.2 million, or 77%, to €4.6 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, from €19.8 million in the year ended March 31, 2014. In the year ended March 31, 2015, non-recurring other operating expenses primarily consisted of €1.4 million expense related to the reallocation of the Convertible Subordinated Shareholder Bonds (see “—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Long-Term Financing Arrangements—Convertible Subordinated Shareholder Bonds” below) as well as certain expenses related to legal or professional advisors. In the year ended March 31, 2014, non-recurring other operating expenses primarily consisted of €13.4 million of expenses related to the IPO, €4.4 million related to a provision following the termination of a supplier’s contract, as well as expenses related to certain legal or professional advisors.

Operating profit/(loss)

As a result of the foregoing factors, we generated an operating loss of €125.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, compared to an operating profit of €45.6 million in the year ended March 31, 2014.

Financial result

Financial result decreased by €12.6 million, or 20%, to an expense of €51.1 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, from an expense of €63.7 million in the year ended March 31, 2014. This was principally due to the reallocation of the Convertible Subordinated Shareholder Bonds which generated a reduction in interest expenses by €13.7 million, combined with a reduction of interest on the 2019 Notes in the amount of €4.1 million due to the partial redemption.

These impacts were partly offset by the impact of an early repayment premium of €3.6 million paid in connection with the partial redemption of the 2019 Notes on May 30, 2014, the cancellation of capitalized financing fees of €2.2 million, without cash effect, and consent fees of €0.9 million paid to the 2018 and 2019 Notes holders following the reallocation of the Convertible Subordinated Shareholder Bonds. For further details, please refer to Note 13 “Financial and similar income and Expenses” to our 2015 Consolidated financial statements.

Profit/(loss) before tax

We generated a loss before tax of €176.1 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, compared to a loss of €18.1 million in the year ended March 31, 2014.

Income tax

Income tax expense increased by €3.0 million to €5.2 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, from €2.2 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, due to an increase in deferred tax and a decrease in current tax.

Current income tax expense decreased by €7.9 million to €5.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, from €12.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, primarily due to reduction in the profit before tax generated in countries where we pay income taxes, as well as the first-year existence of the Luxembourg tax group, with the creation of eDreams ODIGEO.

Deferred income tax income decreased by €10.9 million to €0.2 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, from €10.7 million in the year ended March 31, 2014. This decrease primarily reflected a movement in the recognition of the tax losses carried forward, notably related to France and the U.K., the final amortization of intangibles previously recognized in the course of purchase price allocation, and a movement in deferred taxes related to the long-term incentive plan for the year ended March 31, 2014. These effects were partly offset by a movement in deferred tax liabilities associated with the GoVoyages brand impairment.

Profit/(loss)

As a result of the foregoing factors, our business generated a loss of €181.3 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, compared to a loss of €20.4 million in the year ended March 31, 2014.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

To date, our liquidity needs have been met principally from cash flow from operations, including the cash generated by the effect of negative working capital, supplemented by borrowings under our 2013 Revolving Credit Facility as required and other bank borrowings. Pursuant to the Refinancing Transactions, we expect to replace our 2013 Revolving Credit Facility with the New Revolving Credit Facility.

Our business model benefits from a structurally negative working capital because under both the principal and the agency model we generally receive cash from travelers at the time of booking and we pay travel suppliers generally within a few weeks after completing the transaction. Therefore, under each model (and with the exception of commissions received from our white-label sourcing partners and fees paid by travel suppliers in connection with our metasearch activities), we generally receive cash from travelers prior to paying suppliers, and this favorable operating cycle represents a working capital source of cash. However, the increased proportion of sales of Direct Connect reduces the extent of our negative working capital as customers of Direct Connect products typically pay the Direct Connect provider directly at the time of booking.

We have experienced a strong operating free cash flow conversion (defined as (Adjusted EBITDA – Capital Expenditures)/Adjusted EBITDA) of 78% and 69% in the three months ended June 30, 2016 and the year ended March 31, 2016, respectively (for this ratio, Capital Expenditures excludes any financial investment (€0.4 million inflow for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and €1.0 million outflow for the year ended March 31, 2016) and of 66% and 61% in the three months ended June 30, 2015 and the year ended March 31, 2015, respectively (€0.0 million outflow for the three months ended June 30, 2016, and €0.2 million of inflow related to financial investment).

Within our working capital, trade and other receivables primarily comprise commissions, incentives or other payments due to us by travel suppliers and by trade and corporate customers and security deposits. Trade and other payables primarily comprise payables to our travel suppliers, metasearch companies that facilitate the distribution of our products and operators of websites on which we advertise, as well as employee-related and tax liabilities. The level of

trade payables mainly relates to the payment terms of our travel suppliers, which are generally due several weeks after completing the transaction with our customer.

Our cash requirements have mainly been for funding operating expenses as well as capital expenditures such as IT infrastructure (in particular during the implementation of the One Platform), the growth of our business and the service of the debt incurred in connection with the Opodo Acquisition.

Our business has significant seasonality of cash generation, with March usually being the month in which we generate the most cash and December usually being the time of the year in which our cash is lowest as our cash position is mainly dependent on the evolution of our working capital. Our working capital is highly seasonal as it relates mainly to the sale of network carriers flight bookings, and therefore, the negative working capital tends to reach its highest levels in the periods during which travelers book their vacations. As a result, our cash position tend to be lower in the quarter ending December 31, than as of the end of other three months and is typically highest as of March 31, corresponding to bookings for the busy spring and summer travel seasons. Cash generated and profitability have historically been lower between September and December as the post-summer period has historically been our lowest booking period. Consequently, comparisons of sequential quarters may not be meaningful.

Our cash and cash equivalents were €111.7 million as of June 30, 2016, compared to €123.4 million as of June 30, 2015. Our cash and cash equivalents were €132.1 million as of March 31, 2016, compared to €121.8 million as of March 31, 2015, and €146.1 million as of March 31, 2014. As of June 30, 2016, our Net Debt was €322.7 million.

The table below sets forth an overview of our Net Debt as of the end of the quarters indicated below.

	As of								
	June 30, 2014	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2014	March 31, 2015	June 30, 2015	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2016	June 30, 2016
	(in € million)								
2019 Notes.....	(129.0)	(129.0)	(129.0)	(129.0)	(129.0)	(129.0)	(129.0)	(129.0)	(129.0)
2018 Notes.....	(325.0)	(325.0)	(325.0)	(325.0)	(325.0)	(325.0)	(325.0)	(325.0)	(295.0)
Revolving facilities ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other debt and finance leases ⁽²⁾	(4.0)	(4.6)	(4.2)	(4.9)	(5.0)	(5.4)	(7.7)	(7.7)	(7.5)
Total financial liabilities	(458.0)	(458.6)	(458.2)	(458.9)	(459.0)	(459.4)	(461.7)	(461.7)	(431.5)
Accrued interests	(12.4)	(9.6)	(12.4)	(9.6)	(12.4)	(9.7)	(12.4)	(9.7)	(11.4)
Financing costs and amortizations ⁽³⁾	15.7	15.0	14.2	13.5	12.6	11.8	11.0	10.2	8.6
Overdraft	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	—	(0.1)
Cash and cash equivalents.....	108.9	113.8	65.1	121.8	123.4	107.0	65.5	132.1	111.7
Net Debt	(345.8)	(340.4)	(391.4)	(333.4)	(335.5)	(350.5)	(397.7)	(329.1)	(322.7)

(1) Refers to the revolving facilities under our 2013 Revolving Credit Facility. See “Description of Other Indebtedness.”

(2) Includes tax refund liability.

(3) Of the financing costs and amortizations, €1.5 million, €1.7 million, €1.8 million, €2.0 million, €2.2 million and €2.3 million related to financing costs associated with undrawn revolving facilities under our 2013 Revolving Credit Facility as of June 30, 2016, March 31, 2016, December 31, 2015, September 30, 2015, June 30, 2015 and March 31, 2015, respectively.

Cash Flows

The following is a discussion of our consolidated cash flows comparing the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, as well as the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Comparison of the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

The following table sets forth our consolidated cash flows for the three months period ended June 30, 2016 and 2015.

	For the three months ended June 30,	
	2015	2016
	(in € million)	
Consolidated profit/(loss) for the year	0.7	7.7
Depreciation and amortization	4.3	3.8
Impairment and result on disposal of non-current assets (net).....	—	—
Other provisions	(1.3)	(2.3)
Income tax	2.2	5.3
Gain or loss on disposal of assets	0.0	0.0
Finance income/(loss)	11.8	10.2

Income/(loss) of associates accounted for using equity method	—	—
Expenses related to share-based payments	0.6	1.7
Other non-cash items	—	(0.8)
Change in working capital	0.5	(0.7)
Income tax paid.....	(2.3)	(2.4)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	16.6	22.6
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities	(7.6)	(6.0)
Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities	(7.4)	(36.9)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalent.....	1.5	(20.3)
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	121.8	132.0
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	(0.0)	(0.1)
Net cash and cash equivalents at end of period	123.3	111.6

Operating activities

Net cash from operating activities increased by €6.0 million, or 36%, to a net cash inflow of €22.6 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to a net cash inflow of €16.6 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015, principally due to:

- better performance of the business, which generated an increase in Adjusted EBITDA of €6.7 million;
- a decrease in non-recurring items of €1.4 million as discussed above;
- an increase in non-operating/non-cash items of €0.7 million;
- negative changes in working capital in the three months ended June 30, 2016, amounting to an outflow of €0.7 million compared to an inflow of €0.5 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015; and
- relatively stable income tax payments.

Investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities decreased by €1.7 million, or 22%, to a net cash outflow of €6.0 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to a net cash outflow of €7.6 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015, principally due to the impact of the cash outflows in the three months ended June 30, 2015, relating to the development of a new mid/back-office system and to our platform, which was partly offset during the three months ended June 30, 2015, by a €1.7 million cash inflow related to a penalty fee we received following the cancellation of a license from a supplier.

Financing activities

Net cash used in financing activities increased by €29.5 million to a net cash outflow of €36.9 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to a net cash outflow of €7.4 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015, principally due to repurchase and cancellation of €30 million of the 2018 bonds for a total amount of €29.1 million during the three months ended June 30, 2016. In addition, financial expenses increased by €0.6 million during the three months ended June 30, 2016 as a consequence of the anticipated payment of €0.5 million accrued interest related to the €30 million repurchased 2018 Notes, which is usually paid in July, as well as €0.2 million of expenses related to external suppliers following the repurchase of the 2018 Notes.

Comparison of the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

The following table sets forth our consolidated cash flows in the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

	For the year ended March 31,	
	2015	2016
	(in € million)	
Consolidated profit/(loss) for the year	(181.3)	12.4
Depreciation and amortization	20.0	17.6
Impairment and result on disposal of non-current assets (net).....	179.5	0.7
Other provisions.....	0.5	0.5

Income tax	5.2	8.4
Gain or loss on disposal of assets	—	—
Finance income/(loss)	51.1	46.1
Income/(loss) of associates accounted for using equity method	—	—
Expenses related to share-based payments	(3.8)	3.5
Other non-cash items	—	—
Change in working capital	(10.9)	(2.6)
Income tax paid	(6.0)	(4.8)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	54.3	82.0
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities	(35.2)	(30.5)
Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities	(43.0)	(41.1)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalent	(23.9)	10.4
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	146.0	121.8
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	(0.3)	(0.2)
Net cash and cash equivalents at end of period	121.8	132.0

Operating activities

Net cash from operating activities increased by €27.7 million, or 51%, to a net cash inflow of €82.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, compared to a net cash inflow of €54.3 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, principally due to:

- better performance of the business, which generated an increase in Adjusted EBITDA by €5.4 million;
- improvements to changes in working capital in the year ended March 31, 2016, as the change in working capital in the year ended March 31, 2016, amounted to an outflow of €2.6 million compared to an outflow of €10.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, particularly resulting from the payments of expenses related to the initial public offering, as well as the impact of a penalty payment following a contract termination. Changes in working capital as of March 31, 2016, showed an outflow of €2.6 million mainly as a result of the impact of Easter holidays which fell this year in March compared to April for the year ended March 31, 2015, which resulted in fewer network carrier flight Bookings in March 2016, compared to March 2015.
- €3.5 million of expenses relating to share-based payments which are non-cash whereas the year ended March 31, 2015, was impacted by €3.8 million of expenses related to share based payments, which reflected a cash outflow of €4.9 million related to payments following the initial public offering of eDreams ODIGEO, offset by a €1.1 million non-cash expense related to the new long-term incentive plan; and
- income tax payment of €4.8 million, which is €1.2 million lower than in the year ended March 31, 2015, mainly reflecting a reduction in income taxes paid to U.S. because following the application of deductions for investment in software internally developed.

Investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities decreased by €4.8 million, or 14%, to a net cash outflow of €30.5 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, compared to a net cash outflow of €35.2 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, principally due to the impact of the cash outflows in the year ended March 31, 2015, relating to the development of the new mid/back-office system. The year ended March 31, 2016, also included cash outflows of €2.3 million related to the move of our Barcelona offices as well as a €1.7 million inflow related to a penalty fee we received following the cancellation of a license from a supplier.

Financing activities

Net cash used in financing activities decreased by €1.9 million, or 4%, to a net cash outflow of €41.1 million in the year ended March 31, 2016, compared to a net cash outflow of €43.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, principally due to a reduction of interest and other financial expenses by €1.6 million following the partial redemption of the 2019 Notes on May 30, 2014, and because the year ended March 31, 2015 was impacted by the consent fees of €0.9 million paid to the 2018 and 2019 Notes holders following the change in allocation of the Convertible Subordinated Shareholder Bonds.

Comparison of the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

The following table sets forth our consolidated cash flows in the years ended March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015.

	For the year ended March 31,	
	2014	2015
	(in € million)	
Consolidated profit/(loss) for the year	(20.4)	(181.3)
Depreciation and amortization	26.6	20.0
Impairment and results on disposal of non-current assets (net)	12.2	179.5
Other provisions	11.6	0.5
Income tax	2.2	5.2
Gain or loss on disposal of assets	0.0	0.0
Finance income/(loss)	63.7	51.1
Income/(loss) of associates accounted for using equity method	—	—
Expenses related to share-based payments	7.5	(3.8)
Other non-cash items	—	—
Change in working capital	(26.4)	(10.9)
Income tax paid	(11.2)	(6.0)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	65.9	54.3
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities	(34.0)	(35.2)
Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities	(43.4)	(43.0)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalent	(11.5)	(23.9)
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	159.2	146.0
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	(1.7)	(0.3)
Net cash and cash equivalents at end of period	146.0	121.8

Operating activities

Net cash from operating activities decreased by €11.5 million, or 17%, to a net cash inflow of €54.3 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, compared to a net cash inflow of €65.9 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, principally due to:

- lower performance of the business, which generated a decrease in Adjusted EBITDA by €28.1 million;
- negative change in working capital in the year ended March 31, 2015 of €10.9 million compared to a negative change in working capital in the year ended March 31, 2014 of €26.4 million. Despite showing an improvement compared with the previous year ended March 31, 2014, our negative change in working capital in the year ended March 31, 2015 was negatively affected by the impact of payment of certain expenses related to the initial public offering of eDreams ODIGEO;
- €3.8 million of expenses related to share based payments, which reflected a cash outflow of €4.9 million related to payments following the initial public offering of eDreams ODIGEO, offset by a €1.1 million non-cash expense related to the new long term incentive plan; and
- income tax payment of €6.0 million, which is €5.3 million lower than in the year ended March 31, 2014, in line with the decline in performance of the business, in particular in countries where we pay income taxes.

Investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities increased by €1.2 million, or 4%, to a net cash outflow of €35.2 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, compared to a net cash outflow of €34.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, principally due to an increase in investments (excluding financial investments and acquisitions) by €14.1 million, which were mostly related to IT developments of our current systems and partly offset by the absence of the impact of the Liligo Acquisition that occurred in the year ended March 31, 2014, for €13.5 million.

Financing activities

Net cash used in financing activities decreased by €0.4 million, or 1%, to a net cash outflow of €43.0 million in the year ended March 31, 2015, compared to a net cash outflow of €43.4 million in the year ended March 31, 2014, principally due to a reduction of interest on the 2019 Notes in the amount of €4.0 million due to the partial redemption, the impact of the consent fees of €0.9 million paid to the 2018 and 2019 Notes holders following the change in allocation of the Convertible Subordinated Shareholder Bonds, partly offset by the early repayment fees related to the partial redemption for €3.6 million.

Long-Term Financing Arrangements

On April 21, 2011, Geo Travel Finance issued €175 million aggregate principal amount of 10.375% Senior Notes due 2019 (the “2019 Notes”). Following eDreams ODIGEO’s initial public offering, Geo Travel Finance redeemed €46 million of 2019 Notes. As of the date of this Offering Memorandum, €129.0 million of 2019 Notes are outstanding.

On January 31, 2013, Geo Debt Finance issued €325 million aggregate principal amount of 7.500% Senior Notes due 2018 (the “2018 Notes”). Proceeds of the offering of the 2018 Notes were used in January 2013 to prepay in full certain term loan facilities of other group companies and pay certain offering and refinancing expenses. At the same time as the issuance of the 2018 Notes, certain companies in the eDreams ODIGEO Group entered into the 2013 Revolving Credit Facility. Following a tender offer in April 2016, Geo Debt Finance redeemed €30 million of 2018 Notes. As of the date of this Offering Memorandum, €295.0 million of 2018 Notes are outstanding. See “Description of Other Indebtedness.”

Assuming the Refinancing Transactions were completed as of June 30, 2016, the principal payments of our long-term financing arrangements following the completion of the Refinancing Transactions would be due as follows:

	Payment due					
	between April 1 and March 31, in € million					
	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	beyond 2020/2021
Facilities						Total
Notes offered hereby.....	—	—	—	—	—	435.0
Obligations under finance leases.....	0.6	0.0	0.9	—	—	1.5

Total	0.6	0.0	0.9	—	—	435.0	436.5

Pursuant to the Refinancing Transactions, we expect to redeem the 2018 Notes and the 2019 Notes that remain outstanding.

Under IFRS, our total financial liabilities as of June 30, 2016, amounted to €435.9 million, compared to €462.9 million as of March 31, 2016. The difference to the principal payments of our long-term financing arrangements mainly comprises the accrued interest related to the 2018 Notes and 2019 Notes amounting to €11.4 million, the financing costs capitalized amounting to €7.1 million and as well as other financial liability amounting to €6.0 million. For a description of the material terms of our financing arrangements, including the New Revolving Credit Facility, see “Description of Other Indebtedness.”

High-yield bonds

On April 21, 2011, Geo Travel Finance issued €175 million aggregate principal amount of 10.375% Senior Notes due 2019, the 2019 Notes. Following eDreams ODIGEO’s initial public offering, Geo Travel Finance redeemed €46 million of 2019 Notes. The redemption price equaled 107.781% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest on the redemption date. As of the date of this Offering Memorandum, €129.0 million of 2019 Notes are outstanding. On January 31, 2013, Geo Debt Finance issued €325 million aggregate principal amount of 7.500% Senior Notes due 2018, the 2018 Notes. As of the date of this Offering Memorandum, €295.0 million of 2018 Notes are outstanding. See “Description of Other Indebtedness.”

Drawings under the 2013 Revolving Credit Facility

As of June 30, 2016, we had €130 million in committed facilities under our 2013 Revolving Credit Facility, of which €105.0 million related to both operating activities and guarantees and €25.0 million related solely to guarantees. As of June 30, 2016, the amount of committed but undrawn facilities under the 2013 Revolving Credit Facility available for operating activities in the future was €93.2 million and €5.9 million was available for guarantees only. As of June 30, 2016, the amount of committed and drawn facilities under the 2013 Revolving Credit Facility was €30.9 million, which related solely to guarantees. In the past, funds under our 2013 Revolving Credit Facility were drawn for a minimum period of two weeks mainly to pay BSP suppliers during the month.

Financial and Other Long-Term Contractual Obligations

Assuming the Refinancing Transactions were completed as of June 30, 2016, our financial and other long-term contractual obligations under IFRS as of June 30, 2016, grouped according to the period in which payments are due, would be as set forth in the table below.

Contractual Obligations	Less than 1 year	1–5 years	5 years and more	Total
		(unaudited)		
		(in € million)		
Long-term and short-term debt obligations	—	—	435.0	435.0
Capital (finance) lease obligations	0.6	1.1	—	1.6
Operating lease obligations	2.8	6.4	5.8	15.0
Other short- and long-term liabilities	5.9	—	—	5.9
Total	9.2	7.5	440.8	457.5

Capital Expenditures

In the three months ended June 30, 2016, we had capital expenditures of €6.0 million (mainly related to (i) IT capitalization for €5.6 million and (ii) acquisition of hardware, software and other capital investment for €0.4 million), compared to €7.6 million in the three months ended June 30, 2015 (including (i) IT capitalization for €6.6 million and (ii) acquisition of hardware, software and other capital investment for €1.0 million).

In the year ended March 31, 2016, we had capital expenditures of €30.5 million (including (i) IT capitalization for €24.8 million and (ii) acquisition of hardware, software and other capital investment for €5.7 million), compared to €35.2 million in the year ended March 31, 2015 (including (i) IT capitalization for €24.7 million and (ii) acquisition of hardware, software and other capital investment for €10.5 million).

The implementation of a common organizational and reporting structure is completed. The integration of the IT, marketing and customer service systems is also completed. The integration of our middle- and back-office function, such as accounting, and operational systems, management information and financial control systems, is not yet been

completed, but we have made significant progress in this respect. We currently expect the development of the software to be finalized by the end of 2016, with the rollout of the integration to be completed in certain legal entities in 2016 and in early 2017 for the remaining legal entities.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2016, off-balance sheet arrangements consisted entirely of guarantees amounting to €46.5 million granted by the Issuer and certain financial institutions to cover three main types of contingencies:

- guarantees issued in favor of IATA and local regulators to allow our companies to operate and sell flight tickets in certain jurisdictions. The total amount outstanding as of June 30, 2016, was €46.2 million and consisted of guarantees issued in favor of (i) IATA in the amount of €38.3 million, (ii) regulators in the Nordics in the amount of €6.5 million and (iii) regulators in France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Ireland and the United States in the amount of €1.4 million; and
- guarantees issued in favor of certain suppliers to allow our companies to offer their products; the total amount outstanding as of June 30, 2016, was €0.2 million.

Disclosures about Market Risks

The following is an overview of the principal market risks that we are subject to.

Credit risk

Our cash and cash equivalents are held with financial entities with strong credit ratings. For example, certain transactions at the eDreams ODIGEO Group were channeled through CatalunyaCaixa (the trading name of Catalunya Banc S.A.), which had a Moody's long-term rating of Ba2 as of June 30, 2016. These transactions amounted to an average of €2.8 million on a daily basis. We usually transferred these amounts on a daily basis to other financial institutions in order to mitigate the credit risk. Catalunya Banc S.A. was acquired by Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A. ("BBVA") in 2015. The absorption of Catalunya Banc S.A. was completed on September 11, 2016.

Our credit risk is mainly attributable to business-to-business customer advertising receivables and, to a lesser extent, customer receivables on corporate travel and business-to-business customers, and advertising receivables. These amounts are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position net of provision for doubtful receivables, which is estimated by our management on a case-by-case basis. None of our customers' transactions represent a proportion equal to or higher than 10% of our Revenue Margin.

Interest rate risk

Most of our financial debt bears interest at fixed interest rates. Of our debt, only the New Revolving Credit Facility bears interest at a variable rate, although to date we have only drawn loans under the 2013 Revolving Credit Facility for intra-month working capital purposes. Therefore, we have no material exposure to interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk

In order to meet our liquidity requirements, our principal sources of liquidity are: cash and cash equivalents from the statement of financial position, cash flow generated from operations and the New Revolving Credit Facility to fund intra month cash swings and supplier guarantees.

Exchange rate risk

The exchange rate risk arising from our activities has basically two sources: the risk arising in respect of commercial transactions carried out in currencies other than the functional currency of each company of our group and the risk arising on the consolidation of subsidiaries that have a functional currency other than the euro.

In relation to commercial transactions, we are principally exposed to exchange rate risk as we operate with the pound sterling, as well as the U.S. Dollar, Swedish Krona and other Nordic currencies (Norwegian Krone and Danish Krone). The exchange rate risk arises on future commercial transactions and on assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency.

However, the volume of our sales and purchases in foreign currency (other than the local currency of each of the subsidiaries) is not significant compared to our total operations.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our consolidated financial statements and related notes contain information that is pertinent to the discussion and analysis of our results of operations and financial conditions set forth in this section. The preparation of our consolidated financial statements and related notes in conformity with IFRS requires us to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that may affect the amounts reported. An accounting policy is considered to be critical if it meets the following two criteria:

- (i) the policy requires an accounting estimate to be made based on assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the estimate is made; and
- (ii) different estimates that reasonably could have been used or changes in the estimates that are reasonably likely to occur from period to period would have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the accounting methods and policies listed below are the most likely to be affected by these estimates and assumptions. Although we believe these policies to be the most critical, other accounting policies also have a significant effect on our Consolidated Financial Statements and certain of these policies may also require the use of estimates and assumptions. For further details please refer to Note 4 “Significant accounting policies” to our 2016 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Revenue recognition

We make travel services available to customers/travelers, either directly or through other agents. We generate our travel revenue from the mediation services regarding the supply of (i) flight services including air passenger transport by regular airlines and LCC flights as well as travel insurance in connection with, (ii) non-flight services, including non-air passenger transport, hotel accommodation, Dynamic Packages (including revenue from the flight component thereof) and travel insurance for non-flight services. We are also engaged in the supply of travel packages and charter flights. Our revenue is earned through service fees, commissions and in specific cases, mark-ups, as well as commissions and incentive payments received from suppliers. We also receive incentives from our Global Distribution System (GDS) service providers based on the volume of supplies mediated by us through the GDS systems.

In addition to the travel revenue generated under the agency and principal models, we also generate revenue from non-travel related services, such as fees for the supply of advertising services on our websites, incentives received from credit card companies and charges on toll call and services.

We recognize revenue when (i) there is evidence of a contractual relationship in respect of services provided, (ii) such services have been supplied and (iii) the revenue is determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. We have evidence of a contractual relationship when the customer has acknowledged and accepted our terms and conditions that describe the service rendered as well as the related payment terms. We consider revenue to be determinable when the product or service has been delivered or rendered in accordance with the said agreement.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services provided in the ordinary course of business net of VAT and similar taxes. We provide customers the ability to book air travel, hotels, car rentals and other travel products and services through our websites.

When we act as principal and purchase travel services for onwards supply or are the primary obligor in the arrangement, revenue is recognized on a “gross” basis. The revenue comprises the gross value of the service supplied to the customer, net of VAT, with any related expenditure charged as cost of sales. Such revenue comprises sales in respect of charter flights, certain travel packages as well as conferences and events. At the time of booking the travel service revenue is recorded as deferred income. For these products, revenue and supplies are recognized on the date of departure. As regards Dynamic Packages (including revenue from the flight component thereof) offered by Opodo, as from June 1, 2013, pursuant to the revised applicable terms and conditions for the sale of Dynamic Packages, the Opodo Group is now acting as agent and no longer as principal, and revenue is therefore no longer recognized on a “gross” basis.

In other transactions where we act as a disclosed agent (i.e., bear no inventory risk and are not the primary obligor in the arrangement), revenue is recognized on a “net” basis, with revenue representing the margin earned. Such revenue comprises the supply of mediation services sales in respect of scheduled air passengers, hotels, car rentals and most of our packaged travel products. For Direct Connects, we usually pass reservations booked by customers to the travel supplier and revenue represents the service fee charged to the customer. We have limited, if any, ability to determine or change the services supplied and the customer is responsible for the selection of the service supplier. A booking is then secured when no further obligation is supported by us.

Where we act as a disclosed agent, additional income (over-commissions) may accrue based on the achievement of certain sales target during a certain agreed period. We therefore accrue for such income where it is considered probable that the sales targets will be met and the amount to be received is quantifiable. Where it is probable that the sales target will be met, revenue is recognized based on the percentage of total agreed over-commissions achieved at reporting date.

The table below summarizes the revenue recognition basis for our income streams.

Income stream	Basis of revenue recognition
Charter flight transactions	Date of departure
Scheduled flight transactions	Date of booking
Airline incentives	Accrued based on gross sales
GDS incentives	Date of booking
Direct Connect	Date of booking
Hotel transactions	Date of booking
Car transactions	Date of booking
Dynamic Packages (including the flight portion thereof)	Date of booking
Vacation packages	Date of departure
Advertising revenue	Date of display
Metasearch revenue	Date of click or date of purchase
Insurance	Date of booking

For flight mediation services, net revenue is generally recognized upon booking as we do not assume any further performance obligation to our customers after the flight tickets have been issued by the airline (even though we support fraud risks). Conversely, in cases where (i) we pre-purchase and assume inventory risk or (ii) we bear any financial risk with respect to the booking, for instance, in the event of cancellation, gross revenue is recognized at time of departure as we are considered to be the primary obligor to the traveler. In these cases, revenue is recognized on a gross basis, comprising the gross value of the service supplied to the customer (net of VAT and cancellations).

In the event of the cancellation of a booking, commissions and service fees earned are reversed. For flight services whereby we act as a principal, cancellations do not impact revenue recognition since revenue is recognized upon the departure date, when the service is actually supplied.

In case of mediation services regarding hotel accommodation, Dynamic Packages, car rental and packaged products, net revenue is recognized at the date of booking. However, a provision is recognized to cover the risk of cancellation of the bookings made with departures after closing date. This provision has been calculated in accordance with the historical average cancellation rate by markets (See Note 21.1 “Trade and Other Receivables” to our 2016 Consolidated Financial Statements).

For the supply of other non-flight services, we take the following position: revenue relating to the supply of vacation products is determinable upon (a) the departure date for vacation packages, (b) the date of publication over the delivery period for advertising revenue and, (c) depending on the particular agreement, date of click or date of purchase in respect of metasearch services. In the event of cancellation, our revenue recognition is not impacted since revenue is recognized, in each case, when the service has actually been rendered.

We generally do not take on credit risk with customers; however, we are subject to charge backs and fraud risk which we closely monitor.

We use Global Distribution System (GDS) services to process the booking of travel services for our customers. Under GDS service agreements, we earn revenue in the form of an incentive payment for each segment that is processed through a GDS service provider. This revenue is recognized at the time the booking is processed.

We recognize revenue for the supply of mediation services regarding the supply of travel insurance to customers at the time of completion of the booking.

We generate other revenue, which primarily comprise revenue from advertising and metasearch activities. Such revenue is derived primarily from the delivery of advertisements on the various websites we operate and is recognized at the time of display or over the advertising delivery period, depending on the terms of the advertising contract, as well as for searches, clicks and purchases generated by our metasearch activities.

Reporting revenue on a “gross” versus “net” basis is a matter of significant judgment that depends on relevant facts and circumstances. This analysis is performed using various criteria such as, but not limited to, whether we are the

primary obligor in the arrangement, we have inventory risk, have latitude in establishing price, have discretion in supplier selection or have credit risk.

However, if the judgments regarding revenue are inaccurate, actual revenue could differ from the amount we recognize, directly impacting our reported revenue.

Measurement of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets other than goodwill

Total property, plant and equipment and total intangible assets (mainly trademarks, technologies and customer-related intangibles) will represent a significant portion of our total consolidated statement of financial position. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets other than goodwill are recorded at their acquisition or production cost. When such assets are acquired in a business combination, purchase accounting requires judgment in determining the estimated fair value of the assets at the date of the acquisition. As direct observable fair values are not always readily available, indirect valuation methods are often used with their inherent limitations. Examples of indirect methods we commonly use for certain acquired intangibles include the royalty-based approach for trademarks or the excess earnings approach for customers' relationships. A change in any of the assumptions used in any of the indirect valuation methods could change the amount to be allocated to the acquired intangibles.

Similarly, judgment is required in determining the useful lives of the assets both at and subsequent to the acquisition date. Such judgment considers obsolescence, physical damage, significant changes to the manner in which an asset is used, worse than expected economic performance, a drop in revenues and other external indicators.

Considering the type of assets and the nature of the activities, most of our assets do not generate independent cash flows from those attached to the Cash-Generating Unit ("CGU"). Hence, the assessment of the need for an impairment test is mostly determined at the CGU level (see hereunder) in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* ("IAS 36").

With respect to an internally generated intangible asset arising from the development of our website operating platforms and related back office systems, it will be recognized if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

- an asset is created that can be identified (such as software and new processes);
- it is probable that the asset created will generate future economic benefits; and
- the development cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

The revenue associated with the capitalization of internally generated intangible assets is classified in the profit and loss statement according to the nature of the development cost of the asset. Where no internally generated intangible asset can be recognized, development expenditure is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Once capitalized, these development costs will be amortized over the estimated useful lives of the products concerned (generally between three and five years; seven years in the case of the One Platform).

We must therefore evaluate the commercial and technical feasibility of those development projects and estimate the useful lives of the products resulting from the projects. Should a product fail to substantiate those assumptions, we may be required to impair or write off some of the capitalized development costs in the future.

Purchase price allocation and allocation of goodwill

The amount of goodwill determined in a business combination is dependent on the allocation of the purchase price over the corresponding equity in the fair value of the underlying assets acquired and the liabilities assumed, a process that requires a significant level of estimation and judgment.

Under IFRS, goodwill is not amortized but will be reviewed for impairment at least annually at the level of the CGU or group of CGUs. Goodwill is to be allocated to each of the acquirer's CGUs or groups of CGUs that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. Such allocation represents the lowest level at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes and is not larger than an operating segment.

Therefore, changes in the way management monitors goodwill or in the segment reporting structure may require a reallocation and trigger the need for an impairment test.

Impairment testing of the recoverable amount of a CGU or group of CGUs

The determination of impairment under IAS 36 will require the use of estimates which include but are not limited to the cause, the timing and the amount of the impairment. As such, the determination of the recoverable amount represents an area where significant assumptions and judgment are required.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value in use:

- fair value less costs to sell is the best estimate of the amount obtainable from the sale of a CGU in an arm's-length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal. Because the fair value of our CGUs is rarely expected to be directly observable, we will generally determine it on the basis of discounted cash flows including market participant assumptions on weighted average costs of capital or long-term growth rates; and
- value in use is determined by our management based on the discounted cash flows derived from the applicable business plan.

When cash flow projections are used, they will be based on economic and regulatory assumptions and forecast trading conditions, including:

- the influence of competitors;
- the evolution and utilization of new technologies;
- the level of appeal of these new technologies and related products or services to the customers; and
- the long-term growth rate and discount rate.

The values assigned to each of those parameters reflect past experience and anticipated changes over the period of the business plans.

The methodology used and the related estimates have a material impact on the recoverable value and ultimately the amount of any asset impairment. If the assumptions do not materialize as expected, this may result in decreased revenue, EBITDA or cash flows and materially change the potential impairment.

Accounting for income taxes

As of March 31, 2016, our group encompassed tax groups in four countries: Spain, the U.S., France and Luxembourg.

The Spanish consolidated tax group is headed by eDreams Inc. and includes Vacaciones eDreams, S.L., eDreams International Network, S.L., Opodo S.L, Geo Travel Ventures S.A. and eDreams Business Travel. S.L.

For U.S. income tax purposes, the consolidated tax group is headed by eDreams Inc. and includes Vacaciones eDreams, S.L., eDreams International Network, S.L., eDreams Limited, Viagens eDreams Portugal LDA, and eDreams LLC (until October 2015).

The French consolidated tax group is headed by GoVoyages S.A.S. (formerly named Lyeurope S.A.S.) and includes GoVoyages Trade S.A.S. and Liligo Metasearch Technologies S.A.S. (formerly named ODIGEO Paris Meta S.A.).

The Issuer is part of the Luxembourg tax group, which includes the following subsidiaries: Geo Travel Finance, Geo Debt Finance and LuxGEO.

Within the consolidated taxation framework, the entities heading each tax group pay the income taxes for such group, and the remaining companies of each group settle their income taxes with their respective head of the tax group. The companies within the eDreams ODIGEO Group that are not a member of a consolidated tax group pay their income taxes on a stand-alone basis directly to the tax authority of the country of their residence.

The total income tax expense is the sum of the current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax: The current tax payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit may differ from the profit as reported in the consolidated income statement because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years (temporary differences) and items that are never taxable or deductible (permanent differences). Our liability for current tax is calculated using income tax rates that have been either fully or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets generated by tax loss are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits during the validity period of these tax losses carryforwards. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which these deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Significant judgment on the part of management is required in determining current and deferred income taxes, as a result of the inherent necessity of interpreting tax laws or assessing the respective technical merits of the company and tax administration positions following a tax audit as well as assessing the availability of future taxable income that can be offset against tax loss carryforwards within the appropriate time frame, as estimated by management.

The realization of deferred tax assets is also reviewed by management using each entity's tax forecast based on budgets and strategic business plans.

Accounting for provisions and liabilities

In the ordinary course of business, we are involved in a number of litigations and claims. The costs that may result from these litigations and claims are only accrued when it is probable that a liability will be incurred and the amount of that liability can be quantified or estimated within a reasonable range. The amount of the provisions recorded is based on a case-by-case assessment of the risk level, and events arising during the course of legal proceedings may require a reassessment of this risk.

We exercise significant judgment in measuring and recognizing provisions or determining exposure to contingent liabilities that are related to pending litigation or other outstanding claims. These judgments and estimates are subject to change as new information becomes available. Any change could lead to a different conclusion regarding the amount of the provision or liability recognized and could have a significant effect on our consolidated financial statements.

INDUSTRY

Certain information set forth in this section has been derived from external sources, including, among others, reports and other publications issued by PhoCusWright (as such entity is defined in “Use of Certain Definitions” under the caption “PhoCusWright”). Industry surveys and publications generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but some of this information may have been derived from estimates or subjective judgments or have been subject to limited audit and validation. While we believe this market data to be accurate and correct, we have not independently verified it. Market data presented in this section are based principally on PhoCusWright’s aggregations or calculations of gross bookings, revenues (on a net basis) and operating margins from publicly available sources, unless otherwise stated. We have accurately reproduced the sector share and industry data, and as far as we are aware and able to ascertain from various market research publications, publicly available information and industry publications, including various third-party sources, no facts have been omitted which to our knowledge would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading. However, you should note that the measures aggregated or calculated by PhoCusWright are non-GAAP measures and, as a result, may not be directly comparable to similarly titled measures disclosed among companies operating in our industry, including us.

As presented herein, PhoCusWright data for the period 2012–2014 are actual and data for the period 2015–2017 are estimated.

The following is an overview of the online travel industry, including outlook and drivers of the industry. Within this industry, we look at the more specific market of online travel agencies (“OTAs”) in the online flight sector, including us, and discuss key trends within this market. We also discuss competition within the travel industry, as well as the principal countries in which we operate.

Online Travel Industry

Overview

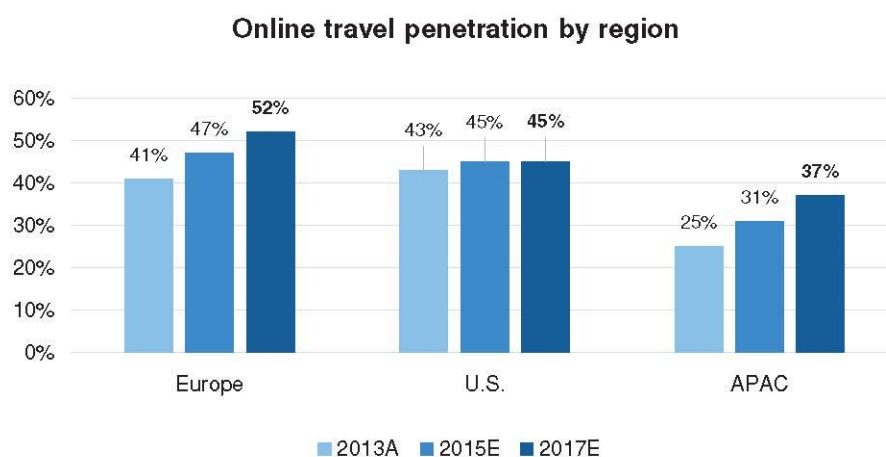
The global travel market is a large and growing sector estimated at \$1.3 trillion in 2015, according to PhoCusWright estimates in its latest global travel overview (published in July 2014). The global travel industry encompasses flights, hotels, car rentals, tour operators, cruises and rail for leisure and corporate travel, including both online and offline bookings.

While the global travel market is estimated to have grown year-over-year by 5.8% in 2015, the online travel segment was estimated to show stronger growth. The online travel segment was estimated to have increased by 10.6% in 2015 to reach \$492 billion in 2015 (in each case, according to PhoCusWright data published in 2015). Growth rates in the online travel segment are expected to continue to outpace the global travel market growth over the coming years, driven by an increase in online travel penetration. Based on worldwide consumer spending data from IDC, the online leisure travel sector is the largest eCommerce category in the world with \$860 billion total spending in 2015, 2.9x larger than the next largest category, apparel.

According to PhoCusWright, the proportion of global online travel gross bookings as a percentage of total travel gross bookings (“online travel penetration”) was expected to have reached 37.0% in 2015 from 31.8% in 2012. The increase in online travel penetration is a global trend, with all regions experiencing higher online travel penetration rates between 2013 and 2015 (estimated), with Europe projected to have reached a 47% online travel penetration rate in 2015, up from 41% in 2013. PhoCusWright expects this global trend to continue through 2017, with the U.S. being the exception with stable online travel penetration between 2015 and 2017.

Given these developments, we believe that Europe, which is our principal geographic region, is currently the second biggest online travel market in the world with \$151 billion in gross bookings estimated in 2016 after the United States with \$162 billion and \$137 billion in Asia-Pacific (“APAC”) in the same year. The following graph sets out online travel penetration in each of the United States, Europe and APAC in the years ended December 31, 2013 (actual), 2015 and 2017 (estimated).

Online travel penetration by region

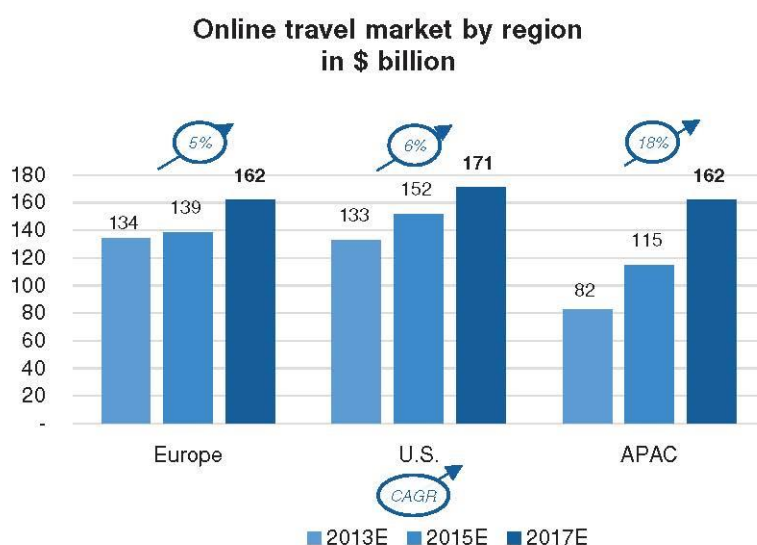


Source: PhoCusWright's European Online Travel Overview 11th Edition (January 2016).

Outlook and Drivers of Online Travel

The following graph sets out gross bookings (according to PhoCusWright) in the online travel market (OTAs and supplier direct websites) for each of Europe, the United States and APAC.

Online travel market by region in \$ billion



CAGR: Compound annual growth rate between 2013 and 2017 (estimated)

Exchange rates used: Oanda currency average. European travel market before currency conversion: €101 billion in 2013, €125 billion in 2015E and €146 billion in 2017E.

Sources: PhoCusWright's U.S. Online Travel Overview fifteenth Edition (January 2016)

PhoCusWright's European Online Travel Overview Eleventh Edition (January 2016)

PhoCusWright's Asia Pacific Online Travel Overview Eighth Edition (January 2016)

The following is a discussion of key drivers affecting the worldwide online travel industry. As discussed below, we believe that our markets present attractive growth prospects, driven by compounding factors: the broader travel market is expected to experience long-term growth above that of real GDP as it has done historically, the online sales

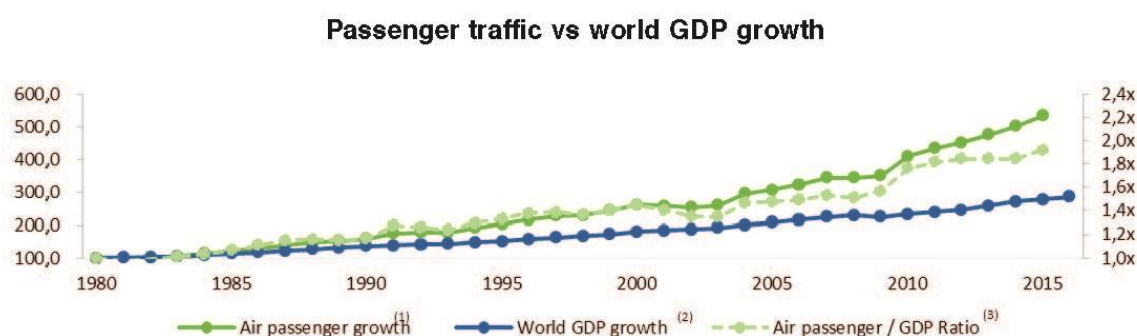
channel is expected to grow faster due to increasing online travel penetration, and within online the OTA sector is expected to grow even faster in some regions given the attractive value proposition that certain OTA companies can offer over suppliers' own individual online channels.

Macroeconomic Environment

The discretionary nature of certain travel spending, mainly driven by leisure customers but also in certain areas of the corporate sector, leads to a correlation between the macroeconomic environment and the strength of the traditional and online travel industries. Beginning in 2008 and continuing throughout 2009, the global economy experienced a prolonged recession that significantly impacted the travel industry. Since that time, the macroeconomic environment has driven passenger traffic upwards, particularly in Europe.

Notwithstanding the uncertainty and challenges of the global economic situation in the recent past, we believe that the long-term correlation and relationship observed historically between global GDP growth and the growth of the travel industry is likely to persist. As set out in the graph below, the flight sector, measured by air passenger traffic, has outgrown world GDP trends by a factor of 1.7x over the last 10 years. As a result, we expect that the travel market will continue to benefit from the economic recovery. In its June 2016 Global Economic Prospects publication, the World Bank forecasts the real GDP to grow globally by 2.4% in 2016 and by 1.6% in the Euro Area in 2016. In comparison, PhoCusWright in its Global Online Travel Overview (3rd Edition, 2014) and in its European Online Travel Overview (11th Edition, 2015) forecasts the global travel market to grow by 5.8% in 2015 and the European travel market to grow by 3% in 2016.

Passenger traffic vs world GDP growth



-
- (1) Air transport, passenger carried indexed to 1980.
- (2) World GDP growth in constant US\$ (2005) indexed to 1980.
- (3) Calculated as air passenger growth index divided by World GDP growth index.

Source: World Bank, May 2016 Global Economic Prospects publication for GDP.

GDP growth based on estimates from World Bank between 2013 and 2016

World bank database for air passenger growth before 2014

Air Passenger growth based on estimates from IATA for 2015–2016 (IATA economic industry performance)

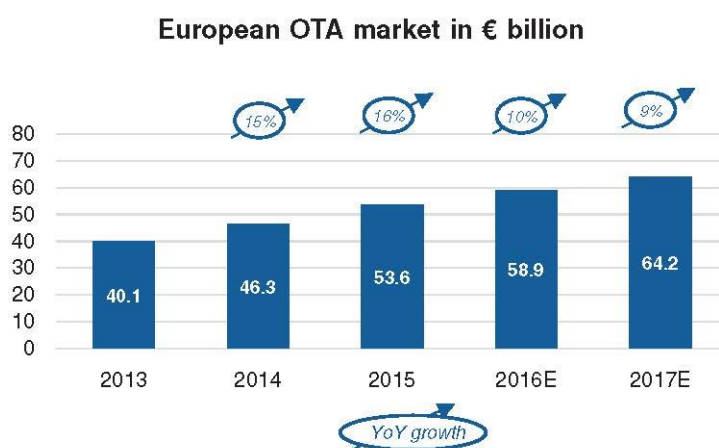
Shift from Offline to Online Travel Bookings

Historically, the distribution of travel products and services has been dominated by traditional “brick & mortar” travel agents. However, over a period of more than ten years the Internet has disrupted the travel industry’s traditional sales channels. An increasing proportion of consumers are opting to book their travel arrangements online, benefiting from the convenience of 24/7 access, the option to research an exhaustive list of schedules and availability and the ability to compare fares in real time. As a result of this, online travel penetration was estimated to have increased in the United States, Europe and APAC from 2013 to 2015 as exhibited in the graph under “—Online Travel Industry—Overview” above. The percentage of the population using the Internet in Western Europe is substantially higher than the percentage of the worldwide population using the Internet.

Online travel penetration rates vary widely across geographies and countries. Access to the Internet, broadband penetration, general e-commerce adoption, the breadth of travel products offered online and the availability of locally-relevant electronic payment methods are generally seen as the key drivers of online travel penetration in any given territory. Structural trends are also driving the growth in the penetration of online travel bookings. These include the aforementioned factors but also the shift in demographics towards generations of consumers who are less likely to consider offline booking channels, the increased use of mobile distribution channels, the increasing ability of online players to cater to complex and bespoke travel journeys and the increasing relevance of reviews and recommendation engines powered by online social networks.

Over the past few years, mobile devices (including smartphones and tablets) have become an increasingly important channel for customers to make travel bookings and we expect this trend to continue. For further detail, see “Business—Booking Channels—Mobile Bookings.”

Mobile OTA gross bookings in Europe



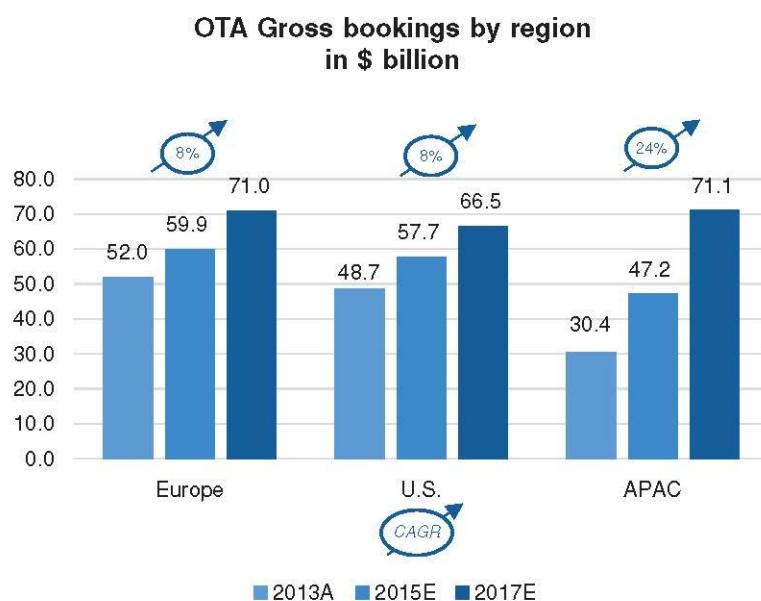
Increasing Market Share of OTAs in Online Travel

Two principal types of operators compete in the online travel industry: the supplier direct websites (airlines, hotels, etc.) and OTAs. OTAs have become popular with consumers due to their extensive range of products from multiple suppliers, sometimes exclusive inventory in the form of special fares, powerful aggregation capacity and user-friendly interfaces to compare travel deals in real time. In particular, some OTAs have the ability to segment itineraries with several “legs” using different airlines, which can produce costs savings that are valued by customers. From the suppliers’ standpoint, OTAs offer an efficient distribution channel, especially in fragmented and non-home markets where the suppliers’ brand awareness may be limited.

According to PhoCusWright, gross bookings of OTAs worldwide was estimated to have increased at a CAGR of 11% in the period from 2013 to 2015 from \$153 billion in 2013 to an estimate of \$187 billion in 2015. In Europe, the OTA sector was estimated to have grown at a CAGR of 8.9% in the period from 2015 to 2017 in terms of gross bookings, reaching an estimated \$64 billion of gross bookings in 2017. Over the same period in Europe, gross bookings by supplier direct websites was estimated to have grown at a CAGR of 7.5%

The following graph sets out the evolution and expected evolution of OTA gross bookings for each of Europe, the United States and APAC.

OTA Gross bookings by region in \$ billion

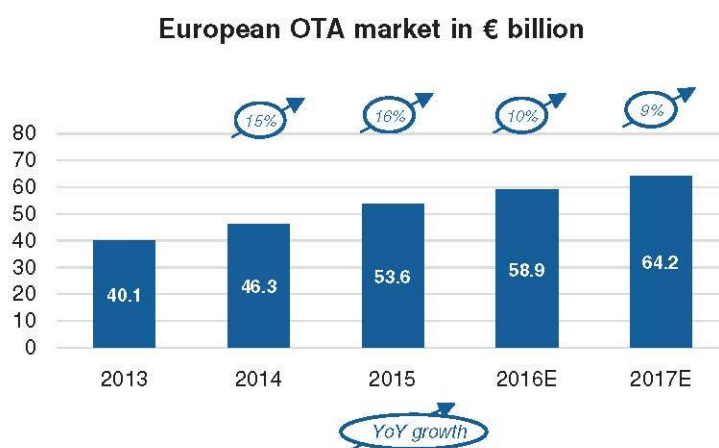


Sources: PhoCusWright's U.S. Online Travel Overview fifteenth Edition (January 2016)

PhoCusWright's European Online Travel Overview Eleventh Edition (January 2016)

PhoCusWright's Asia Pacific Online Travel Overview Eighth Edition (January 2016)

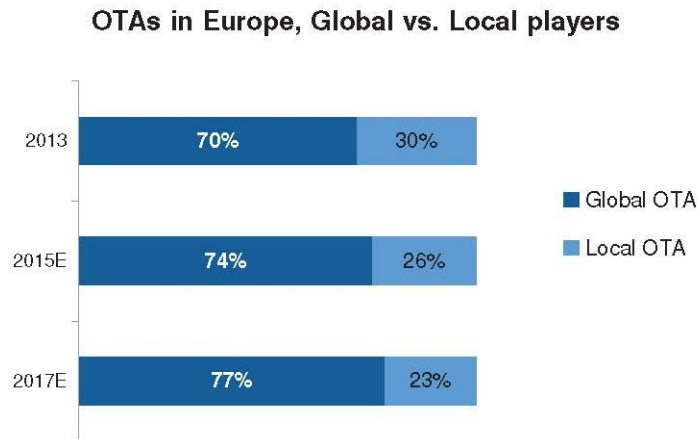
European OTA market in € billion



Source: PhoCusWright's European Online Travel Overview Eleventh Edition (January 2016)

Furthermore, OTAs with global scale have been more successful in taking share of total OTA market driven by their ability to offer customers value added services including the largest inventory, attractive prices (due to greater ability to receive favorable terms from suppliers), ability to create custom (such as multi-leg journeys with different airlines), ability to offer complex products (such as dynamic packages) and greater scope to invest to improve customer service and product offerings. Based on PhoCusWright European Travel Overview Eleventh Edition, global OTAs (which is defined as Priceline, Expedia and eDreams ODIGEO) are estimated to have increased their share within the OTA segment to 74% in 2015, up from 70% in 2013. By 2017, global OTAs are expected to increase their share further to 77% of the OTA market. eDreams ODIGEO, with its global presence across 44 countries, are well positioned to benefit from this trend.

OTAs in Europe, Global vs. Local players



Source: PhoCusWright's European Online Travel Overview Eleventh Edition (January 2016)

Source: PhoCusWright's European Online Travel Overview Eleventh Edition (January 2016)

OTAs and the Online Flight Sector

Overview and Key Trends

Overview

The flight sector is complex. Over time, airlines have developed very advanced yield management systems that result in the same flight products being sold at an array of different prices. In the past, GDSs, which were systems built by airlines, were the only tool that customers and travel agents had to compare such vast array of prices for flight products and historically, travel agents were incentivized to sell flight products at high prices as their revenue was largely dependent on commissions paid by airlines in proportion to the price of the flight products they sold.

Over time, the flight sector landscape has changed significantly, driven by increasing adoption of online and eCommerce, with online flight sales representing an estimated 47% of total European flight gross bookings in 2015 according to PhoCusWright. Online has driven a significant shift within the ecosystem, particularly as it enabled easier comparison of prices across different suppliers and travel intermediaries (e.g., OTAs). As a result, traditional travel agents have faced increased competition from suppliers and OTAs and the nature of competition shifted towards offering the most attractive all-in prices and services to the consumer, which has favored OTAs, such as eDreams ODIGEO, as a one-stop shop with a large inventory offering across flight and non-flight products.

Key Trends Driving the Online Flight Sector in Europe

The following is a discussion of recent key trends which have affected the flight sector in Europe, which is our key geographical region:

Recovering macroeconomic environment. Following the challenges of the economic crisis in 2009, flight travel volumes in Northern Europe have returned to growth as the region's economies have generally recovered. While flight travel volumes in Southern Europe lagged due to the more challenging domestic economic conditions and austerity measures that countries in this region experienced, the macroeconomic environment in Europe has driven, and is expected to continue driving, passenger traffic upwards. One trend that has continued from the economic crisis is that consumers continue to be price-sensitive and value OTA's ability to discover or structure the cheapest fares.

Online travel market share gains from offline travel. As discussed in “—Online Travel Industry—Outlook and Drivers of Online Travel” and “—Online Travel Industry—Outlook and Drivers of Online Travel—Shift from Offline to Online Travel Bookings” above, online travel penetration was estimated to have increased in the United States, Europe and APAC 2013 to 2015 and is expected to further increase in 2016 and 2017, except in the United States, where the online penetration is expected to remain stable at 45%.

Increasing market share of OTAs in online travel. As discussed in “—Online Travel Industry—Outlook and Drivers of Online Travel—Increasing Market Share of OTAs in Online Travel” above, OTAs have progressively gained market share over supplier direct websites in terms of gross bookings in Europe and APAC.

Broad selection of destinations and departure times. Short-haul travel within Europe has increased significantly over the last ten years as immigration rules have been relaxed. In the long term, long-haul travel is expected to be a key growth driver of the industry going forward as intercontinental travel becomes more affordable and appeals to an increasingly broad base of consumers. In addition, leisure customers are expected to continue traveling to a variety of destinations and so concentration on any particular destination is expected to be low. OTAs provide an exhaustive list of alternative travel arrangements, across suppliers and routes compared to supplier direct, which are often limited to a particular set of routes. Long-haul journeys, in particular those involving connecting flights, can be more complex to book and create an opportunity for intermediaries, such as OTAs to add value for customers.

Globalization. Suppliers, distributors and other competitors are increasingly focusing on how best to adapt and benefit from globalization, which is a trend that benefits travel companies with large scale and the know-how to operate internationally.

Increasing prominence of Direct Connect. Over the past several years, there has been an increasing trend of OTAs, through their use of the Internet and technological innovation, accessing inventory not only from GDSs but also by connecting directly to supplier systems to minimize the “all-in” price for customers and create new itineraries and product combinations that were not available elsewhere. Such developments have not only benefitted customers who now have access to flight products at cheaper prices and to inventory that previously did not exist, but also partner airlines who have increased sales due to the increased distribution of their flight products through OTAs.

Low-Cost Carriers. Certain airlines have expanded the number of routes they offer throughout Europe. Their proposition to offer a “no frills” yet efficient service along popular short- to mid-haul routes at very competitive fares has won the endorsement of consumers and has in general impacted pricing by all airlines and made travel more affordable.

Emerging markets carriers. The Persian Gulf’s strategic location between Europe and Asia, as well as the growth experienced by its local economies in recent years, has led to the development of new travel hubs and strong flagship airlines out of Dubai (Emirates), Abu Dhabi (Etihad) and Qatar (Qatar Airways). These carriers are increasingly competing with European airlines for passengers flying on long-haul flights and seeking to increase their presence outside of their home markets.

Airline consolidation. The economic crisis accelerated a consolidation trend among air carriers. For example, American Airlines and US Airways merged in 2013, and British Airways and Iberia combined in 2010. Moreover, a number of airlines have declared bankruptcy, including Spanair in Spain, Malev in Hungary, Cimber Sterling in Denmark, Wind Jet in Italy and Air Méditerranée in France. Continued consolidation, together with the airlines' attempt at optimizing flight occupancy rates, could result in further capacity reduction. However, we do not expect the same level of consolidation in Europe compared to the United States in light of the heterogeneity and the complexity of the European flight market compared to that of the United States. Also, new airlines such as Volotea and Norwegian have been created or are reaching scalability, which helps counterbalance any of the potential aforementioned capacity reduction.

Fare Deconstruction. In the wake of market share gains by low-cost carriers, traditional airlines are increasingly offering "à la carte" services on top of basic airfares in order to enhance the competitiveness of their offerings. Consumers can pay extra fees to be served meals, check in excess luggage, choose their seats or board the aircraft early, purchase exchangeable or reimbursable tickets, etc. The comparison engine of OTAs is particularly valuable in an environment where prices and services are increasingly complex, including in respect of the trend of airlines to unbundle their prices.

Reduction of Airline Commissions to Travel Agents. Airlines began reducing commissions paid to travel agents in 2003, which required travel agents to find new sources of revenues and reduced dependency on airline commissions, which currently represents a small fraction of OTA revenue in Europe.

Growth of Ancillaries Revenue

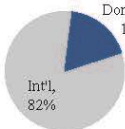
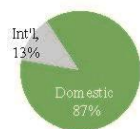
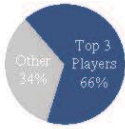
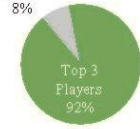
Ancillaries are growing across the air travel market with a 19% year-on-year growth rate in 2015, according to CarTrawler Yearbook of Ancillary Revenue 2015 by IdeaWorksCompany. Within ancillary, baggage fee and hotel, car and insurance represented 30% and 15% of total revenues, respectively. Other ancillaries, including onboard retail, sale of frequent flyer miles and other à la carte services, represent 55%.

Key Differences between the European and U.S. OTA Markets

The European travel market and the U.S. travel market (where we have a relatively small presence) are structurally different. The fragmentation of the European market, across countries, routes, languages, consumer preferences, currencies, payment methods, regulatory environments and tax regimes makes the aggregation of travel supply and demand all the more valuable. Fragmentation has been a cornerstone of the strong competitive position achieved by OTAs in the European travel industry's value chain. In contrast, the U.S. travel market has been characterized by a high degree of concentration.

In addition, the number of travel suppliers is significantly larger in Europe than it is in the United States; for instance, there are many more airlines in Europe than in North America. While major "flag carrier" airlines tend to enjoy strong brand recognition principally in their home markets, OTAs tend to have higher brand recognition outside their home markets. Consequently, OTAs play an important role in the European travel landscape, helping consumers to find the optimal product or service at the best price and helping suppliers to fill capacity.

The following table highlights the key differences between the OTA markets in United States and Europe as of the date of this Offering Memorandum:

		Europe	U.S.
Supply	Number of airlines ⁽¹⁾	c. 200	c. 50
	Market share of top 4 airlines ⁽¹⁾	29%	75%
Customer habits	Airline brand recognition	Low	High
	Proportion of domestic vs. International travel ⁽¹⁾		
	Fragmentation of flight routes ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	3%	12%
Distribution	Multi-legged segments	Many	Fewer
	OTA market concentration ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾		
	Service fee by airlines/OTAs	✓ / ✓	✗ / ✗
Other	Number of countries	50	1
	Languages	24 ⁽⁵⁾	2 ⁽⁶⁾
	Currencies	13 ⁽⁷⁾	1
	Legal, Tax, Payment methods	Many	Fewer

(1) Based on industry research.

(2) Top 10 “from-to” city pairs, presented as a percentage of total passengers.

(3) Top 3 players in Europe refers to Priceline, Expedia and eDreams ODIGEO based on 2015 estimated gross bookings—PhoCusWright European Online Travel Overview, 11th Edition (January 2016).

(4) Top 3 players in the United States refers to Expedia, Priceline and Orbitz based on 2015 gross bookings—PhoCusWright U.S. Online Travel Overview 15th Edition (January 2016).

(5) The official languages of the EU Member States.

(6) English and Spanish.

(7) Includes Norway, Switzerland and 11 EU Member States that do not belong to the Eurozone.

Source: PhoCusWright European Online Travel Overview, 11th Edition (January 2016), PhoCusWright U.S. Online Travel Overview 15th Edition (January 2016), Eurostat, United States Department of Transportation and Amadeus.

Competition

The global OTA market includes a wide range of public and private companies, some of which have a clear regional focus while others operate across regions and worldwide.

The European travel market is competitive. Market participants vying for the same consumer travel spending include other OTAs, traditional (offline) travel agencies and travel suppliers themselves, such as airlines, hotels and tour operators and metasearch engines, which need to balance the yield enhancement that intermediaries can induce with the associated customer acquisition costs. We believe, however, that there is capacity for parallel growth of market participants in the travel industry, not only given the size of the market and the need for a relatively small portion of such market to prosper, but also because market participants’ models are often different and co-dependent: when business grows for one market participant, this can lead to an increase in demand for services of other market participants.

Consumers are becoming increasingly experienced users of the Internet and mobile applications, leading to more “do-it-yourself” searches where the consumer compares various travel options on his or her own. As a result, consumers have become more sensitive to fee differences, which in turn has led to increasing price pressure in the online travel industry.

Competitors in our market include:

OTAs. The OTA sector is itself highly fragmented with more than 600 OTAs worldwide and competition varying by country, segment and products. While there are a number of global OTAs with brand presence across multiple countries, each country has regional OTAs competing in their respective markets. Within the flight sector specifically, our competitors are different in each country, reflecting the highly localized nature of the travel industry.

Traditional Travel Agencies (“TTAs”). We estimate that there are over 400,000 travel companies worldwide. In the principal European countries in which we operate, the majority of travel bookings are still made through TTAs. TTAs are typically small in size compared to OTAs and lack the scale, brand recognition and technological resources often associated with OTAs. TTAs typically have a small number of employees and rely significantly on manual processes that are not as efficient as the automation used by many OTAs. Since their inception, OTAs have gained market share from TTAs on a gross bookings basis as discussed above.

Airline and Hotel Direct Websites. Airlines and hotels are strong partners and suppliers of OTAs and have benefitted from mutual cooperation since OTAs began operating. However, airlines and hotels as suppliers also try to diversify their distribution channels and seek to acquire customers directly. As such, hotel and airline websites are competitors of OTAs with respect to customer acquisition. Airline and hotel direct websites, like OTAs, have shown strong growth in the past years, but recently, OTAs have been gaining share from supplier direct in all markets except the United States, as discussed above.

Pure Metasearch Companies. Metasearch companies, such as Kayak, Skyscanner, Jetcost, Trivago, Momondo and Qunar are distributors of OTAs. They source customers and send them to OTAs and supplier’s sites to complete a booking. Although we do not directly compete with metasearch companies, we seek to diversify our distribution channels and as such could be seen to compete with metasearch companies with respect to customer acquisition. Two of our OTA competitors previously made acquisitions in the metasearch space, namely Priceline with Kayak and Expedia with Trivago, and we added metasearch capabilities to our operations with the acquisition of Liliigo in October 2013.

Google. Google is an important source of customers for most online businesses. Google acquired ITA, a U.S.-based flight information software company, in 2010 and has used its technology to launch Google Flights, a metasearch service in the United States and Europe. OTAs and supplier direct websites have continued showing strong growth after the ITA acquisition and after the launch of Google Flights.

Social media websites and mobile platform travel applications. Social media websites, such as Facebook, and mobile platforms, including smartphones and tablet devices, such as the iPhone and iPad, are growing rapidly. The emergence of mobile platforms has led to increasing use by consumers of standalone mobile apps to research and book travel. In addition, Facebook has launched enhanced search functionality for data included within its website, which may in the future develop into alternative research resources for travelers. Social media websites have introduced new dynamics into the competitive landscape.

Our Geographical Markets

We believe we have a leadership position in Europe, as shown by the following chart which sets out our rankings amount OTA in European countries based on Amadeus segments data by point of origin.

Leading European market share⁽¹⁾



(1) January 2016 to May 2016 ranking based on Amadeus ranking of market shares for online travel agencies by country (point of origin), and percentage points changes show changes in market share from 2015 to May 2016.

Our principal operations are in the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Spain, Italy and the Nordic region. The information below has been sourced from the PhoCusWright European Online Travel Overview 11th Edition (2015) and Amadeus and the data is presented in euro unless otherwise stated.

France

The travel market in France is the third largest in Europe with gross bookings of €43 billion in 2015 (estimated), which are expected to reach €44.8 billion in 2017 (2015–2017 CAGR of 2.1%). The total flight sector accounted for €21.6 billion of gross bookings in 2015 (estimated), and is expected to reach €22.6 billion in 2017 (2015–2017 CAGR of 2.3%).

Online travel penetration in France has grown from 40% in 2013 to an estimated 43% in 2015 and is expected to reach 46% in 2017. The online travel industry grew from €17.3 billion in 2013 to an estimated €18.7 billion in 2015, and is expected to reach €20.8 billion in 2017 (2015–2017 CAGR of 5.5%). The OTA grew from €7.3 billion in 2013 to an estimated €8.1 billion in 2015, and is expected to reach €9.1 billion in 2017 (2015–2017 CAGR of 6.0%). In 2015, supplier websites were estimated to have accounted for 57% of online travel gross bookings while OTAs accounted for 43%.

In the French leisure sector, our main flight-focused competitors are TTAs, including travel agency networks such as AS Voyages, integrated networks such as Thomas Cook, and travel agencies created by supermarket distribution groups such as E.Leclerc Voyages, other OTAs such as Expedia, Lastminute, and regional and local players such as Karavel/Promovacances or VoyagesPrivés. We believe we were the largest OTA in the flight sector in France in 2016 based on Amadeus bookings from January 2016 to May 2016.

Germany

Germany is the second largest travel market in Europe with approximately €57.9 billion of gross bookings in 2015 (estimated), which are expected to reach €59.8 billion in 2017 (2015–2017 CAGR of 1.6%). The total flight sector comprised €29.3 billion of gross bookings in 2015 (estimated), and is expected to reach €29.5 billion in 2017 (2015–2017 CAGR of 0.3%).

Online travel penetration has grown from 35% in 2013 to an estimated 41% in 2015 and is expected to reach 46% in 2017. The online travel industry grew from €19.7 billion in 2013 to an estimated €23.9 billion in 2015, and is expected to reach €27.7 billion in 2017 (2015–2017 CAGR of 7.6%). The OTA grew from €8.1 billion in 2013 to an estimated €10.1 billion in 2015, and is expected to reach €11.7 billion in 2017 (2015–2017 CAGR of 7.6%). In 2015, supplier websites were estimated to have accounted for 58% of online travel gross bookings while OTAs accounted for 42%.

The German OTA sector is highly fragmented, with our main flight-focused OTA competitors consisting of Unister and Expedia. Our competitors also include TTAs. We believe we were the largest OTA in the flight sector in Germany in 2016 based on Amadeus bookings from January 2016 to May 2016.

Spain

Spain is the fourth largest travel market in Europe with gross bookings of €23 billion in 2015 (estimated), which are expected to reach €26.5 billion in 2017 (2015–2017 CAGR of 7.3%). Spain has been particularly affected by the economic downturn, in particular in 2012 with a decline in gross bookings in the travel market, followed by flat performance in 2013. The recovery of the Spanish travel industry is expected to be protracted. The total flight sector accounted for €7.3 billion of gross bookings in 2015 (estimated), and is expected to reach €9.8 billion in 2017 (2015–2017 CAGR of 15.9%).

Online travel penetration has grown from 34% in 2013 to an estimated 42% in 2015 and is expected to reach 48% in 2017. The online travel market grew from €7.1 billion in 2013 to €9.7 billion in 2015, and is expected to reach €12.8 billion in 2017 (2015–2017 CAGR of 14.9%). The OTA grew from €3.6 billion in 2013 to €4.7 billion in 2015 (estimated), and is expected to reach €5.5 billion in 2017 (2015–2017 CAGR of 8.2%). In 2015, supplier websites were estimated to have accounted for 52% of online travel sales while OTAs accounted for 48%.

Our principal competitors in Spain include Lastminute.com and offline travel agents such as El Corte Inglés and Halcón Viajes. We believe we were the largest OTA in Spain in the flight sector in 2016 based on Amadeus bookings from January 2016 to May 2016.

United Kingdom

The U.K. travel market is the largest travel market in Europe with gross bookings of £43 billion in 2015 (estimated), which are expected to reach £46.6 billion in 2017 (2015–2017 CAGR of 4.1%). The total flight sector comprised £22.8 billion of gross bookings in 2015 (estimated) and is expected to reach £24.7 billion in 2017 (2015–2017 CAGR of 4.1%).

Online travel penetration has grown from 55% in 2013 to an estimated 57% in 2015 and is expected to reach 61% in 2017. The online travel industry grew from £21.9 billion in 2013 to £24.7 billion in 2015 (estimated), and is expected to reach 28.3 billion in 2017 (2015–2017 CAGR of 8.6%). The OTA grew from £6.6 billion in 2013 to an estimated £7.7 billion in 2015 (estimated), and is expected to reach €9.2 billion in 2017 (2015–2017 CAGR of 9.3%). In 2015, supplier websites were estimated to have accounted for 69% of online travel gross bookings while OTAs accounted for 31%.

In the United Kingdom, our main competitors are “high street” travel agents and OTAs such as Expedia, Lastminute and eBookers. We believe we were the second largest OTA in the flight sector in the U.K. in 2016 based on Amadeus bookings from January 2016 to May 2016.

Italy

The Italian travel market is the fifth largest in Europe, with gross bookings of €21.1 billion in 2015 (estimated), which are expected to reach €23.2 billion in 2017 (2015–2017 CAGR of 4.9%). Italy has been particularly affected by the economic downturn with three consecutive years of declines in gross bookings in the travel market, though 2014 showed growth rebound (an increase of 4% compared to 2013). The total flight sector comprised €4.2 billion of gross bookings in 2015 (estimated), and is expected to reach €4.8 billion in 2017 (2015–2017 CAGR of 6.9%).

Online travel penetration has grown from 32% in 2013 to an estimated 38% in 2015 and is expected to reach 41% in 2017. The online travel industry grew from €6.5 billion in 2013 to an estimated €7.9 billion in 2015, and is expected to reach €9.6 billion in 2017 (2015–2017 CAGR of 10.2%). The OTA grew from €3.9 billion in 2013 to €4.6 billion in 2015 (estimated), and is expected to reach €5.4 billion in 2017 (2015–2017 CAGR of 8.3%). In 2015, supplier websites were estimated to have accounted for 41% of online travel gross bookings while OTAs accounted for 59%.

In Italy, our main competitors are TTAs (numbering over 10,000), as well as OTAs such as Expedia, Lastminute.com and Volagratis.it. We believe we were the largest OTA in the flight sector in Italy in 2016 based on Amadeus bookings from January 2016 to May 2016.

Nordics

The Nordic travel market reached gross bookings of €14.8 billion in 2015 (estimated), and is expected to reach €15.6 billion gross bookings in 2017 (2015–2017 CAGR of 2.7%). The total flight sector comprised €6.2 billion of gross bookings in 2015, and is expected to reach €6.6 billion of gross bookings in 2017 (2015–2017 CAGR of 3.2%).

Online travel penetration has grown from 57% in 2013 to 63% in 2015 (estimated), and is expected to reach 66% in 2017. The online travel industry grew from €8.6 billion in 2013 to an estimated €9.3 billion in 2015, and is expected to reach €10.3 billion in 2017 (2015–2017 CAGR of 5.2%). The OTA grew from €3 billion in 2013 to an estimated €3.6 billion in 2015, and is expected to reach €4.1 billion in 2017 (2015–2017 CAGR of 6.7%). In 2015 (estimated), supplier websites accounted for 61% of online travel gross bookings while OTAs accounted for 39%.

Our principal competitors in the Nordics are offline travel agents and OTAs such as Expedia and ETI. We believe we were the second largest OTA in the flight sector in the Nordics in 2016 based on Amadeus bookings from January 2016 to May 2016.

BUSINESS

Overview

We are a leading online travel company with a presence in 44 countries. With more than 17 million customers served in the year ended March 31, 2016, we are a worldwide leader in supplying flight mediation services, which is our principal business. We also supply our customers with non-flight mediation services, such as hotel bookings, Dynamic Packages (which are dynamically priced packages consisting of a flight product and a hotel booking that travelers customize based on their individual specifications by combining select products from different travel suppliers through us), car rentals, vacation packages, travel insurance and other ancillary travel-related services and products.

Our products are distributed through a variety of channels including our online booking platform (desktop and mobile websites and mobile apps) and via our call centers, as well as indirectly through metasearch websites, white-label distribution partners and other travel agencies. Following the acquisition of Liligo in October 2013, we also offer our products through its proprietary metasearch website which is active in more than 10 countries.

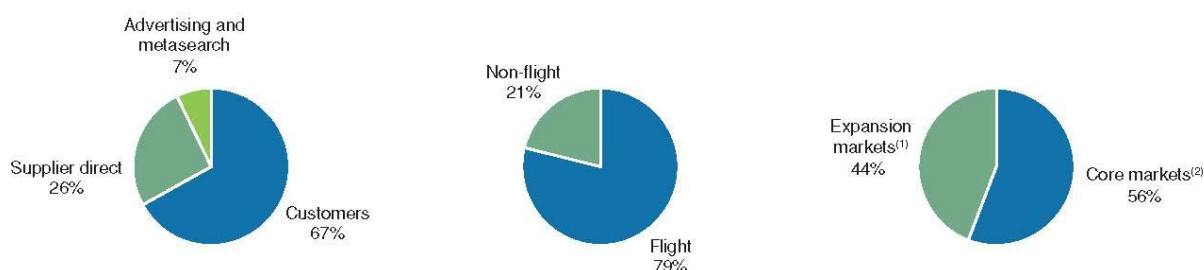
We derive the substantial majority of our revenue and profit from the supply of flight and non-flight products for the European leisure market where we have a leading market presence. As of May 2016, based on Amadeus data, we believe we were the largest online flight retailer by number of Bookings in France, Germany, Spain, Italy and Portugal and the second largest in the United Kingdom, Switzerland and the Nordics. Outside of Europe, we have an expanding presence in a number of large countries, including the United States, Argentina, Australia, Mexico, Japan, the United Arab Emirates and Brazil.

We use innovative technology and our relationships with suppliers, product know-how and marketing expertise to attract and allow customers to research, plan and book a broad range of travel products. We make our offers accessible to a broad range of customers, including leisure and corporate travelers, offline travel agents and white label distribution partners.

We own and operate a strong portfolio of consumer brands consisting mainly of eDreams, Opodo, GoVoyages, Travellink and Liligo. Our brands are generally ranked first or second among flight OTAs in their main markets (source: SimilarWeb). Through our brands, we have historically focused on the flight sector of the travel market. We believe the strength of our brands, quality of our services, our user-friendly website experience, our focus on our customers and the efficiency of our marketing programs have enabled us to build significant brand awareness in the European flight sector. We have historically leveraged, and expect to continue to leverage, our strength in flight travel to expand our presence in non-flight travel sectors, such as hotels and packages.

For the twelve months ended June 30, 2016, our businesses generated 11.0 million Bookings and generated Revenue Margin of €473.7 million and Adjusted EBITDA of €102.5 million, compared to 10.7 million Bookings, €463.3 million of Revenue Margin and €95.8 million of Adjusted EBITDA in the year ended March 31, 2016.

The following charts present breakdowns of our Revenue Margin by revenue stream, product and geography for the twelve months ended June 30, 2016.



(1) The Expansion markets comprise our operations in Germany, the United Kingdom and the other countries in which we operate, including, among others, the Nordics and countries outside Europe.

(2) The Core markets comprise our operations in France, Spain and Italy.

Our Strengths

We believe that our key competitive strengths include the following.

Large, fragmented market with attractive long-term secular growth trends

We believe we operate in a market with strong fundamentals and attractive characteristics. Online leisure travel is the largest eCommerce category, estimated to be almost three times the size of apparel in 2015, based on spending according to IDC, Worldwide New Media Market Model, 2Q16. According to PhoCusWright data, the European online travel market was projected to have reached €125 billion in 2015 (2013–2015E CAGR of 11%). The European online travel market is expected to continue growing reaching €146 billion in 2017 (2015E–2017E CAGR of 8%). The key drivers for the online market growth include:

- general improvements in macro economic conditions across Europe and worldwide, and increases in air travel passenger numbers, which increased at an average rate of 1.7 times global GDP (as measured by the World Bank in constant U.S. dollars) growth over the last ten years; furthermore, this rate has further increased to an average of 1.9 times global GDP growth over the last five years;
- increasing online travel penetration in all geographies, with online travel penetration in Europe expected to increase from 47% in 2015 to 52% in 2017 (according to PhoCusWright);
- increasing bookings through mobile devices in Europe (according to PhoCusWright), a trend on which we seek to capitalize as the amount of mobile bookings relative to our total bookings exceeds the industry average, with 24% of our Flight bookings done via mobile device in the year ended March 31, 2016; and
- growing share of OTAs with global scale driven by their ability to offer customers value added services including a larger inventory, more attractive prices (due to greater ability to receive favorable terms from suppliers), ability to create customary solutions (such as multi-leg journeys with different airlines), ability to offer complex products (such as Dynamic Packages) and greater scope to invest to improve customer service and product offerings. According to PhoCusWright, 74% of the total OTA gross bookings in 2015 were generated by global OTAs. In 2017, the market share of global OTAs is expected to increase to 77%.

In addition, unlike other mature markets, such as the United States, the European flight market is characterized by a large number of airlines and a large amount of international travel, representing 82% of all air passengers in 2014 (compared to only 13% in the United States). Few airlines have sufficient network density and brand recognition across all European countries, and so are more in need of distribution partners outside their home markets; the top 4 airlines in Europe (out of circa 200 airlines) have a combined market share of 29%, whereas the top 4 airlines in the United States (out of circa 60 airlines) have a combined market share of 75%.

By helping consumers navigate this complexity, online travel distributors add value for airlines (by providing greater access to consumers outside of their home markets), GDS and aggregators (by providing access to consumers) and to consumers (by enabling more convenient access to broader attractively priced inventory than would otherwise be available), and this allows us to earn, in most of our transactions, commissions or fees both from the supplier and consumer of the flight products we distribute. We believe that having developed technology and a business designed to manage the complexity and fragmentation of the European flight market provides us with a strong base for expansion to other markets.

Leading player in the online leisure flight sector and a category leader with unrivalled inventory scale and brand recognition in Europe

We are a leading player in the online distribution of airline passenger flights, which represents the largest segment within online travel, with 43% of total online travel bookings in Europe in 2015, according to PhoCusWright. We have a global footprint with operations in 44 countries with a particularly strong presence in Europe, and we are present in 14 of the largest 15 online travel markets in the world, as identified by PhoCusWright based on gross bookings in 2013. As of May 2016, based on Amadeus data, we were the largest online flight retailer in France, Germany, Spain, Italy and Portugal and the second largest in the United Kingdom, Switzerland and the Nordics.

We have an extensive flight inventory that allows us to offer customers customized itineraries for flights anywhere in the world often with multiple airlines, routes and multi-leg journey options at attractive prices. As of June 30, 2016, we provided customers with the option to book tickets for flights, including from full service-carriers, low-cost carriers and charter flights, on more than 450 airlines worldwide. Based on Amadeus data, we estimate that we are the number one provider of flights in Europe.

Our global scale and category leadership reinforces our strong brand recognition and high levels of incoming traffic. We reached approximately 750 million monthly searches on our OTA websites (including users and third-party metasearch) and served more than 17 million customers in the year ended March 31, 2016. We believe that our main brands (eDreams, Opodo, GoVoyages, Travellink, and Liligo) rank consistently among the most searched and highest rated online flight travel brands in Europe and worldwide (based on search engine recognition metrics and traffic generation). Our powerful brand recognition attracts a high volume of “free traffic” to our websites, which delivers stronger margins for us as the customer acquisition costs are lower. In addition, our multi-brand approach provides us with multiple avenues for customer acquisition and greater presence for searches conducted by customers on search engines or metasearch operators.

We believe that our scale and focus on flight mediation services, together with our ability to direct business towards different trading partners, allow us to negotiate favorable economic terms with, and grant us good access to inventory from, our travel suppliers, non-travel suppliers and other distribution channels. Efficiencies of scale and resource utilization enable us to fund larger marketing and technology investments that are beneficial to us as we seek to maintain our global leadership and unrivalled inventory scale within Europe.

Scalable state-of-the-art technology platform and strong proprietary flight engine

We have invested extensively in flight technology for over 15 years and now have a highly advanced and complex technology platform that we have developed internally and is proprietary to us. We have substantially completed the development of our “One Platform,” which is our common booking and inventory platform, for our flight booking engine (with the exception of our Travellink brand). The development of our One Platform conferred two principal benefits. Firstly, it improved product quality, as it gave each of our websites access to the entire eDreams ODIGEO inventory, including Direct Connect technology (allowing us to either connect customers directly to an airline’s proprietary inventory platform that we can access under a formal agreement or facilitate bookings via an airline’s public access website, in each case without the intermediation of a GDS) and net fares technology, offering customers an attractive product choice. Secondly, by centralizing our platforms, we freed up IT resources that can be used to focus on the development of new technological features and innovations, which can now be simultaneously deployed to all our customers, greatly enhancing the scalability and returns of our research and development investments. We believe these innovations are critical to drive lower prices, higher growth and customer engagement.

Our sophisticated technology enables us to offer a wide variety of proprietary services, including through supplier connectivity, Direct Connect technology, and dedicated hosting solutions for other travel suppliers and white label distribution partners. Our technology allows us to conduct up to 80 million supplier searches per day and includes proprietary applications that perform real-time “crawling” of a variety of databases, enabling us to dynamically price air tickets, combine competitively priced services and combine fares. This allows us to create unique fare combinations and lower overall all-in prices to customers, which is important to attract more customers. Our technology enables customers to access and book our flight and non-flight mediation services offering through a variety of means, including through our websites and mobile applications with effective and easy-to-use interfaces.

We believe that most of our competitors do not have the breadth of flight and non-flight mediation services that we are able to offer as a result of our technology, and that our inventory scale is unmatched within Europe.

We believe that we have a scalable state-of-the-art technology platform with physical infrastructure and processes that enable us to sustain our plans for future growth, and are capable of being adapted and extended rapidly to address new business opportunities. In particular, our proprietary technology has supported, and we expect will continue to support, our international expansion strategy.

Superior technology and scale provide a large and unique data set used for business intelligence and revenue management

Our technology combined with our high levels of incoming traffic provide us with a large and unique data set used for business intelligence, revenue management and costs optimization.

Our technology allows us to test the offers available on our websites on an ongoing basis, which tests involve a number of variables such as price, availability and inventory combinations from different suppliers. We estimate that our technology is able to carry out approximately 3,600 tests simultaneously on our websites. In addition, our technology

enables us to dynamically set our service fees in a sophisticated and adaptable manner, with an estimated average of 7 billion pricing elements reviewed per hour. The all-in price is the key decision factor for travelers when making a travel booking, particularly a flight, and through the continued enhancement of our sophisticated algorithm-driven platforms and data-mining software, which are part of the One Platform, we believe we are able to maintain our pricing advantage in offering low overall itinerary costs to customers. We operate dynamic pricing for each of our products in order to maximize our revenue margin so that we can set optimum service fees and benefit from higher margin generation. We have invested significant technological resources in the past to refine the service fees we can charge to customers in each transaction, by measuring and adjusting our offer to each customer's perceived price elasticity. We have similarly developed strong technology components geared at optimizing our margins for our services distributed through metasearch companies and other online distribution partners. We continue investing in such margin maximization technology to maintain our innovative edge. This is reflected in our ability to optimize our revenue margin, which grew by 9% year-on-year in the three months ended June 30, 2016.

Our technology also provides us with instantaneous detailed data on customer acquisition costs for each single Booking, helping us to optimize the cost of customer acquisition across various channels, including search engines, metasearch and mobile among others. The success of our channel optimization capabilities is reflected in our ability to reduce our Variable Costs per Booking, which decreased by 9% year-on-year in the three months ended March 31, 2016 and by 10% in the three months ended June 30, 2016.

As a result, we have been able to benefit from the double positive effect of maximizing our revenue margin and being more efficient on our variable costs, resulting in an increase in Adjusted EBITDA in the three months ended March 31, 2016, by 18% year-on-year and by 30% in the three months ended June 30, 2016.

Furthermore, we gather a large data set on customer preferences through the use of our CRM system which enables us to gather information about customers who have made enquiries or booked with us before, such as customer segmentation and information regarding the likes and dislikes of our customers.

Increasingly diversified revenue streams with track record of profitable growth

We believe that our focus on revenue stream diversification makes us competitive among online travel companies and improves the resilience of our operations. While we continue to focus on service fees (which is the total difference between the price at which we source a product and sell that product to a customer, which difference includes, among other components, any markup to the price at which we source a product and fees that we charge customers in connection with a Booking) as an important source of revenue, we have invested in technology to diversify our sources of revenue for each user and Booking, which are various and include:

- Diversification of customer revenues on a range of flight products (including network, low-cost carriers and charter and Direct Connect technology) and non-flight products (such as Dynamic Packages), as well as insurance related to these products.
- Supplier revenues, including in the form of GDS incentive payments, commissions and over-commissions from airlines, white label sourcing partners, hotel operators, tour operators and other providers of travel products, as well as payment processors and insurance companies.
- Advertising and metasearch as non-transactional revenue stream through which we believe we can grow our business. Metasearch revenue is not directly booking-related (it is based on revenue per search and per click-out basis) and the monetization of non-booking traffic complements the core revenue generation streams of our largest brands. Following the acquisition of Liligo in October 2013, we experienced a substantial increase in advertising and metasearch revenue. In the year ended March 31, 2016, our advertising and meta click-outs revenues increased by €8.5 million to €31.6 million, a growth rate of 37% compared to the year ended March 31, 2015, and representing 7% of our revenues for the year ended March 31, 2016.

We believe that we are well-positioned to remain competitive in light of competition from metasearch companies due to the metasearch capabilities of our strong and growing meta brand Liligo. With Liligo as one of our brands, we are capable of offering a pure metasearch or pure OTA product or a mix of both. We believe that our technology goes deeper in the value chain and is more sophisticated than pure metasearch technology, which we believe makes us a partner of choice to supply technology and products to metasearch companies seeking strategic partnerships with OTAs to generate transaction-based revenue.

We are also not dependent on supplier revenue, and 67% of our Revenue Margin in the year ended March 31, 2016, was generated from our customers. A flight transaction can generate up to eleven revenue streams for us (for a

discussion, see “—Business Model and Revenue Sources” below). We believe this is an advantage because most of our competitors do not have the know-how or have not invested in the multiplication of revenue sources in recent years.

Highly cash-flow generative operations and prudent liquidity management

We have long history and track record of strong free cash flow generation. We continue to operate with strong profitability relative to most online travel companies and prudent liquidity management compared to other European-headquartered eCommerce companies, as measured by Adjusted EBITDA Margin, largely due to our scale, our technology infrastructure and successful customer acquisition strategies. We also benefit from (i) flexible business model characterized by a high degree of variable costs (81% of total for the year ended March 31, 2016); (ii) a structurally negative working capital as we collect payments from clients on the point of booking before we pay our suppliers, and (iii) a disciplined capital expenditure strategy (average capital expenditures over the last five years of 6% of Revenue Margin, broadly aligned to our main competitors). As a result of our strong profitability and limited operating cash outflows, our cash conversion before tax and debt service has been high in the past and has increased even further more recently following the successful implementation of our management team’s recent strategic initiatives, and enabled us to repurchase €30 million principal amount of our 2018 Notes in April 2016. We have experienced a strong operating free cash flow conversion (defined as (Adjusted EBITDA – Capital Expenditures)/Adjusted EBITDA) of 69% in the year ended March 31, 2016 (for this ratio, Capital Expenditures excludes any financial investment (€1.0 million)) and 61% for the year ended March 31, 2015 (€0.2 million of inflow related to financial investment mainly related to loans to the parent company, eDreams ODIGEO).

Finally, we are highly focused on prudent cash and liquidity management and we tend to operate the business with high levels of available liquidity.

Strong, experienced management team with proven track record

Our strong management team has significant leadership experience with diverse industry expertise, which provides us with deep know-how and a strong basis to transform innovative ideas into technological products to be offered through our platform across markets and a superior visibility of market trends. On January 26, 2015, the Board of Directors announced the appointment of Dana Dunne as new Chief Executive Officer. Since his appointment, the new CEO has reshaped the entire organization, established a leaner management team, driven a new product strategy and started to implement a number of operational measures that have driven growth and strengthened eDreams ODIGEO’s business model. These initiatives have significantly improved our product mix focusing on lower-cost channels and customer retention, increased focus on mobile, enhanced end-to-end customer experience, significantly improved our sales approach and established a focus on profitability and capital allocation thereby enhancing our competitive positioning and financial profile.

As a result of these strategic and operational initiatives, we believe we have improved our market share, profitability and cash flow generation. For instance, our Adjusted EBITDA has increased year-on-year in each quarter over the last five consecutive quarters by 1% in the first and second quarter of the year ended March 31, 2016, 6% in the third quarter of the year ended March 31, 2016, 14% in the fourth quarter of the year ended March 31, 2016, and 30% in the three months ended June 30, 2016.

Dana Dunne has vast experience in managing large, complex multinational companies and teams, strong operational and analytical skills, and broad industry experience gained through positions at McKinsey, as chief executive officer of AOL Europe and as chief commercial officer at EasyJet. David Elízaga, the Chief Financial Officer, brings complementary functional knowledge and significant capital markets experience with over €2 billion raised in several debt and equity market transactions including the initial public offering of Codere S.A. The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are aided by a broad base of experienced senior managers and skilled personnel with expertise across multiple disciplines and geographies, particularly our information technology and systems, marketing, pricing, retail, finance and supplier relations professionals and country directors.

Our Strategy

Building on our strengths discussed above, we plan to evolve our business model along the following six pillars, as laid out in the year ended March 31, 2015, to optimize near-term performance and to rebuild our growth trajectory in the medium-term while maintaining focus on profitability, cash flow and prudent cash and liquidity management.

Optimizing our traffic source by reassessing the channel mix, focusing on lower-cost channels and customer retention

We intend to continue to optimize our different marketing and distribution channels, including online and offline channels, comprising search engines, metasearch, direct traffic and CRM, as well as white label distribution and XML arrangements and business-to-business for offline players.

In recent years, our expenditures to maintain our brands' value have been steadily increasing due to a variety of factors, including increased competition from OTAs and changes to search algorithms. Search algorithms determine the placement and display of results of a consumer's search and affect our ability to generate traffic to our websites.

The increased competition and changes in search algorithms, in particular a change in the Google search algorithms in 2014 that favored airlines over OTAs, have required us to increase our spending on travel related search engine keywords to generate equivalent effect compared to before the change at Google. In the year ended March 31, 2016, we have therefore actively reduced our dependence on paid searches, which are typically more expensive than other channels, and we intend to further focus our distribution channel mix towards lower-cost channels, while strengthening our value proposition and building customer loyalty.

We intend to further strengthen our relationship with customers, in particular through strong delivery services by ensuring customer needs are met online, and when not, rapid offline resolution is provided. We will also continue investing in our technology components geared at optimizing our margins for our services distributed through metasearch companies and other online distribution partners. Furthermore, we seek to enhance the recognition of our brands, websites and applications through increased efforts in online and offline advertising. In addition, we plan to further develop the CRM channel through a new platform. We believe CRM gives us the tools to properly communicate and service our customers and secure future business through increased conversion of our traffic and repeat purchases, while incurring limited additional costs.

By reassessing our traffic channel mix, focusing on lower-cost channels and customer retention, we seek to maintain our current strong levels of traffic and to further optimize our traffic source.

Increasing our focus on mobile bookings

Over the past few years, mobile devices, including smartphones and tablets, have become an increasingly important channel for customers to search for travel information and make travel bookings, and we expect this trend to continue. According to the European Online Travel Overview Eleventh Edition (PhoCusWright, January 2016), 17% of OTA bookings were made via mobile in Europe in 2015 (estimated), with countries like the U.K. reaching up to 26% of OTA bookings via mobile estimated in 2015. According to the same source, it is estimated that 21% of OTA bookings will be made via mobile in 2016. In recent years, we have experienced significant increases in the Bookings made via mobile devices. In the three months ended March 31, 2016, quarterly Flight mobile Bookings have increased by 50% year-on-year.

We believe that mobile bookings continue to represent an opportunity for growth. As part of our strategy to optimize near-term performance, we intend to leverage this change in consumer behavior by focusing on delivering leading mobile experiences across our customers' journey benefiting from our user-friendly sites and mobile apps. Our applications have been downloaded more than 6 million times and they rank in top positions of the travel section across the dominant apps stores in markets like Spain, Italy and France.

We seek to continuously develop new mobile applications and to launch updated and optimized versions of our existing applications. One clear example is the recent launch of the free flight notifications feature and in-app travel guides, two new features that will enhance the end-to-end travel experience. The flight notifications feature is now available on 90% of the scheduled passenger flights worldwide and tracks more than 90,000 flights per day. Using intelligent push notifications, customers can now also receive relevant and personalized travel updates in real time. Travelers will be notified of any flight delays, cancellations and diversions as well as gate announcements and baggage claim areas. This service is available free on mobile apps for Android and iOS devices to all customers who have booked a trip with eDreams, Opodo or GoVoyages, and are logged in. The updated mobile apps also feature complimentary travel guides for customers that have booked their flights through the apps, including essential city information, top restaurants, attractions, bars and nightlife, as well as romantic ideas and travel tips for over 500 destinations.

Increasing our engagement and relationship with our customers through enhanced end-to-end customer experience

We believe that, in addition to our competitive all-in prices, effective and simple customer interaction with our sites, as well as strong pre-booking and after-booking customer service, are key to increasing our engagement with our customers. This in turn should increase the attractiveness of our brands, reduce our customer acquisition costs and improve our overall profitability through increases in traffic, improved cross-selling opportunities and repeat purchases.

Consumers are becoming increasingly experienced users of the Internet and mobile applications, leading to more "do-it-yourself" searches where the consumer compares various travel options on his or her own. As a result, consumers have become more experienced and sensitive to fee differences. To address this change in consumer behavior and to optimize near-term performance, we intend to strengthen customer retention by improving service delivery and enhancing customer experience across the end-to-end customer journey. We seek to enhance the customer experience

through simplifying the user interface, unifying the experience across sites and enhancing our websites' performance. We seek to ensure customer needs are adequately met online, and when not, that rapid offline resolution is provided.

By retaining and further enhancing end-to-end customer experience and improving retention with a focus on customer service, we seek to increase our customer traffic conversion. We believe that a relatively small increase in customer traffic conversion can have a significant positive effect on net revenue. One way in which we have improved our customer traffic conversion in recent months is through significantly reducing the page load time on several of our websites, leading to reduced bounce rates and thereby improving overall conversion.

Furthermore, we plan to continue our focus on offering value-add mediation services to our customers, with an increased focus on innovative product offerings in the medium-term, to attract additional users. We expect that a further enhancements to the flexibility of our product offering, while providing a superior buying experience, will in turn increase brand loyalty and propensity to buy our products again in the future. See also “—Delivery of value-add products and services” below.

Maintaining a lean and nimble business model, increasing our ability to adapt to industry dynamics and enhancing product quality

We intend to maintain a lean and nimble business model, increase our ability to adapt to industry dynamics and in particular to improve product quality.

As part of our cost optimization efforts, we seek to continue to optimize our booking process using our technology that enables us to complete a high percentage of transactions with a low level of human intervention and a high level of automation, thereby reducing the average cost per transaction.

We also plan to further optimize our call centers operations as part of our cost optimization strategy. We have lowered our call center cost-per-action significantly in recent years. In the last six months of the year ended March 31, 2015, we closed our call centers in Leicester and Paris and moved a large part of those call center services to our call center in Barcelona and outsourced basic call service functions. This has been put in place with a focus on maintaining service quality. In addition to streamlining our call center operations, we intend to continue to focus on reducing the need for customers to call in the first place to further reduce our call services related expenses. We expect to further invest in our call services to improve their productivity and their customer interaction. Furthermore, with our continued focus on enhancing overall end-to-end customer experience and improving retention with a focus on customer service, we seek to ensure that our customers become repeat customers with the view to decrease our marketing spend per Booking.

These initiatives have already started to yield results. In the year ended March 31, 2016, we experienced the positive impact of our assessment of booking flow with a decrease of 7% in non-acquisition variable costs per Booking compared to the year ended March 31, 2015. We intend to generate further efficiency gains to improve our cost base.

As part of our efforts to increase our ability to adapt to industry dynamics, we plan to continue to focus on strengthening our technology platform and operational processes and capabilities, which are important drivers of growth for our business. Our One Platform enables us to create features for all of our brands and most of our markets in a centralized and cost-efficient manner and present those on all websites and devices simultaneously. The unification of different front-ends completed during the year ended March 31, 2015, including for desktop and mobile web applications, allows us to further simplify and accelerate innovation for flights and dynamic packages.

Increasing our revenue diversification

We plan to further diversify our revenue streams by offering value add products and services, by continuing to expand our international presence, as well as by further expanding our non-transactional revenue sources, particularly advertising and meta click-out revenue.

Delivery of value-add products and services

We intend to further diversify our revenue streams and capture growth opportunities in non-flight travel, including hotels, rental cars, Dynamic Packages, insurance, advertising sales, metasearch, and, in the future, potentially in-destination services.

Over time, we have invested in technology to multiply our sources of revenue for each user and booking, which are various and include customer revenues, supplier revenues and advertising and metasearch revenues. To increase our long-term growth rate, we plan to further enhance our revenue stream mix building on our strong flights core by focusing on delivering value add services for customers, growing ancillaries offerings (both flight and non-flight) and continuing to grow Dynamic Package offerings. Further, we are evaluating our packaged tour business in order to assess our offering and, following recent underperformance in the business, we expect to undertake actions in respect of this business in the second half of the year ending March 31, 2017. We plan to focus on delivering value add services that increase our customers' basket size while enhancing their customer experience. We believe that a relatively small increase in basket size can yield a significant increase in net revenue. By leveraging on our strong brands, we will be able to offer ancillary products to our customers.

We believe that our strategy of leveraging our scale in the flight segment to cross-sell non-flight mediation services will allow us to acquire non-flight travel customers at significantly reduced costs. We intend to continue to increase the revenues we generate from non-flight mediation services by partnering with non-flight category leaders to source non-flight services. For example, we have non-exclusive "white label" agreements with leading providers of hotel and car rental booking platforms, which allows us to offer our customers hotel and car rental inventory offered by these sourcing partners directly through our own websites and with our branding. By sourcing from such white label partners, we have improved attachment rates of non-flight mediation services such as hotels and car rentals and related insurance over the last two years.

Dynamic Packages are an important product in our growth strategy because we believe that our superior flight platform gives us a competitive advantage compared to other players with respect to such packaged products given flights are typically the first product customers consider in travel planning, enabling us to cross-sell hotels. As a result, we intend to continue developing this product in our primary business in which we will manage all aspects of the transaction with proprietary technology. The unification of Dynamic Packages into a single improved technology platform is a principal project over the next year.

To further enhance our growth trajectory in the medium term, we intend to focus on expanding and further diversifying our supplier relationships in order to strengthen and expand our wide range of products and services. As part

of this strategy, we seek to maintain and strengthen diversified and long-term strategic relationships with travel suppliers, GDS partners and other travel intermediaries.

Expanding our business in the Expansion markets

We are focused on making our flight and non-flight mediation services more broadly accessible and seek to further expand our business in the Expansion markets to diversify our revenue streams and reduce the risk of single market shocks, and to reduce the level of overall competitive pressure.

Although our revenues are currently principally generated in Europe, we have been broadening our business and product offerings outside of Europe in a number of large countries in which we have been growing rapidly, such as India, Australia, Brazil, Mexico, the United States and Canada as well as other countries in South America, Africa and Asia, where we are generally experiencing strong growth and market share gains. Our operations in our Expansion segment (which we define as our markets other than France, Spain and Italy) are already an important and growing part of our business and increasingly contribute positively to our Revenue Margin. Our Revenue Margin from our Expansion segment grew by 16% in the year ended March 31, 2016, compared to last year. In the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, our Expansion segment represented 45% and 41% of our Revenue Margin, respectively.

We believe that expanding and further customizing our services in less established travel markets characterized by higher growth potential and lower online travel penetration provides upside opportunities. We believe that our developed technology and a business designed to manage the changing dynamics of the online travel industry and consumer preferences, provides us with a strong base for expansion to other markets. Prior to entry, we carefully analyze new market opportunities by considering factors such as market size, penetration of online access, competitive landscape, economic growth potential, and the legal and regulatory framework, among others. When we enter a new market, we seek to be profitable (measured as Revenue Margin earned less variable costs) in that market within twelve months of operations.

Expanding our non-transactional revenue sources

We are focused on expanding our non-transactional revenue sources, and have been successful at increasing our advertising revenues, with non-transactional Revenue Margin seeing substantial year-on-year growth in the year ended March 31, 2016.

We believe that advertising and metasearch is a non-transactional revenue stream through which we can grow our business. We intend to continue to optimize these non-transactional revenue streams, including through further development of our strong and growing Liligo brand. Liligo is the number one metasearch engine in France and currently operates in 15 countries and processes approximately 117 million metasearches per year and we plan to expand its operations to certain other jurisdictions where our other brands operate, drawing on our knowledge and experience in those jurisdictions. In the year ended March 31, 2016, advertising and meta click-out revenue increased by 37% compared to the year ended March 31, 2015.

Building a passionate and empowered organization that will drive long-term success through strengthening culture and talent

We have a strong management team with diverse industry expertise, which are aided by a broad base of experienced senior managers and skilled personnel. With 73% of our employees aged 40 years or less, our team is young and dynamic. We intend to continue to focus on building a passionate and empowered organization that will drive long-term success. We plan to do so through further strengthening our culture and talent, by continuing our focus on creating a strong innovative corporate culture with a common set of values that fuel employees' dedication, passion for innovation and motivation to achieve results. We seek to hire the best talent and our employees come from over 50 different countries. We have a strong performance-driven culture, which enabled us to drive growth over the past year. We also focus on motivation within our organization through aligning incentives of employees with the long-term success of our business. Substantially all of our employees have performance-based bonuses and targets. In addition, we will concentrate on retaining and attracting qualified and talented employees, as well as updating their skills as the technological demand of the industry changes in order to continue to offer new and innovative flight and non-flight mediation services and to support the success of our operations.

Maintain focus on profitability, cash flow and prudent cash and liquidity management

Our business is highly cash flow generative and we aim to improve our cash flow generation going forward. To achieve this goal we aim to place significant management emphasis on profitability, efficient capital spending and working capital management. We believe that our current technology structure and sales network generate substantial free cash flow and that they provide us with a platform to roll out new products and translate into profitability and cash

flow generation. We will continue to carefully assess the potential for earnings, cash flow stability and growth when we evaluate the performance of our business and new investment opportunities and we will continue to seek to reduce costs through cost savings initiatives and a proactive channel strategy. For instance, over the last three quarters we have been able to reduce variable costs per Booking from an average of €30.3 per Booking to €27.5 per Booking or by 9%. We expect to continue this trend of cost control to improve our cash flow generation and reduce our leverage.

Our History

Following more than ten years of strong growth and international expansion, three financing rounds and two leveraged buyouts since the founding of eDreams in 1999, the eDreams Group was combined with the GoVoyages Group and the Opodo Group through two strategic transactions in 2011 to constitute the eDreams ODIGEO Group in its current form (the “Combination”). At the time of the Combination, eDreams, GoVoyages and Opodo were the leading online travel companies in Europe based on gross bookings, according to PhoCusWright reports.

Our growth has always been driven by technology-led innovation, as our platform, team know-how and brands are our principal assets. From the Combination to March 2013, we focused on combining the GoVoyages Group, the eDreams Group and the Opodo Group into one single company, which required the integration of numerous teams, processes and technologies through various jurisdictions, in particular the integration of the different flight booking engines into our One Platform, which draws on the best aspects of the respective IT platforms operated by the three groups. The integration of the separate operational platforms into the One Platform was successfully completed during the summer of 2013 and led to a well-integrated and efficient company.

We acquired Liligo in October 2013. Liligo is a metasearch company with websites operating in 15 countries, the technology of which we integrated into our existing business with a view to increasing our advertising and meta click-out revenue.

In April 2014, the Issuer completed its initial public offering. Its shares are listed on the Spanish Stock Exchange.

Business Model and Revenue Sources

In our Core segment and Expansion segment, we supply flight and non-flight mediation services directly to travelers principally through our online booking channels (desktop websites, mobile websites and mobile apps) and via our call centers, as well as indirectly through white label distribution partners and other travel agencies, both on a stand-alone and package basis.

The following table sets forth our Bookings and Revenue Margin for our Core and Expansion segments and our Adjusted EBITDA and EBITDA for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, and the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015. Such data has been derived from our Consolidated Financial Statements, Q1 2017 Interim Report and/or internal management accounts or information systems. See also “Selected Consolidated Financial Information and Other Data—Other Unaudited Financial and Operating Data.”

	For the year ended March 31,						For the three months ended June 30,			
	2014		2015		2016		2015		2016	
	(unaudited, unless otherwise stated)									
	(in € million or % of total, unless otherwise stated)									
Bookings ⁽¹⁾ (in million or % of total)										
<i>Core</i>	5.9	60%	5.3	54%	5.4	50%	1.4	54%	1.5	52%
<i>Expansion</i>	3.9	40%	4.4	46%	5.3	50%	1.3	46%	1.4	48%
Total Bookings (in million or % of total)	9.8	100%	9.7	100%	10.7	100%	2.6	100%	2.9	100%
Revenue Margin ⁽¹⁾ (audited) ⁽²⁾										
<i>Core</i>	268.1	62%	255.9	59%	255.1	55%	64.2	56%	70.3	57%
<i>Expansion</i>	161.4	38%	180.1	41%	208.2	45%	49.7	44%	53.9	43%
Total Revenue Margin	429.5	100%	436.0	100%	463.3	100%	113.8	100%	124.2	100%
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	118.5	—	90.5	—	95.8	—	22.4	—	29.0	—
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	84.5	—	74.5	—	85.3	—	19.0	—	27.0	—

(1) Bookings, Revenue Margin, Adjusted EBITDA and EBITDA are non-GAAP measures. For the definitions of and explanations regarding the use of these measures, see “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Non-GAAP Measures.”

(2) Audited refers solely to the financial information for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016.

The following table sets forth our Bookings and Revenue Margin for our flight and non-flight business for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015. Such data has been derived from our Consolidated Financial Statements, Q1 2017 Interim Report and/or internal management accounts or information systems. See also “Selected Consolidated Financial Information and Other Data—Other Unaudited Financial and Operating Data.”

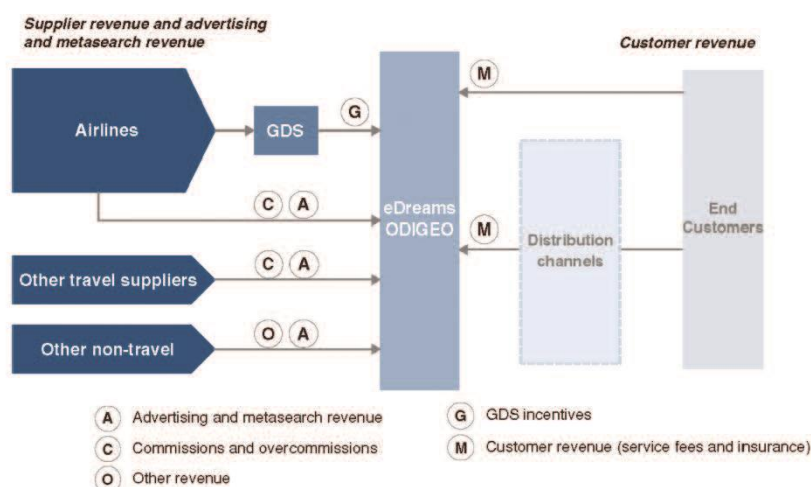
	For the year ended March 31,						For the three months ended June 30,			
	2014		2015		2016		2015		2016	
	(unaudited, unless otherwise stated)									
	(in € million or % of total, unless otherwise stated)									
Bookings ⁽¹⁾ (in million or % of total)										
<i>Flight</i>	8.9	90%	8.8	90%	9.8	91%	2.4	91%	2.7	92%
<i>Non-flight</i> ⁽²⁾	1.0	10%	1.0	10%	0.9	9%	0.2	9%	0.2	8%
Total Bookings (in million or % of total)	9.8	100%	9.7	100%	10.7	100%	2.6	100%	2.9	100%
Revenue Margin ⁽¹⁾ (audited) ⁽³⁾										
<i>Flight</i>	347.8	81%	348.3	80%	367.3	79%	90.8	80%	98.6	79%
<i>Non-flight</i> ⁽²⁾	81.8	19%	87.6	20%	96.0	21%	23.0	70%	25.6	21%
Total Revenue Margin	429.5	100%	436.0	100%	463.3	100%	113.8	100%	124.2	

(1) Bookings and Revenue Margin are non-GAAP measures. For the definitions of and explanations regarding the use of these measures, see “Presentation of Financial and Other Data—Non-GAAP Measures.”

(2) Non-flight revenue includes revenue from hotels, Dynamic Packages and from certain other ancillary sources, such as advertising on our websites, commissions we receive from sourcing partners under white label agreements, incentives we receive from payment processors, charges on toll calls and revenue from metasearch activity.

(3) Audited refers solely to the financial information for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016.

The following diagram illustrates our diversified revenue streams:



For further information regarding our revenue streams, see “Management’s Discussion & Analysis—Principal Consolidated Income Statement Line Items—Revenue.”

Our Products

We offer a wide range of flight, as well as non-flight mediation services, in each of our Core and Expansion segments.

Flight

We believe we are one of the largest online distributor of flights worldwide based on revenues and bookings, and for the year ended March 31, 2016, we had gross bookings for flight products of €3.6 billion. In Europe, based on Amadeus information, we are the number one Online Travel Agency for the sales of regular flights. We facilitate bookings by our customers of network carrier and low-cost carrier flight tickets as well as, to a lesser extent, charter flight tickets that we source via GDS or directly through our Direct Connect technology from an airline’s proprietary

booking platform or public access websites. As of June 30, 2016, we provided customers with the option to book tickets for flights on more than 450 airlines worldwide.

Through our websites and our mobile apps, customers can search for flights based on their desired parameters, review the pricing and availability of flights, evaluate and compare options and book and purchase flights. Desired parameters that customers can define include city of departure and destination, number of travelers, dates of travel, preferred time of travel, cabin class, preferred airlines and maximum number of stops. We also provide customers with the option to purchase travel insurance from certain insurance companies with whom we have arrangements in place. We generate revenues from the supply of flight mediation services through service fees charged on such products to the customer or commissions and incentives received from suppliers.

For the year ended March 31, 2016, our flight products generated 9.7 million Bookings (for the year ended March 31, 2015: 8.8 million; for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015: 2.7 million and 2.4 million, respectively) and €367.3 million of Revenue Margin (for the year ended March 31, 2015: €348.3 million; for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015: €98.6 million and €90.8 million, respectively), representing 79% of our Revenue Margin for that period (for the year ended March 31, 2015: 80%; for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015: 79% and 80%, respectively).

Network and low-cost carriers via GDS and Direct Connect technology

The main activity of our flight business is to facilitate bookings by our customers of network carrier and low-cost carrier flight tickets as well as, to a lesser extent, charter flight tickets that we supply via GDS or directly through our Direct Connect technology (flights that we distribute by connecting customers directly to either an airline's proprietary inventory platform that we can access under a formal agreement or facilitating access of customers to book via an airline's public access website, in each case, without the intermediation of a GDS, using our "Direct Connect" technology) from an airline's proprietary booking platform or public access websites. Either via GDS or our Direct Connect technology, we provide our customers with access to a wide selection of airline tickets for substantially all major airline companies, including Air France-KLM, Iberia, British Airways, Lufthansa, Ryanair, EasyJet, United Airlines, American Airlines and Emirates. In April 2015, we strengthened our partnership with Travelfusion, enabling us to offer a high diversity of low-cost airline services globally with a list of 200 low-cost airlines. Our flight products are sourced from airlines at either private fares, which are discounted fares negotiated with an airline, or the fares available to the public.

We have experienced a significant rise in the sales of Direct Connect flights in recent years. We believe we are one of the leading distributors of Direct Connect flights in terms of bookings.

Charter flights

In addition to facilitating bookings on network and low-cost carrier flights, we also facilitate bookings by our customers of charter flight products through different channels. Our charter flight business consists of facilitating the sale of flight products on a wholesale basis to tour operators, and on a retail basis to end consumers through our own websites or through travel agencies or a white label distribution partner. Our charter flight business is significantly smaller than our network and low-cost carrier flight business.

Non-flight

Our non-flight mediation services relate principally to the booking of hotel rooms, Dynamic Packages, car rentals and vacation packages and, to a lesser extent, train tickets. We also have operations in the corporate travel sector, mainly in the Nordics through our Travellink brand.

We also generate revenue from non-travel-related activities and we generate revenue from advertising and from our metasearch activity, as well as other ancillary sources of revenue.

For the year ended March 31, 2016, our non-flight products generated 0.9 million Bookings (for the year ended March 31, 2015: 1.0 million; for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015: 0.2 million and 0.2 million, respectively) and €96.0 million of Revenue Margin (for the year ended March 31, 2015: €87.6 million; for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015: €25.6 million and €23.0 million, respectively), representing 21% of our Revenue Margin for that period (for the year ended March 31, 2015: 20%; for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015: 21% and 20%, respectively).

Hotels

We have a series of non-exclusive agreements with leading hotel sourcing companies, one of which is our principal hotel sourcing partner. This partnership allows us to offer our customers hotel inventory offered by this hotel sourcing partner directly through our own websites and with our branding. Inventory for hotel rooms sold on a stand-alone basis is sourced principally from our principal white label sourcing partner and offered through our eDreams, Opodo, GoVoyages and Travellink brands. In return, we receive commissions based on gross booking value from our principal white label sourcing partner.

Customers can search, compare and make reservations at a wide selection of hotels worldwide. Customers may search for hotels based on their destination and/or preferred dates for check-in and check-out, and may easily filter our search results by selecting star ratings, specific hotel chains and locations. Customers can also indicate amenity preferences such as business services, Internet access, fitness centers, swimming pools and travel assistance.

In addition to hotel rooms sourced from our principal white label sourcing partner, we obtain hotel rooms through hotel aggregators (or “bed-banks”), through international hotel chains, such as Accor, and by contracting directly with hotels.

Dynamic Packages

We offer travelers the opportunity to select a particular real-time flight and hotel combination and book these in a single transaction, although payment can happen at different times. This may result in lower prices and greater convenience than if each product was booked separately at the time of booking because our hotel rooms are sourced from exclusive inventory that is made available to us at discounted prices and special fares may apply when a hotel room is combined with a flight. In addition, we may have access to special fares on a flight only when such flight is sold in combination with a hotel or another travel product.

In addition, we offer Dynamic Packages through our white label distribution partnership agreements.

Car Rentals

We offer our customers the ability to make car rental reservations through our websites. We have a series of non-exclusive white label agreements with a leading car rental sourcing company, which is our principal car rental sourcing partner. This partnership allows us to offer our customers car rental inventory offered by this car rental sourcing partner directly through our own websites and with our specific design and branding. We are currently offering this car rental inventory through our eDreams, Opodo, GoVoyages and Travellink brands. In return, we earn commissions based on gross booking value from our principal white label sourcing partner.

In addition to car rental inventory sourced from our principal white label sourcing partner, we obtain our car rental supply from several international car rental companies, as well as with aggregators that sell inventory for various car rental companies.

Vacation Packages

We offer vacation packages designed by third-party tour operators under contractual arrangements with various travel suppliers, our GDS providers or white label sourcing partners where we principally act as a reseller/distributor. In addition, to a lesser extent, we also design and offer our own pre-packaged vacations.

Advertising and Metasearch revenue

We generate revenue from third parties in connection with the advertising of their products and services on our websites as well as revenue deriving from our metasearch activity. Such revenue may be earned based on sold impressions (which are the number of online advertisements generated on our websites), clicks to external sites, searches on our sites, bookings on external sites and fixed monthly or yearly rates for placement.

We directly operate in the metasearch space through Liligo, which we acquired in October 2013. We display the other eDreams ODIGEO brands in the results of a Liligo search without any bias or preference over third-party brands, which are currently our customers under the metasearch model.

Other non-flight mediation services and ancillary non-flight revenue sources

In certain of our geographical markets, our customers may also book train, cruise and bus tickets, as well as self-catering accommodation. In April 2015, we strengthened our partnership with Travelfusion, which resulted in the

incorporation of high-speed train services to the flight searches, including services of the main European rail transport providers, such as Eurostar, idTGV, Thetrainline, Bene and Deutsche Bahn. Another new development in 2015 was the addition of optional services such as seat reservation to enable customers to purchase a completely customizable ticket.

We also generate revenue from certain ancillary sources, such as incentives we receive from payment processors and toll calls to our call centers.

Insurance in connection with flight and non-flight mediation services

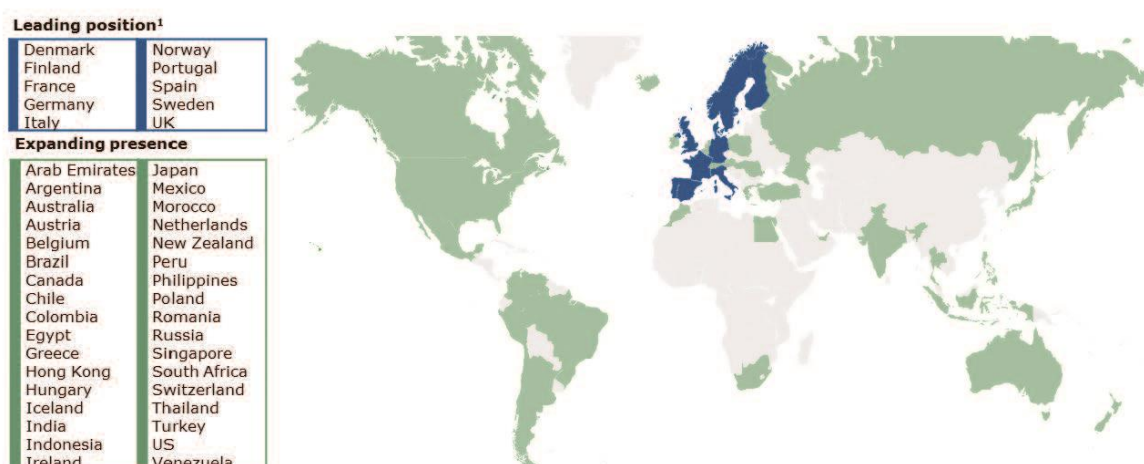
Ancillary to both our flight and non-flight mediation services, we provide our customers with the option to purchase travel insurance from certain insurance companies. We source our travel insurance through our broker AON and Europ Assistance, with whom we contracted in February 2015 to provide enhanced internationalization and development of our insurance offerings.

Our Geographical Markets

We are currently present in 44 countries and served more than 17 million passengers in the year ended March 31, 2016. Our principal operations, in order of Bookings, in Europe are in France, Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, Italy and the Nordics. Outside of Europe, we are present in a number of large countries, including, among others, the United States, Argentina, Australia, Mexico, Japan, the United Arab Emirates and Brazil.

The following chart shows an overview of our countries of operations and provides a split between the countries where we believe we have a leading position based on gross bookings, according to PhoCusWright, and the countries where we are seeking to expand our presence.

Countries of operations as of June 30, 2016



We believe we have a leadership position in Europe, as shown by the following chart which sets out our rankings amount OTA in European countries based on Amadeus segments data by point of origin.

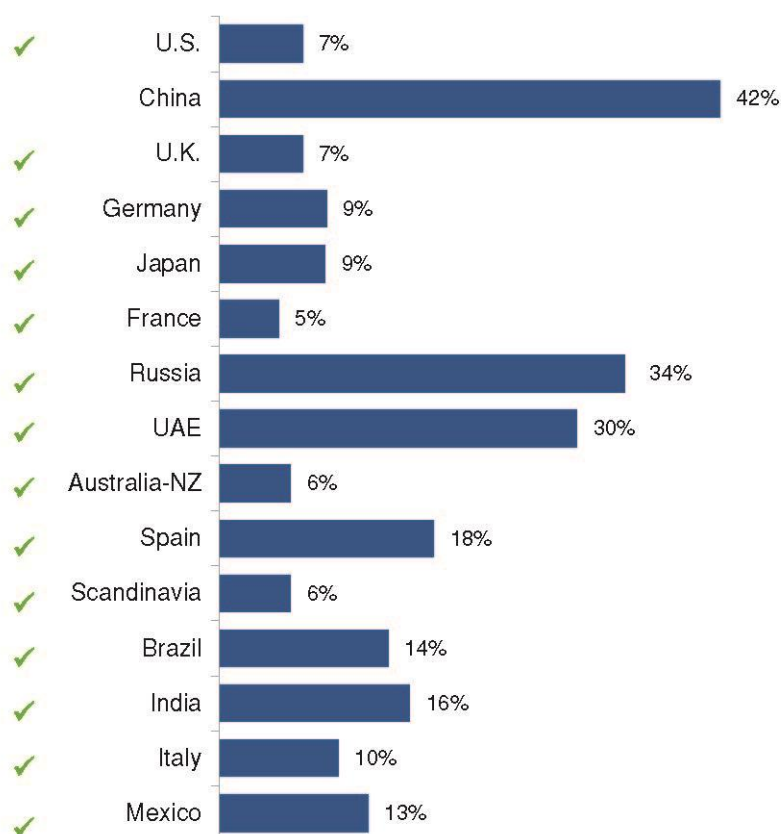
Leading European market share⁽¹⁾



(1) January 2016 to May 2016 ranking based on Amadeus ranking of market shares for online travel agencies by country (point of origin), and percentage point changes show changes in market share from 2015 to May 2016.

eDreams ODIGEO is present and growing in 14 out of the top 15 online travel markets identified by PhoCusWright.

Projected online travel gross bookings growth in 2015 for leading online travel market



Note: Countries ordered by gross bookings in 2015 (from highest to lowest), 2015 projected exchange rates used: Oanda Currency Average
Source: PhoCusWright's U.S. Online Travel Overview fifteenth Edition (January 2016) PhoCusWright's European Online Travel Overview Eleventh Edition (January 2016) PhoCusWright's Asia Pacific Online Travel Overview Eighth Edition (January 2016) PhoCusWright's Mexico Online Travel Overview Second Edition (January 2015) PhoCusWright's Middle East Online Travel Overview Second Edition (August 2015) PhoCusWright's Eastern European Spotlight: Russia's online market springs to life (June 2014)

We currently organize the various countries in which we operate into two principal financial reporting segments: Core and Expansion. Our Core segment comprises our operations in France, Spain and Italy. Our Expansion segment comprises our operations in Germany, the United Kingdom, the Nordics and the other countries in which we operate, most of which are outside of Europe.

For the year ended March 31, 2016, our Core and Expansion segments generated 50% and 50%, respectively, of our Bookings (year ended March 31, 2015: 54% and 46%, respectively), and 55% and 45%, respectively, of our Revenue Margin (year ended March 31, 2015: 59% and 41%, respectively). For the three months ended June 30, 2016, our Core and Expansion segments generated 52% and 48%, respectively, of our Bookings (three months ended June 30, 2015: 54% and 46%, respectively), and 57% and 43%, respectively, of our Revenue Margin (three months ended June 30, 2015: 56% and 44%, respectively).

Our operational headquarters are located in Barcelona, Paris and London and the majority of our workforce is based in France, Spain, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom and the Nordics.

Booking Channels

Our customers can book our products through various channels. The vast majority of our Bookings are processed online and can be completed either on a desktop or laptop computer through our websites, or on a mobile device such as a smartphone or tablet through our websites or our mobile apps. As of July 2016, we had 1.3 million registered users, having grown our number of registered users by an average of approximately 20% per month since January 2016. In addition, a limited proportion of our Bookings are processed by our call center operations.

Desktop and laptop computer bookings

We operate 140 branded domains, including eDreams.es, eDreams.it, govoyages.fr and Liligo.fr as well as mobile websites such as m.opodo.fr and m.liligo.fr. Our websites have been designed to provide a user-friendly experience to our customers and are reviewed and upgraded on a regular basis. Although we are experiencing a significant shift of business to our mobile booking channel, access via our websites through desktop and laptop computers remains our most important booking channel.

Using our websites, customers can easily and quickly review the pricing and availability of substantially all our services and products, evaluate and compare options and book and purchase such services and products online within minutes and in a variety of languages, including English, French, Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese, Finnish and Swedish.

Typically, a transaction on our websites involves the following steps:

Search. A customer conducts a search for a particular product, or combination of products, by defining desired parameters. For example, for flights, in addition to the city of departure and destination, number of travelers and dates of travel, our customers can also input additional parameters such as preferred time of travel, cabin class, preferred airlines and direct flights. Our websites' search capabilities employ scalable search and routing logic that we believe return comprehensive results without sacrificing search response times. Our web-based booking engines, which have been designed to link directly to our suppliers' systems or through GDSs, allow us to deliver real-time information.

Select. At this stage, our websites display to the customer various possible selections that are available in a user-friendly format listed in pricing order and that also prompt the customer with available special offers or provide additional information about the product. Our websites allow customers to sort or refine search results by further defining certain parameters such as price range, time range, preferred airlines, preferred hotel chains, star rating and hotel amenities.

Review. After a customer has selected a particular option, our websites provide the customer with an opportunity to review the details of the product being purchased and the terms and conditions of such purchase. At this stage, our websites connect to the GDS or the websites of our travel suppliers to confirm the availability and pricing of the product selected. Customers booking flight products or hotels will also be shown options to purchase travel insurance and other related ancillary services.

Payment. We offer our customers a variety of payment methods, including debit cards, credit cards or PayPal, in more than 30 currencies. Our payment gateways for sales on our websites are secured.

Mobile bookings

As a result of the widespread adoption of mobile devices, including smartphones and tablets, we have experienced significant growth in the mobile booking channel, with customers making bookings on such devices through our websites (whether our general websites or mobile-specific websites) and our mobile apps. Over the past few years, mobile devices have become an increasingly important channel for customers to search for travel information and make travel bookings, and we expect this trend to continue. We believe customers increasingly plan and book their journeys when they happen to have free time slots, irrespective of their immediate whereabouts, and mobile devices afford customers the convenience to make travel arrangement while on the go. We are actively engaged in the design, rollout and improvement of applications for mobile devices. To be competitive in the mobile business, we are required to develop specific software and applications under a variety of new platforms and operating systems, which are generally expected by our customers to offer the same features and to be as easily and intuitively operated as desktop interfaces. This poses significant challenges and has required and will continue to require us to make significant financial and operational investments to achieve these goals.

In 2010, we launched our first applications for iPhone devices. Since then, we have continuously developed new applications (for both the Android and iPhone/iPad) and launched updated and optimized versions of our existing applications. In 2015, we launched an Apple watch app to fuel our mobile-commerce growth, which is available for eDreams, Opodo and GoVoyages in all eDreams ODIGEO markets in 11 languages.

We have experienced significant increases in the Bookings made via mobile devices (including via our applications and mobile websites). Our applications have been downloaded more than 6 million times and rank in top charts in the travel sections of dominant app stores in markets like Spain, Italy and France. We seek to continuously develop new mobile applications and to launch updated and optimized versions of our existing applications. We estimate that approximately 24% of our flight Bookings were made through mobile devices in the year ended March 31, 2016, compared with approximately 18% in the year ended March 31, 2015. We do not believe the proportion of non-delivered

transactions is materially different between mobile and non-mobile customers. We believe our service fees per flight Booking made on a mobile device is similar to that for Bookings made on a desktop or laptop computer across our brands and geographies based on service fees per flight Booking information for eDreams (for which we have data for the relevant historical period). We believe that our broadly equivalent service fees across booking channels gives us a strategic advantage in terms of revenue generation over certain metasearch companies whose revenues from mobile users are lower than revenues from desktop or laptop users.

Call centers

Although a vast majority of our Bookings are completed automatically without any human intervention, our in-house or outsourced call centers handle our sales and post-sales customer service support. Ten call centers located in nine different countries are currently serving our customers in 44 countries. Our main in-house call centers are located in Barcelona, Berlin, Stockholm and Helsinki. We also have external call centers in Casablanca (Morocco) and New Delhi (India). Most of our call centers operate seven days a week and cover various time zones. Customers can call these centers to consult with our sales representatives, receive comprehensive, real-time product information, and make travel bookings. Sales representatives in our call centers are able to assist our customers in 15 languages to cover our principal geographical needs, including English, French, Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese and Swedish.

All of our call centers are equipped with systems which allow us to monitor the performance of our sales representatives and outsourced agents. We have software that allows us to log on to customer calls enabling us to perform random checks on our call centers on a real-time basis. Our system also allows us to monitor the number of waiting calls and limit customer aborted calls on our hotlines due to unacceptably long waiting times.

Marketing and Distribution Channels

We are focused on marketing and brand awareness because they are critical in maximizing customer acquisition and retention among online travel companies, like us. Together with product sourcing, customization and pricing, marketing and brand awareness are crucial in driving customers to us from our various distribution partners.

We benefit from a unique portfolio of brands with strong awareness. Our main brands are eDreams, Opodo, GoVoyages, Travellink, and Liligo. We have historically committed significant resources to supporting brand awareness. As a result, we believe that our brands rank consistently among the most searched and highest rated online flight travel brands in Europe and worldwide (based on search engine recognition metrics). We believe that continued investment in our brands is critical to retaining and expanding our traveler, supplier and advertiser bases and that our long-term success and profitability depend on our continued ability to maintain and increase the overall number of traveler transactions in a cost-effective manner.

Our marketing programs are intended to build and maintain the value and awareness of our various brands, drive traffic and conversion, and optimize ongoing traveler acquisition costs.

Our marketing programs and brands seek to drive customers to one of the following distribution channels:

Direct Free Traffic

Our powerful brand recognition attracts a high volume of “direct free traffic” to our website, which we generate when customers type the company name or url directly into internet browsers. Direct free traffic delivers stronger margins for us as the customer acquisition costs are lower (for example, as we do not need to pay fees to any search engine or metasearch provider in respect of such visitors).

Search Engines

We use to a significant extent Internet search engines, principally through the purchase of travel-related keywords (in particular on Google), to generate traffic to our websites. The purchase of travel-related keywords consists of anticipating what words and terms consumers will use to search for travel on Internet search engines and then bidding on those words and terms in the applicable search engine’s auction system. We bid against other advertisers for preferred placement on the applicable Internet search engine’s results page. Search engine marketing is one of the major cost items for online travel companies, including us, because Google and other search engines typically charge on a cost-per-click basis. However, because the cost is variable, we can monitor the return on investment on a daily basis. We have aimed to reduce our dependency on paid search, and since the end of 2014 through July 2016, we have reduced our share of purchases coming from paid search branded keywords by approximately ten percentage points. Part of our marketing expenses also relates to search engine optimization, which refers to the process of improving the visibility of a website in search engines through modifications of design or content on the actual website pages.

Given the growing prevalence of search engines in consumers' e-commerce behavior, we believe that we are well positioned to continue to build our customer base and brand awareness through the search engine distribution channel. We have made and will continue to make investments in both search engine marketing as well as search engine optimization initiatives to further improve our brand awareness.

Metasearch

Metasearch companies, such as Kayak, Skyscanner, Jetcost, Trip Advisor, Momondo and Qunar, are search engines and comparison websites that aggregate travel search results across supplier and online travel agency websites to display offerings to customers from external sources and redirect clients to their chosen option. Bookings are typically not made on the metasearch websites, as metasearch companies are focused exclusively on the search stage and not the booking process. Online travel companies, including us, and supplier direct websites pay metasearch commissions on a cost-per-click or cost-per-action basis.

We work with approximately 100 third-party metasearch companies to distribute our products to customers and we pay such companies commissions based on a cost-per-click or cost-per-action basis. We are not dependent on any third-party metasearch company for the distribution of our products as the revenue generated by our products through any one metasearch company is small.

In addition to the distribution of our products by third-party metasearch companies, we also directly operate in the metasearch space through Liligo, which specializes in travel, complements our online travel company capabilities, and broadens our revenue base. We acquired Liligo in 2013 from Voyages-SNCF, an entity affiliated with the national French railways.

Direct Marketing and Affiliates

We use direct and personalized traveler communications on our websites, as well as direct e-mail communication and in-app notifications with our travelers. Our marketing programs and initiatives include promotional offers such as coupons, as well as seasonal or periodic offers from our travel suppliers based on our supplier relationships. We currently target customers with personalized emails including specific offers that correspond to their particular interests based on order history and other profile information.

We also make use of affiliate marketing and receive bookings from customers who have clicked through to our respective websites via links posted on affiliate partners' websites.

White Label Distribution Partners and XML Partners

We generate bookings and revenues from our white label distribution partnership agreements. Under these agreements, online intermediaries offer third-party products on their websites under fixed payments or revenue sharing arrangements. Our content is available on more than 200 websites and offline travel agencies under these white label distribution agreements, pursuant to which a partner distributes our product on its website and the transaction is entered into between ourselves and the customer and a commission is paid by us to the partner for distributing our product. Our white label distribution partners include Aer Lingus and Promovacances. When a customer connects to their websites for a flight product, the customer has access to our inventory.

In addition to our white label distribution partnership agreements, we have agreements in place with 17 XML partners to which we provide XML feeds and web service links so that such partners can display the products that we distribute on their websites. In contrast to a white label distribution partner, XML partners do enter into an agreement with the end customer and collect the purchase price from the customer, which they pass on to us for the purpose of paying the supplier.

Other Distributors

We also have long-standing relationships with other companies, including offline travel agents, that distribute our products to their customers. These distributors have access to our inventory and sell our products to their customers, and we pay them a commission.

Supplier Relationships

We seek to build and maintain diversified and long-term strategic relationships with travel suppliers, GDS providers and other travel product intermediaries. We have entered into a long-term supply contract with the major GDS provider Amadeus. In addition, we have entered into a large number of agreements with travel suppliers and supplier intermediaries that are short-term contracts and provide our counterparties with a right to terminate on short notice or

without notice. Despite the increasing proportion of flight bookings sourced and fulfilled outside of the GDS (such as Direct Connects), we access the majority of our flight offering through these contractual relationships. In addition to these contracts, we enter into one-year incentive contracts for flight products with airlines based on different criteria such as volume targets, growth versus prior year and segment share achievements. In recent years, these incentive contracts have evolved from local contracts with each of our entities individually to global contracts covering the aggregate sales volumes of all of our legal entities. We also enter into other short-term contracts with airlines, where we benefit regularly from special negotiated rates. We currently have specially negotiated contracts with more than 70 airlines and our supply of flight mediation services is not dependent on any particular carrier or route. For our non-flight mediation services, we have contractual relationships with content aggregators and platforms, such as hotel bed banks and tour products distribution platforms and have entered into non-exclusive white label agreements with leading non-flight sourcing partners on which we are reliant for hotel room and car rental bookings.

Our relationship teams are focused on relationship management, supplier sponsored promotions and contract negotiation covering our retail, corporate and packaging businesses. An important component of the success of our business depends on our ability to maintain, expand and further diversify our relationships with such suppliers and partners.

GDS and other products aggregators

Global Distribution Systems, or GDSs, also referred to as computer reservation services, provide a centralized, comprehensive repository of travel products, which includes availability and pricing of seats on various airlines, as well as information relating to hotel accommodations and car rental companies. GDS providers act as intermediaries between travel suppliers and travel agencies, allowing customers through companies like us to book flights, rooms and other available travel products. Travel agencies can enter into exclusive or non-exclusive contracts with GDS operators, who in turn pay incentives to the online travel companies on a per booking basis using a variety of payment methods. GDS contracts are typically long-term and are structured using volume bands with incentives/penalties paid if targets are exceeded/not met. We use Amadeus as our GDS provider.

We entered into a 10-year non-exclusive GDS contract with Amadeus, which became effective on June 30, 2011, and secures a wide range of flight and non-flight product inventory in Europe. This contract has provided us with reliable access to travel products as Amadeus has signed full content agreements with the majority of the key airlines in terms of passenger numbers, meaning that most supply available on an airline's own website is available to us through Amadeus' GDS database. In 2014, the contract was extended for two additional years until 2022.

Direct Connect

We have developed internally sophisticated supply technology that allows us to offer a wider range of network and low-cost carrier flight product inventory and, where pursuant to certain Direct Connect formal agreements with an airline, at more attractive prices than what is available through GDSs, allowing us to charge higher service fees. Our supply technology includes "Direct Connect" technology, which allows us to distribute flights by connecting customers directly to either an airline's proprietary inventory platform that we can access under a formal agreement or facilitating access of customers to book via an airline's public access website, in each case, without the intermediation of a GDS. Such technology incorporates computerized analytic processes and reduces costs associated with such intermediation. This is accomplished by sharing XML and web service links of the supplier application programming interfaces ("APIs"), or via accessing directly a supplier's public website.

Certain travel suppliers, including certain low-cost airlines, are striving for exclusivity of their online supply and have taken steps to prevent online travel companies, including us, from accessing their public website and facilitating bookings of their products on our website.

White label sourcing partners

For sales of hotel and cars products on a stand-alone basis, we distribute the products of our white label sourcing partners. White label sourcing partnerships allow us to target and service end customers directly through our websites, thereby offering third-party products by distributing the partner's product under our websites. In return, the white label sourcing partner pays us a commission for distributing its product.

The majority of both our hotel offerings on a stand-alone basis and of our car rental offerings are sourced from our respective principal white label sourcing partners. In addition, for some of our brands and in some of the countries in which we are present, we have white label sourcing agreements for specific products, such as vacation packages and cruises.

Information Technology

General

We have proprietary and sophisticated technologies which we believe have high levels of reliability, security and scalability, and which have been designed to handle high transaction volumes across all our respective websites. We also believe that these technologies will allow us to sustain high growth and to expand rapidly to address new business opportunities.

Increasingly centralized technology platform

We operate increasingly centralized technology platforms with highly efficient processes, focused around the integration of search engine interaction, inventory sourcing, product customization, dynamic pricing, inventory management, booking, accounting/reporting, collection and payment. These advanced technology platforms allow us to efficiently offer a wide variety of proprietary services, including through supplier connectivity, Direct Connect technology, and dedicated hosting solutions for other travel suppliers and white label distribution partners. Our technology allows us to dynamically price air tickets, combine competitively priced services and combine fares. This allows us to create unique fare combinations and lower overall all-in prices to customers, which is important to attract more customers. Our technology enables customers to access and book our flight and non-flight mediation services offering through a variety of means, including through our websites and mobile applications with effective and easy-to-use interfaces. In addition, these platforms allow us to complete a high percentage of transactions with a low level of human intervention and a high level of automation, thereby reducing the average cost per transaction.

In recent years, we have been focused on developing and deploying our One Platform, which is our common booking and inventory platform for all our brands and geographies. We have completed the development of the One Platform for our flight and vacation products booking engine (with the exception of our Travellink brand). Travellink is expected to move to the One Platform by the end of the year ending March 31, 2017. The development of our One Platform conferred two principal benefits. Firstly, it improved product quality, as it gave each of our websites access to the entire eDreams ODIGEO inventory, including Direct Connect technology and net fares technology, offering customers an attractive product choice. Secondly, by centralizing our platforms, we freed up IT resources that can be used to focus on the development of new technological features and innovations, which can now be simultaneously deployed to all our customers, greatly enhancing the scalability and returns of our research and development investments. We believe these innovations are critical to drive lower prices, higher growth and customer engagement. Finally, it allowed to significantly simplify the development process and improve our productivity in an increasingly complex environment. For example, we now develop applications and deploy them across all brands and devices at the same time whereas before we had to replicate those across all of our websites and distribution channels. We continue to focus on the optimization and enhancement of our One Platform and other technology.

The implementation of a common organizational and reporting structure and the integration our IT, marketing and customer service systems is completed. The integration of our middle- and back-office function, such as accounting, operational systems and management information and financial control systems, is not yet completed, but we have made significant progress in this respect. We currently expect the development of the software to be finalized by the end of 2016, with the rollout of the integration to be completed in some legal entities in 2016 and early in 2017 for the remaining legal entities.

Security

We are committed to protecting the security of our customers' information. Our information security team is responsible for implementing and maintaining controls to prevent unauthorized users to access our respective systems or to protect us from denial of services and other cyber-attacks. These controls include the implementation of information security policies and procedures, security monitoring software, encryption policies, access policies, password policies, physical access limitations and detection and monitoring of fraud from internal staff. We also operate fraud detection systems which use transaction patterns and other data sources seeking to prevent fraudulent transactions in real time.

See "Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—Our processing, storage, use and disclosure of personal data could give rise to liabilities as a result of governmental and/or industry regulation, conflicting law requirements and differing views of personal privacy rights, and we are exposed to risks associated with online commerce security."

Intellectual Property

Our intellectual property rights include trademarks and domain names associated with the names eDreams, Opodo, GoVoyages, Travellink and Liligo, as well as other rights arising from agreements relating to our website content and technology. We regard our intellectual property as a factor contributing to our success. We rely on trademark law,

copyright law, trade secret protection, non-competition and confidentiality agreements with our employees and some of our partners to protect our intellectual property rights.

We require our employees to enter into agreements to keep confidential all information relating to our customers, methods, business and trade secrets during and after their employment with us. Our employees are required to acknowledge and recognize that all inventions, trade secrets, works of authorship, developments and other processes made by them during their employment are our property.

We have registered our different material domain names and have full legal rights over these domain names for the period for which such domain names are registered.

Employees

In the year ended March 31, 2016, we had an average of 1,658 employees (June 30, 2016: 1,614), compared to 1,561 employees as of March 31, 2015. We also outsource some of our customer service and sales functions as well as certain IT development functions.

A considerable number of our employees have been with us since the year 2000 and have a detailed and thorough understanding of our businesses, with additional capacity recruited as we achieved our various growth milestones. With 73% of our employees aged 40 years or less as of March 31, 2016, our team is young and dynamic. Substantially all of our employees have performance-based bonuses and targets. Many of our employees are engineers or mathematicians.

In addition, in certain cases, we contract with third parties for the provision of temporary employees from time to time for various functions.

Facilities

Our facilities consist mainly of our corporate offices located in Paris, Barcelona and London, which we lease. We also have offices in other countries, including Germany, Italy and Sweden.

Litigation and Disputes

From time to time, we may be subject to various legal proceedings, claims and disputes that are incidental to our ordinary course of business. We are currently party to various legal proceedings, including consumer complaints, contract disputes, claims by regulators, disputes regarding alleged infringement of antitrust, consumer protection or other regulations or of third-party intellectual property rights, and other claims and disputes. This section identifies all litigation matters which we believe are potentially material to our business, financial position or results of operations or which, in the event of an adverse outcome, could materially harm our reputation. For the potential consequences of an adverse outcome in relation to these proceedings and claims, see “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—We are, and may be in the future, involved in various legal proceedings, the outcomes of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.”

Consumer protection regulatory proceedings

U.K. investigations

In December 2015, the Civil Aviation Authority (“CAA”) contacted both eDreams and Opodo citing several points of concern and launched an inquiry. These concerns included the presentation of fares, the marketing activities of eDreams and certain points in their general terms and conditions. eDreams and Opodo are cooperating with the CAA in order to address all the issues raised by the them. In a recent meeting with the CAA held in May 2016, eDreams and Opodo reached agreement with the CAA pursuant to which a number new undertakings and modifications of certain practices of the OTAs relating the presentation of fares and certain on-line marketing activities will be implemented.

Portuguese regulator

The Portuguese regulator met with our customer services team and representatives in June 2015 to discuss concerns that (i) there are multiple claims from consumers who assert that eDreams does not attend phone calls or the agent attending is not capable to solve the consumer’s issue; (ii) there are claims from consumers that eDreams should provide them with clearer information about passengers’ rights; (iii) the auto promotional advertising located at the home page of the website is potentially misleading advertising; and (iv) the first page of the website does not display the full price, as well as that service fees are applied in a non-transparent manner. Discussions and cooperation with the authority were successful and the Portuguese regulator did not take further action against eDreams.

French Consumer Protection Authority (“DGCCRF”)

In June 2016, the DGCCRF sent a draft decision of administrative sanction against GoVoyages in relation to the presentation of airfares. This decision includes two potential fines of €15,000 each and a potential publication of the decision in two French newspapers and on the website of the DGCCRF. GoVoyages presented its defense in August 2016 and is awaiting a final reply from the French administration.

The DGCCRF has also opened an investigation against GoVoyages, relating to its operation of the www.opodo.fr website. GoVoyages operates only the package activity of www.opodo.fr and is cooperating with the French authorities to resolve this investigation. This resolution could lead to modifications of certain OTA practices relating to the presentation of fares.

In parallel, and within the context of a global investigation launched by French authorities regarding the travel market and involving all OTAs operating in the French market, Vacaciones eDreams and Opodo Limited separately received in August 2016, a request for information from the DGCCRF, in relation to the operation of www.edreams.fr and www.opodo.fr. Vacaciones eDreams and Opodo are cooperating with the DGCCRF. These investigations could lead to modifications of certain OTA practices, particularly in relation to the presentation of fares.

Spanish Catalan Consumers Authority

Vacaciones eDreams received a complaint in May 2015 from the *L’Agencia Catalana del Consum*, the Spanish Catalan Consumers Authority (the “SCCA”), in connection with concerns regarding (i) abusive clauses in terms and conditions; (ii) misleading information about location and characteristics of hotels; and (iii) pre-selection of optional supplements, e.g., travel insurances.

The SCCA opened an enforcement proceeding against Vacaciones eDreams and proposed to impose a fine of €12,000 for the abusive clauses, another fine of €20,000 for the misleading information and a last fine of €2,500 for the preselection of insurances. Vacaciones eDreams has challenged these proposals and it is awaiting a final resolution.

In January 2016, Vacaciones eDreams received a second and separate complaint from the SCCA, in connection with concerns regarding (i) omission of mandatory information in terms and conditions; (ii) abusive clauses in terms and conditions; (iii) pre-selection of optional supplements, e.g., travel insurances; and (iv) misleading practices relating to price display.

The SCCA opened an enforcement proceeding against Vacaciones eDreams and proposed to impose a fine of €1,200 for the omission of mandatory information, another fine of €12,000 for the abusive clauses, another fine of €2,500 for the preselection of insurances, and a last fine of €20,000 for the misleading practices. Vacaciones eDreams has challenged these resolutions and it is waiting for final resolution.

In June 2016, the SCCA ordered Vacaciones eDreams to stop the practice of pre-selecting optional supplements, e.g., travel insurances, in the website www.edreams.com, as suggested by consumers authorities from Belgium and Ireland. We are seeking to negotiate a deadline with the SCCA for the implementation of this change.

Spanish Andalusian Consumers Authority

Vacaciones eDreams received a complaint in June 2016 from the *Junta de Andalucía*, the Spanish Andalusian Consumers Authority (the “SACA”), in connection with concerns regarding (i) abusive clauses in terms and conditions; (ii) not offering a fax number and email account to consumers for claims; and (iii) misleading practices relating to price display.

The SACA opened an enforcement proceeding against Vacaciones eDreams and proposed to impose a fine of €5,000 for the abusive clauses, another fine of €500 for not offering a fax number and email account to consumers for claims, and a last fine of €2,500 for misleading practices. Vacaciones eDreams has challenged these proposals and it is waiting for final resolution.

Spanish Balearian Consumers Authority

Vacaciones eDreams received a complaint in July 2016 from the *Govern de les Illes Balears*, the Spanish Balearian Consumers Authority (the “SBCA”), in connection with concerns regarding the omission of relevant information during the booking process, e.g., information about the existence of credit card fees that can be added to the price.

The SBCA opened an enforcement proceeding against Vacaciones eDreams and proposed to impose a fine of €8,750 for the misleading practices. Vacaciones eDreams expects to challenge these proposals.

Spanish Data Protection Agency

The Spanish Data Protection Agency contacted us in May 2015 to investigate nine separate breaches where individual customers of Vacaciones eDreams had opted out from marketing, but still received marketing information. This was due to a technical problem with our customer systems, which did not recognize certain customers and rejected the ability to opt out. This has now been corrected. The Spanish Data Protection Agency initially classified these as serious infringements, which could incur fines in an amount ranging between €30,000 and €150,000 each. We considered this to be an unexpected decision as any fine should be proportional to the damage caused by the breach and in this case the damage was limited to one marketing email a week. We challenged the resolutions of the Spanish Data Protection Agency, which finally reduced the fines to an amount ranging between €15,000 and €30,000 each (€175,000 in total), because we immediately resolved the technical issue and quickly implemented prevention measures to avoid a similar case in the future. We paid all administrative fines in time, and hence the Spanish Data Protection Agency did not take further actions against us.

Australian Competition and Consumer Authority

In October 2015, Vacaciones eDreams gave a court enforceable undertaking to the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (“ACCC”) in relation to alleged “drip pricing” activity (advertising headline prices at the beginning of online purchasing processes with additional fees and charges being incrementally disclosed). Further to this undertaking, the ACCC requested in April 2016 that Vacaciones eDreams provide information about certain practices that could potentially be in breach of Australian Consumer laws. In particular, the ACCC raised concerns about the display of certain prices applicable when payment is made with a promoted credit card, where the option to pay with such a promoted credit card was not available further on in the booking process. Vacaciones eDreams informed and provided the ACCC with evidence that this happens occasionally due to technical circumstances. The discussion was successful and the ACCC did not take further action against eDreams.

German Consumers Associations

The Federation of German Consumer Organizations (“VZBV”) has filed in 2015 three separate claims in Germany against Opodo, GoVoyages and Vacaciones eDreams challenging the model for the display of prices operated in Germany. Separately in 2015, the Wettbewerbszentrale (a German organization opposed to unfair trade) filed similar claims against Opodo. In the event of losing these claims, Opodo, GoVoyages and Vacaciones eDreams would have to reimburse litigation costs and change their model for the display of prices in order to risk administrative fine proceedings. VZBV would also have the right to seek disgorgement of profits that resulted from the challenged behavior.

Austrian Consumers Association

The *Bundesarbeitskammer* (an Austrian consumer organization) in Austria filed a claim in April 2016 against Opodo Ltd before the Court in Vienna, challenging the model for the display of prices and credit card fees used by Opodo in the Austrian market. This action could result in amendments to our model for the display of prices in Austria and reimbursement of legal and court costs.

Commercial and intellectual property disputes

Ryanair litigation

Ryanair has filed two separate claims in Germany against GoVoyages and Vacaciones eDreams in the year ended March 31, 2016, contesting the model for the display of prices used in Germany. In the event of losing these claims, GoVoyages and eDreams would have to reimburse litigation costs and also pay damages to Ryanair, though these damages are expected to be nominal. As this is a claim to cease and desist from certain activities however, GoVoyages and eDreams would have to amend its model for the display of prices in order to avoid the risk of administrative fine proceedings.

Ryanair also launched an action in Ireland before the Commercial High Court in December 2015, alleging trademark counterfeiting and passing off practices. This action is directed against Vacaciones eDreams on the one hand, and Google Ireland and Google Inc., on the other hand, and relates to specific online promotional campaigns conducted by Vacaciones eDreams between September 2015 and December 2015 via the Google AdWords Service.

Disputes Related to Tax

Insurance premium tax

There is a possible risk of reassessment of insurance premium tax in certain jurisdictions where we render mediation services to our customers regarding the supply of travel insurance by insurers. This risk relates to the potential that local tax authorities determine that part of the remuneration received by us for the mediation of the travel insurance to our customers in certain countries should be considered a basis for the levy of insurance premium tax. We have estimated the reassessment tax risk to be €2.1 million. We believe that we have sufficient grounds to successfully defend our position in case of a reassessment by local tax authorities. As this is a contingent risk, we have not recognized a liability in our balance sheet in this respect.

Dispute with U.K. tax authorities

U.K. tax authorities have assessed €0.4 million in taxes against the Opodo in relation to a dispute on the qualification, for U.K. VAT purposes, of a contractual relationship between Opodo and a U.K. bed bank. Opodo disputes the U.K. tax authorities' view that Opodo should have paid U.K. VAT on the commissions it received under this contract relating to hotel accommodation located outside the U.K. Opodo has appealed this assessment before the U.K. First Tribunal, where proceedings are currently pending, and takes the view that there is a sufficient legal basis to successfully defend its position. As this is a contingent risk, we have not recognized liability in our balance sheet in this respect.

Contingency with German tax authorities

Our U.K. entity has changed the VAT treatment of our mediation services to German customers, following the change in the VAT rules relating to the supply of so-called "electronic services" and the interpretation of the concept of "electronic services" with effect from January 1, 2015. Our U.K. entity has informed the German tax authorities about this change, and we believe that a contingency no longer exists given that the German tax authorities have expressly accepted the previous VAT treatment in the past and that the new VAT treatment corresponds to the German tax authorities' own interpretation of the concept of "electronic services."

License Fees

There is a possible risk of reassessment by tax authorities in respect of license fees charged between our different entities for the use of certain self-developed software. Tax authorities may take the view that there was an undercharge of license fees to the users. This risk is estimated to amount to maximum €2.4 million. We believe that we have sufficient arguments to defend our position in case of an assessment by tax authorities. As this is a contingent risk, we have not recognized liability in our balance sheet in this respect.

REGULATION

We operate in a highly regulated industry. Our operations are subject to various laws and regulations, including those regarding IATA accreditation and consumer protection aspects such as price display, sales of packages, e-commerce and data protection. As we seek to continue to expand our operations into new geographies, we will encounter legal, regulatory or tax requirements with which we are currently not familiar. Likewise, such regulations can be amended or interpreted in a manner that is unfavorable to us and our business. Compliance with such requirements, which could conflict between jurisdictions, would result in a greater regulatory compliance burden for our businesses, and as a result could increase our costs of compliance, or could otherwise be detrimental to our business.

To our knowledge, in addition to the discussion below and the risks included in the section “Risk Factors” of this Offering Memorandum, there are currently no significant factors, including unusual or infrequent events or new developments, relating to governmental, economic, fiscal, monetary or political policies or other factors that might materially affect, or materially affects, directly or indirectly, the Issuer’s operations. See, in particular, “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—Our businesses are highly regulated and a failure to comply with current laws, rules and regulations or changes to such laws, rules and regulations and other legal uncertainties, may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations,” “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—Our business and financial performance could be negatively impacted by adverse tax events” and “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—Our processing, storage, use and disclosure of personal data could give rise to liabilities as a result of governmental and/or industry regulation, conflicting law requirements and differing views of personal privacy rights, and we are exposed to risks associated with online commerce security.”

IATA Regulation

IATA is the global trade organization of the air transport industry representing 265 airlines, covering 83% of total air traffic as of May 31, 2016. IATA regulations are applicable to our flight booking business and apply at two levels:

- in order to act as intermediaries and sell tickets for and on behalf of the IATA airline members, we need to receive IATA accreditation; and
- our flight booking operations are required to comply with the IATA Passenger Sales Agency Rules and the terms of the Passenger Sales Agency Agreement, which each of our IATA-accredited entities has entered into with IATA.

IATA accreditation is obtained upon completion of an application process and the examination by IATA of the relevant applicant in order to determine whether it has the necessary qualifications (mainly, qualified staff) and financial standing to become and maintain status as an “accredited” intermediary, among others.

Continued reporting obligations aim to assess the creditworthiness of the agent, its ability to regularly pay the air sales completed on credit and the communication of annual audited financial statements. In the event of a change of control, and for the purpose of assessing the solvency of the new owners, prior notification is required of the changes affecting the IATA-accredited intermediary (including changes affecting the legal status, name or location of the intermediary). Some changes, including the acquisition of an IATA-accredited intermediary by a person who is not an IATA-accredited intermediary or certain changes in the legal nature of the IATA-accredited intermediary, may require the entering into of a new Passenger Sales Agency Agreement. IATA-accredited intermediaries may also be subject to reviews initiated by IATA administrators, namely if the IATA administrator in charge considers it likely that the IATA-accredited intermediary no longer fulfills the requirements to qualify for accreditation or fails to meet certain financial requirements.

In addition, when operating under the agent model, IATA may require us to post guarantees in order to minimize credit risk on behalf of airlines. Parameters adopted by IATA to assess intermediaries’ creditworthiness may vary from one jurisdiction to another and based on its annual review of the audited financial statements of our operating companies, IATA may modify the guarantee requirements applicable to us, which they require of us in certain jurisdictions. The requirements regarding the agent’s creditworthiness, the eligibility requirements for being granted unlimited credit from IATA without posting any financial guarantee and the frequency of settlement (remittance) are collectively known as the “Financial Criteria.” The applicable Financial Criteria vary from country to country and are negotiated among representatives of the airlines and of the travel agents in the respective national Agency Programme Joint Council (the “APJC”), which meets on a yearly basis. While the Financial Criteria have not changed for several years in certain countries, such as Germany and France, they have recently changed in certain other countries, such as Portugal, Italy and Spain. IATA reviews the adherence to the Financial Criteria by travel agents on a yearly or half-yearly basis, and to the extent the Financial Criteria are found not to be met, may require an amendment of the guarantees posted or additional guarantees to be posted.

The following table sets forth the IATA guarantees provided by eDreams ODIGEO Group companies in effect as of March 31, 2016.

Country	Guaranteed company	(in € million)
Germany	Opodo Limited	22.2
Austria	Opodo Limited	0.3
Poland	Travellink AB	0.7
Finland	Travellink AB	1.6
Italy	Opodo Italia Srl	2.1
Portugal	Vacaciones eDreams, S.L.	0.1
Germany	Vacaciones eDreams, S.L.	2.6
Italy	Vacaciones eDreams, S.L.	6.3
United Kingdom	Vacaciones eDreams, S.L.	0.2
Spain	Vacaciones eDreams, S.L.	6.1
Australia	Geo Travel Pacific Pty Ltd	0.3
Total IATA Guarantees		42.4

IATA also regulates the frequency on which settlement (remittance) is due by accredited intermediaries. IATA regulations currently provide that frequency of payment may vary from one jurisdiction to another, but that payment shall occur at least once a month. To amend the frequency of remittance in a given country, airlines and travel agents in the respective national APJC are required to negotiate and agree on a new frequency and to submit such agreement to the Passenger Agency Conference for approval. However, IATA's proposed changes to the remittance cycle, which are still under discussion, are not expected to be favorable for intermediaries.

European Union Regulations

Our operations are principally in Europe, where we have to comply with a number of European Union regulations and national implementing legislation that is applicable to our business. Compliance with such regulations, as implemented in the relevant jurisdictions, is critical to our business. Certain of these regulations that we believe most directly apply to our business are set forth below. Other regulations, which may be similar to the ones described below, or may differ, apply to our operations outside the European Union.

Package Travel Directive

Our package travel sales operations are specifically governed by the EU Package Travel Directive 90/314/EEC on package travel, package holidays and package tours (the "Package Travel Directive"). The scope of the Package Travel Directive is limited to the non-occasional sale of package tours by an "organizer" (person who organizes packages and sells or offers them for sale, whether directly or through a retailer) or a "retailer" (person who sells or offers for sale packages put together by an organizer) to a consumer, to the exclusion of individually organized tours or to the delivery of single travel services, such as a scheduled flight or hotel accommodation.

For the purposes of the Package Travel Directive, "package" means a combination pre-arranged by an organizer or a combination of elements tailored by the travel agent at the request of the consumer including at least two of the following elements: transportation, accommodation or other tourist services not ancillary to transportation or accommodation accounting for a significant part of the package. Additionally, in order to be covered under the "package" definition, such combinations are required to be sold or offered for sale at an inclusive price and the services must cover a period of more than 24 hours or include overnight accommodation. The EU Member States were allowed to implement a more extensive regime (which was for example done in Germany) and, accordingly, the transposition of the Package Travel Directive may differ in the various EU Member States.

Insofar as we act as organizers or retailers, our activities are impacted by the Package Travel Directive and implementing national legislations, primarily with respect to (i) minimum standards concerning the information to be provided to consumers, (ii) formal requirements for package travel contracts, including mandatory rules concerning cancellation, modification and the civil liability of package tour organizers or retailers, and (iii) providing effective protection to consumers in the event of the package tour organizer's insolvency, namely repayment of the price and repatriation of consumers. Under the Package Travel Directive, Member States were allowed to choose between mandatory joint liability of the organizer and the retailer or to split liabilities in consideration of organizers and retailer's traditional roles and responsibilities; therefore, we may be subject to different standards of liability depending on the jurisdictions in which we operate. For instance, we are subject to mandatory joint liability in France and Spain, whereas liability is split between organizers and retailers in the United Kingdom and Italy.

On July 9, 2013, the European Commission proposed a reform of the Package Travel Directive (the "Proposal") to bring it up to date with developments in the travel market, such as consumers' increased preference for Dynamic

Packages, where they create their own customized travel arrangements with the assistance of different online or offline operators instead of opting for pre-arranged products. The objective of the Proposal is, among others, to extend the current protection for traditional pre-arranged packages to a new combination of travel services. On November 25, 2015, the new Package Travel Directive was adopted and entered into force on December 31, 2015. Member States have to transpose the directive by January 1, 2018, and it will be applicable as of July 1, 2018. The directive is expected to create a level playing field among the different Member States, as it limits national particularities. The rules will extend consumer protection of the 1990 EU Package Travel Directive to cover not only traditional package holidays, but also give more protection to consumers who book other forms of combined travel, such as Dynamic Packages. The directive covers situations where services are advertised as a package or where they are offered at a total or inclusive price. The new Directive broadens the concept of “package” and now will apply to three different sorts of travel combinations: (i) pre-arranged packages—ready-made holidays from a tour operator comprising at least two elements: transport, accommodation or other services, e.g., car rental; (ii) customized packages—selection of components by the traveler and bought from a single business online or offline; (iii) linked travel arrangements—if the consumer, after having booked one travel service on one website, is invited to book another service through a targeted link or similar, provided that the second booking is made within 24 hours. Once transposed into national law, the new Package Travel Directive is expected to impose stricter obligations, particularly regarding tour operators.

E-Commerce Directive

The online nature of our business requires us to comply with European Union regulations and implementing national legislation governing electronic commerce, primarily relating to (i) pre-contractual information to be provided to consumers on our activities, (ii) the regulation of commercial communications we send to consumers, (iii) formal rules for entering into electronic contracts such as post-contractual confirmation duties, (iv) the use of cookies on websites and (v) the liability of intermediary service providers. Specifically, our business is subject to the EU Directive 2000/31/EC on e-commerce (the “E-Commerce Directive”), which establishes rules on transparency and information requirements for online service providers, commercial communications, electronic contracts and limitations of liability of intermediary service providers.

Consumer Rights Directive

To the extent that it addresses consumers of any EU Member State, our business is subject to European Union regulations and implementing national legislation relating to consumer rights. In particular, our business is subject to the EU Directive 2011/83/EU on consumer rights (the “Consumer Rights Directive”), notably to its provisions relating to so-called distance and off-premises contracts. EU Member State were required to transpose the Consumer Rights Directive into national law by December 13, 2013, and its rules govern contracts entered into after June 13, 2014. The Consumer Rights Directive has an impact on the amount of credit card fees that can be levied. In some countries, such as France, additional credit card fees are not allowed at all. In other countries, such as Germany or the U.K., we may only charge the actual costs that are agreed by the trader and the bank for the use of the respective credit card. We revised the amount of credit card fees that we charge, to be in accordance with the Consumer Rights Directive. However, due to the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2015/751 on interchange fees for card-based payment transactions on December 9, 2015, it is stipulated that payment service providers shall not offer or request a per transaction interchange fee of more than 0.3% of the value of the transaction for any credit card transaction. As a result, our actual costs cannot be higher. Apart from that, some countries require the availability to the consumer of a customary and reasonable payment method free of charge. Similar restrictions on credit card fees are incorporated in the new EU Directive on payment services 2013/0264 (COD) that has to be transposed by the Member States by January 13, 2018.

EC Regulations Governing Airline Industry Services

Our business is affected by various EC regulations governing services in the airline industry. These regulations include:

EC Regulation No. 261/2004

EC Regulation No. 261/2004 establishes common rules on compensation and assistance to passengers in the event of denied boarding and of cancellation or long delay of flights (more than three hours may qualify). While this regulation is primarily addressed to airline carriers, as intermediaries or agents we are required to comply with the obligations set forth in the regulation on the airline carrier’s behalf. Failing to do so could result in the airline carrier having a compensation claim against us. A proposal for a revised regulation was published on March 13, 2013 and has been submitted to the European Parliament. The implementation of such proposal could lead to the expansion of the rights of passengers and, accordingly, this may affect our internal policies. However, the proposal is still under discussion and we do not currently know the date for the implementation of a revised Regulation No. 61/2004.

EC Regulation No. 1008/2008 on common rules for the operation of air services governs certain price display information. While primarily addressed to airline carriers, this regulation also requires us to comply with the rules set forth therein. For European and certain non-European airline carriers, it codifies the pricing freedom principle and sets forth certain information obligations vis-à-vis customers.

Customer Privacy and Data Protection Regulations

We are subject to increasing regulation relating to customer privacy and data protection. The applicable data protection regulations generally limit the use of data that we collect about customers, including the purposes for which the data may be used and the circumstances in which we may communicate with them or disclose their personal data to third parties. In addition, we are generally required to adopt certain measures in accordance with applicable laws to protect customer data while it is in our possession.

The new Regulation (EU) 2016/679 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data was published in April 2016. The General Data Protection Regulation (the “GDPR”) enters into force in 2018, after a two-year implementation period. It replaces EU Directive 95/46/EC, which has been repealed. The GDPR regulates the use of personal data and the free movement of such data across a wide range of sectors. The GDPR includes: (i) higher fines, based on global turnover, for firms failing to comply with the new regulation, (ii) requirements to appoint a data protection officer if the institution processes significant amounts of sensitive or personal data, (iii) direct obligations on data processors in defined circumstances, (iv) data protection “by design” (data protection safeguards to be built into firms’ products and services from the earliest stages of development). However, under the GDPR individual Member States may maintain or introduce further conditions, including limitations, relating to certain issues, such as the processing of genetic or health data.

Insurance Mediation Directive

The current EU Directive 2002/92/EC on insurance mediation regulates the selling practices of all insurance products, but travel insurance is exempted. The new directive that has to be transposed into national law within the next two years generally preserved the exemption of travel insurance provided that the amount is below €600 million annually and below €200 million quarterly.

Unfair Commercial Practices Directive

EU Directive 2005/29/EC on Unfair Commercial Practices (the “Unfair Commercial Practices Directive”) is a horizontal Directive, which applies to all business-to-consumer transactions. This Directive aims at facilitating cross-border trade by creating a single set of rules in the field of unfair commercial practices. Firstly, the European Commission will seek to ensure full conformity of national laws with the Unfair Commercial Practices Directive by closely monitoring the correct transposition and application of this Directive in all EU member state. Secondly, it will enhance enforcement and administrative cooperation between EU member state. The European Commission will focus its efforts on five key sectors, which include travel and transport, digital and on-line markets, environmental claims, financial services and immovable properties.

National-Level Regulation

The laws of certain jurisdictions set forth additional license or other requirements for the operation of our travel agency business. These requirements vary from one jurisdiction to another and compliance costs associated therewith can be significant. For instance, French law requires our travel agencies to be listed in a specific registry and Italian law provides for local permit requirements. Furthermore, we are subject to French regulations requiring all travel products and services retailers to take out a specific insurance policy covering any damages in connection with the carrying out of our activities. We are also subject to the U.K. Civil Aviation (Air Travel Organizers’ Licensing (“ATOL”)) Regulations (the “ATOL Regulations”), administered by the U.K. Civil Aviation Authority that have introduced a protection scheme for holiday packages. According to the ATOL Regulations, most United Kingdom tour operators selling air travel are required to hold an ATOL license. Pursuant to an amendment to the ATOL Regulations made in 2012, the scope of the ATOL Regulations has been extended to “flight-plus” arrangements. This only applies to our sales by Opodo.

MANAGEMENT

Board of Directors

General

The eDreams ODIGEO Board of Directors (*conseil d'administration*) is responsible for the management, administration and representation of eDreams ODIGEO in all matters concerning the business of eDreams ODIGEO and the eDreams ODIGEO Group, including but not limited to the review, establishment and oversight of our strategic objectives, and supervises our operations, approves certain major transactions and oversees our systems of internal controls and governance. The Board of Directors is also entrusted with convening shareholders' meetings and operates subject to the provisions of the articles of incorporation of eDreams ODIGEO, as amended from time to time (the "Articles of Incorporation"), rules of procedure of the Board of Directors and the powers granted by shareholders' resolutions.

Board size and composition

The Articles of Incorporation provide for a Board of Directors consisting of a minimum of five (5) and a maximum of fifteen (15) directors (*administrateurs*; each, a "Director" and together the "Directors"). The Board of Directors comprises nine (9) Directors as of June 30, 2016.

Term, appointment and removal of Directors

The Directors are elected by the shareholders to serve for a term of three financial years and may be re-elected to serve for an unlimited number of terms, except for Independent Directors (as defined below), who may only serve in such capacity for a maximum aggregate period of 12 years. If a Director does not serve out his or her term, the Board of Directors may fill the vacancy by appointing a replacement Director to serve until the next general shareholders' meeting. A Director may resign or be removed from office by the shareholders at a general shareholders' meeting. A Director may be removed from office *ad nutum*, with or without cause, by the shareholders at a general shareholders' meeting by vote of a majority of the votes cast, irrespective of the number of Shares represented at the meeting.

Board meetings

The Board of Directors convenes at least six times per year, with one of such meetings being held within six months of the end of our financial year. The Articles of Incorporation provide that half of the members of the Board of Directors (represented in person or by proxy by another member of the Board of Directors) constitutes a quorum. Except as otherwise provided by law or specified in the Articles of Incorporation, resolutions of the Board of Directors are adopted by a simple majority of the Directors present or represented at a Board meeting.

Delegation of powers of the Board of Directors

In accordance with Luxembourg law, the day-to-day management of the business of eDreams ODIGEO and the power to represent eDreams ODIGEO with respect thereto may be delegated to one or more Directors, officers, managers or other agents as an *administrateur délégué* (if such delegation is made to a Director) or as a *délégué à la gestion journalière* ("daily manager"), acting alone or jointly. The appointment and removal, powers, duties and remuneration of such delegates are determined by the Board of Directors.

The principal delegate of the Board of Directors is the Chief Executive Officer who is the *administrateur délégué*. Pursuant to the Shareholders' Agreement, the parties have agreed to vote in favor of delegating certain powers of the Board of Directors relating, *inter alia*, to certain intra-group matters, certain acquisition, disposal, partnership, joint venture, financing and other activities, and employment and remuneration matters to the Chief Executive Officer. The Board of Directors has the right to rescind or amend the powers delegated to the Chief Executive Officer.

Directors

The eDreams ODIGEO Board of Directors comprised nine (9) Directors as of June 30, 2016. The following table sets forth the name, date of first appointment, age (as of June 30, 2016), title, date of expiration of appointment and affiliation of each current member of the Board of Directors:

Name	Date of first appointment	Age	Title	Date of expiration of appointment	Affiliation
Philip C. Wolf.....	March 18, 2014	58	Chairman	July 19, 2017	Independent
Robert A. Gray.....	March 18, 2014	58	Vice Chairman	July 19, 2017	Independent

Amanda Wills	July 22, 2015	53	Director	July 22, 2018	Independent
Dana Philip Dunne.....	January 26, 2015	52	Director	July 22, 2018	Executive
David Elízaga.....	July 22, 2015	43	Director	July 22, 2018	Executive
Philippe Poletti.....	March 18, 2014	49	Director	July 19, 2017	Ardian Funds
Lise Fauconnier	March 18, 2014	49	Director	July 19, 2017	Ardian Funds
Benoit Vauchy	March 18, 2014	39	Director	July 19, 2017	Permira Funds
Carlos Mallo	March 18, 2014	47	Director	July 19, 2017	Permira Funds

Three Directors, Robert A. Gray, Amanda Wills and Philip C. Wolf, qualify as independent directors pursuant to Spanish Order ECC/461/2013, dated March 20, 2013 (“Independent Directors”). The Independent Directors are experienced professionals who are neither employees nor shareholders of eDreams ODIGEO. One-third of the Board of Directors needs to qualify as Independent Directors under the Spanish Order.

Each of the Directors can be contacted at the registered office of the Issuer, 1, boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Changes in the Board of Directors in 2015 and 2016

Mr. Dana Philip Dunne was appointed as CEO and Executive Director on a provisional basis by the Board of Directors and Remuneration Committee on January 23, 2015. His appointment was ratified by the shareholders of the Issuer on the Shareholders’ General Meeting that was held on July 22, 2015.

Mr. David Elizaga was appointed as Executive Director on a provisional basis by the Board of Directors and Remuneration Committee on July 22, 2015. His appointment was ratified by the shareholders of the Issuer in the Shareholders’ General Meeting held on July 20, 2016.

Ms. Amanda Wills was appointed as Independent Director on a provisional basis by the Board of Directors and Remuneration Committee on July 22, 2015. Her appointment was ratified by the shareholders of the Issuer in the Shareholders’ General Meeting held on July 20, 2016.

Mauricio Prieto, an Executive Director since March 18, 2014, resigned from the Board of Directors effective June 22, 2015.

Biographical Information

Biographical information for each of the current members of the Board of Directors is presented below:

Philip C. Wolf

Mr. Wolf is the retired Chairman of PhoCusWright Inc., an independent travel, tourism and hospitality research firm specializing in the impact of technology and innovation on the world’s third largest industry, which he founded in 1994. Mr. Wolf is also the architect of the PhoCusWright Conference, which is largely attended by members of the industry every year. Prior to founding PhoCusWright, Mr. Wolf was president and chief executive officer of a venture funded software developer and travel booking engine pioneer. He is a magna cum laude graduate of Duke University and holds an MBA from Vanderbilt University. In addition to eDreams ODIGEO, he serves as board director for companies on four continents:

- India: MakeMyTrip (NASDAQ: MMYT)
- Canada: Busbud
- Russia: Travel.ru
- U.S.: Hopper
- Germany: TrustYou and Blacklane

Mr. Wolf was appointed as Independent Director for a period of three years by the Shareholders Meeting held on April 8, 2014.

Robert A. Gray

Mr. Gray is Chief Executive Officer of PR Newswire, a company that provides innovative communications and marketing services enabling organizations to connect and engage with their target audiences worldwide. Mr. Gray oversees PR Newswire's business operations worldwide. Mr. Gray joined PR Newswire in August 2015 from UBM plc, where he was Executive Director and CFO. Before joining UBM's Board in 2009, he was CFO of Codere S.A. He previously served in a number of investment banking roles with J.P. Morgan & Co. and Deutsche Bank. Mr. Gray is a graduate of Dartmouth College (BA) and Harvard Business School (MBA).

Mr. Gray was appointed as Independent Director for a period of three years by the Shareholders Meeting held on April 8, 2014.

Amanda Wills

Ms. Wills started her tourism career at Airtours PLC, where she became the first woman appointed to the Board of the United Kingdom Leisure group and subsequently spent over 13 years as Managing Director of the Virgin Holidays Group after joining in September 2001. Her guidance led to an introduction of industry firsts in both products and services with an acquisition led strategy that penetrated new markets both in the U.K. and U.S.

Ms. Wills was recognized and honored in the U.K. for her commitment to charity work and was awarded as Commander of the Order of the British Empire (CBE) by the Queen in 2014.

Ms. Wills is also a director of:

- Urbanologie Global Limited, a U.K. travel lifestyle website
- talkholiday Limited, a U.K. social media travel site

Ms. Wills was appointed as Independent Director on a provisional basis by the Board of Directors and Remuneration Committee on the July 22, 2015, her appointment was ratified by the shareholders of the Issuer in the Shareholders' General Meeting held on July 20, 2016.

Dana Philip Dunne

Mr. Dunne is the Chief Executive Officer at eDreams ODIGEO.

Previously, Mr. Dunne served as Chief Commercial Officer of EasyJet Plc, being responsible for sales (the significant majority of which were online), marketing, yield management, the contact centers, and the customer proposition. Prior to this, Mr. Dunne was the Chief Executive Officer and Head of AOL Europe S.à r.l., a Division of AOL LLC. He has a proven track record at high profile, international telecoms and media companies, including Belgacom and US West, two of the most successful telecommunications companies in Europe and the U.S., respectively.

Mr. Dunne has an MBA from Wharton Business School and a BA in economics from Wesleyan University. He has dual citizenship (American and British).

As of June 30, 2016, Mr. Dunne held 234,652 eDreams ODIGEO shares.

Mr. Dunne was appointed as Executive Director by the Shareholders Meeting held on July 22, 2015.

David Elízaga

Mr. Elizaga is the Chief Financial Officer of eDreams ODIGEO.

Prior to joining eDreams ODIGEO, Mr. Elizaga was Chief Financial Officer of Codere SA, and prior to that occupied various positions at Codere S.A., Monitor Group and Lehman Brothers. Mr. Elizaga holds degrees in Business and Law from Universidad Pontificia de Comillas—ICADE.

As of June 30, 2016, Mr. Elizaga held 206,596 eDreams ODIGEO shares.

Mr. Elizaga was appointed as Executive Director on a provisional basis by the Board of Directors and Remuneration Committee on the July 22, 2015, his appointment was ratified by the shareholders of the Issuer in the Shareholders' General Meeting held on July 20, 2016.

Philippe Poletti

Mr. Poletti joined Ardian in 1999 and is currently the Managing Director of Ardian France in charge of the European Mid Cap Buyout for France, Germany, U.K., Spain and Italy. He has worked as the leading Managing Director on a number of projects, including Icare, Spotless, Photonis, Vulcanic, Titanite, Larivière, Cornhill France, Novacap, SIACI Saint Honoré and Anios. Prior to joining Ardian, he was the Head of Mergers, Acquisitions and Divestments at DMC, a textile group, between 1997 and 1999. Prior to his role at DMC, he was with the Desnoyers Group (a copper tube manufacturer) in a number of roles and was a consultant at Solving International in Paris and Milan. He is also member of the board of Ardian France.

Mr. Poletti was appointed as Propriety Director (affiliated with the Ardian Funds) for a period of three years by the Shareholders Meeting held on March 18, 2014.

Lise Fauconnier

Ms. Fauconnier joined Ardian in 1998. Before joining Ardian, she worked as an Investment Manager at Euris. As a Managing Director at Ardian, she notably led investments in Newrest, ODIGEO and Camaieu. She is also a board member of Linedata, a company listed on Euronext. She began her career at Clinvest as a project manager in the mergers, acquisitions and restructuring department.

Ms. Fauconnier was appointed as Propriety Director (affiliated with the Ardian Funds) for a period of three years by the Shareholders Meeting held on March 18, 2014.

Benoit Vauchy

Mr. Vauchy joined the eDreams ODIGEO Group in 2011 as Non-Executive Director of Opodo and also previously served as the Chairman of the eDreams ODIGEO Group's Audit Committee. He is currently a Partner and the Head of the Paris Office at Permira. He currently serves on the board of Permira Holding Limited as well as Vacalians Holding and previously served on the board and was the Chairman of the Audit Committee at NDS Group Ltd. Prior to joining Permira in 2006, he spent most of his career in leveraged finance including at J.P. Morgan in London.

Mr. Vauchy was appointed as Propriety Director (affiliated with the Permira funds) for a period of three years by the Shareholders Meeting held on March 18, 2014.

Carlos Mallo

Mr. Mallo joined the eDreams ODIGEO Group in 2011 as a Non-Executive Director of Opodo. He is currently the Head of the Permira Madrid Office. In addition to eDreams ODIGEO, he also serves on the boards of other Permira investments, including Telepizza and Cortefiel. Prior to joining Permira in 2003, he worked for 3i Group in the United Kingdom and Spain, where he was the Head of the Barcelona Office in his last role.

Mr. Mallo was appointed as Propriety Director (affiliated with the Permira funds) for a period of three years by the Shareholders Meeting held on March 18, 2014.

Board Committees

The Board of Directors has established an Audit Committee and a Remuneration and Nomination Committee and has delegated a number of important responsibilities of the Board of Directors to such committees, subject to matters reserved to the Board of Directors.

The following is an overview of the committees of the Board of Directors.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee consists of at least three Directors, each of which must be a non-executive Director. The Chairman of the Audit Committee must be an Independent Director. The members of the Audit Committee, including the Chairman, are elected by the Board of Directors for a term of three years, subject to renewal.

The Audit Committee consists of Robert Gray (Chairman of the committee and Independent Director), Philip Wolf (Independent Director) and Benoit Vauchy (Director nominated by the Permira Funds). The Articles of Incorporation and rules of procedure of the Board of Directors provide that so long as the Ardian Funds or the Permira Funds directly or indirectly hold 7.5% or more of the issued and outstanding Shares of eDreams ODIGEO, a nominated Director of either the Ardian Funds or the Permira Funds will be a member of the Audit Committee.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee consists of at least three Directors, each of which must be a non-executive Director and the majority of which must be Independent Directors. The members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee are elected by the Board of Directors, and such elected members elect one of the Independent Directors who is a member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee to serve as its Chairman. The members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee are elected for a term of three years, subject to renewal.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee consists of Philip C. Wolf (Chairman and Independent Director), Amanda Wills (Independent Director) and Lise Fauconnier (Director nominated by the Ardian Funds). The Articles of Incorporation and rules of procedure of the Board of Directors provide that so long as the Ardian Funds or the Permira Funds directly or indirectly hold 7.5% or more of the issued and outstanding Shares of eDreams ODIGEO, a nominated Director of either the Ardian Funds or the Permira Funds will be a member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

Senior Management

eDreams ODIGEO is managed on a day-to-day basis by its Senior Management, which includes the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Operating and Chief Technology Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Marketing Officer, the Chief Revenue Officer, the Chief Customer Services Officer, the Chief People Officer, the General Counsel, certain senior Group directors and the various Country Directors (collectively, the “Senior Management”). Senior Management comprises the persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the eDreams ODIGEO Group and its companies, directly or indirectly.

The following table sets forth the name, age (as of June 30, 2016) and title of each member of the current Senior Management:

Name	Age	Title
Dana Philip Dunne ⁽¹⁾	52	Chief Executive Officer
David Elízaga ⁽¹⁾	43	Chief Financial Officer
Gerrit Goedkoop	47	Chief Operating Officer and Chief Customer Service Officer
Carsten Bernhard	42	Chief Technology Officer
Jérôme Laurent	40	Chief Marketing Officer
Sophie Bernard	32	Chief Pricing, Business Intelligence and Vacation Products Officer
Blandine Kouyaté	44	Chief People Officer
Marcos Guerrero	41	Chief Retail and Product Officer
Pablo Caspers	47	Chief Air Support Officer
Andreas Adrian	34	Markets Director
Mario Gavira	43	Head of Metasearch Revenue
Javier Bellido	55	Country Director of Spain, Head of Corporate Travel
Quentin Bacholle	35	Country Director of France
Olaf Rose	44	Country Director of Germany and U.K.
Peter Carlsson	59	Country Director of the Nordics
Guillaume Teissonnière	43	General Counsel

(1) Executive Director.

Biographical Information

Biographical information for each of the members of Senior Management is presented below:

Dana Philip Dunne is the Chief Executive Officer of eDreams ODIGEO. For his biographical information, see “—Directors—Biographical Information” above.

David Elízaga is the Chief Financial Officer of eDreams ODIGEO. For his biographical information, see “—Directors—Biographical Information” above.

Gerrit Goedkoop is the Chief Operating Officer and Chief Customer Service of eDreams ODIGEO. Mr. Goedkoop previously served as the Chief Customer Services Officer of eDreams ODIGEO and, prior to joining eDreams ODIGEO, held positions with Liberty Global for 13 years in various customer operations and service delivery functions of which the last six years were as VP Customer Care for their European operations. Prior to joining Liberty Global, Mr. Goedkoop spent three years with CTG providing consultancy services to large companies to optimize their customer contact strategies and management. Mr. Goedkoop received a Bachelor's Degree in International Management from The Hague University.

Carsten Bernhard is the Chief Technology Officer of eDreams ODIGEO. Prior to joining eDreams ODIGEO, Mr. Bernhard was Chief Information Officer at TUI Germany. From 2006 to 2013, Mr. Bernhard served as Chief Technology Officer at Autoscout24, where he put in place agile development and supporting processes.

Jérôme Laurent is the Chief Marketing Officer of eDreams ODIGEO. Prior to joining eDreams ODIGEO in 2008, Mr. Laurent held various strategic roles in different pure-players, startups and media agencies, including as Head of Travel and Indirect Sales at Kelkoo France, General Manager of Advisemedia (Nextedia group) and Vice President of Sales and Marketing at Liligo.com, where he was also an Advisory Board Member. Mr. Laurent received a Master's in Management from the Clermont-Ferrand Business School. He also received his MBA from the University of Kansas.

Sophie Bernard is the Chief Pricing, Business Intelligence and Vacation Products Officer. Prior to joining eDreams ODIGEO, Mrs. Bernard was the Pricing and Commercial Plan Director for Carrefour's Hypermarkets and Supermarkets in France. She holds a Civil Engineering degree from the École Nationale Supérieure des Mines de Paris.

Blandine Kouyaté is the Chief People Officer. Prior to joining eDreams ODIGEO, Mrs. Kouyaté had many years of experience as Group Human Resources Director at Betclic Everest Group and Head of HR EMEA at Yahoo!. She holds a degree in Economics from La Sorbonne University, France and a Master 2 degree in Communication with HR specialization from CELSA, France.

Marcos Guerrero is the Chief Retail and Product Officer at eDreams ODIGEO. Prior to joining eDreams ODIGEO Mr. Guerrero was Marketing and Product Director at Thomas Cook based out of London and before that he held various senior positions at Expedia Inc. and Yahoo! Inc. Marcos holds degree in Computer Science from Ramon Llul University, Spain.

Pablo Caspers is Chief Air Suppliers Officer. Prior to joining eDreams ODIGEO in June 2015, Mr. Caspers worked in the airline industry for the last 9 years, ultimately heading as Vice President Online Sales and Direct Channels the global online business and direct sales channels of Airberlin. Airberlin is the second largest airline in Germany and part of the Etihad Airline Partner Alliance and oneworld. Mr. Caspers studied hospitality industry under the concept of a dual education, with subsequent management positions in all areas of tourism.

Andreas Adrian is the Markets Director. He joined eDreams ODIGEO in 2012 as Pricing Manager and subsequently took over the role of Head of Product Management in Germany and was then appointed Director of the Northern regions as well as Country Director of Germany. He had previously worked at KPMG and holds an MPhil in Economics from the University of Cambridge.

Mario Gavira is the Head of Metasearch Revenue. Prior to joining eDreams ODIGEO, Mr. Gavira occupied various positions at Viajes El Corte Ingles. Mr. Gavira received his Master in European Tourism Management as a double diploma from the University of Bournemouth and Fachhochschule Heilbronn.

Javier Bellido is the Country Director of Spain and Head of Corporate Travel. Prior to joining eDreams ODIGEO, Mr. Bellido founded and acted as a board member of Travelider Touroperator and held several positions during 11 years at IBM, including product manager, sales manager, and industry consultant for banking, and travel and transport industries. Mr. Bellido holds a Master's Degree in Physical Sciences from Universidad Autónoma de Madrid and received his MBA from the Open University (United Kingdom).

Quentin Bacholle is the Country Director of France. Prior to being the Country Director of France, Mr. Bacholle joined eDreams ODIGEO in 2011 as Controlling Manager. Prior to joining eDreams ODIGEO, he was a Transaction Services Manager at KPMG. He holds a Master in Corporate Finance degree from Dauphine University, France.

Olaf Rose is the Country Director of Germany and U.K. Mr. Rose joined eDreams ODIGEO in 2010 as Head of Marketing. Prior to joining eDreams ODIGEO, he held leading online marketing positions at Expedia, FTI Group and WorldRes and worked in eCommerce consultancy. He holds an MSc in Marketing and Business Information Technology from the University of Göttingen, Germany and University College Dublin, Ireland.

Peter Carlsson is the Country Director of the Nordics. Prior to joining eDreams ODIGEO, Mr. Carlsson worked for 20 years in the travel industry in positions with SAS and Amadeus Scandinavia as vice-president of the product division. Mr. Carlsson received his MSc in Electronics from the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm.

Guillaume Teissonnière is the General Counsel and Company Secretary at eDreams ODIGEO. Prior to joining eDreams ODIGEO in 2016, Mr. Teissonniere was a qualified lawyer registered at the Paris Bar and the Brussels Bar, and Founding Partner of an IP/IT Law firm based in Paris and Brussels. He was a Lecturer in e-commerce law at the Universities of Paris II Panthéon Assas and Montesquieu Bordeaux IV.

Each member of Senior Management can be contacted at the registered office of the Issuer, 1, boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

Shareholders of eDreams ODIGEO

eDreams ODIGEO is a public limited liability company (*société anonyme*) organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, having its registered office at 1, boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and registered with the Luxembourg Register of Commerce and Companies (*Registre de commerce et des sociétés de Luxembourg*) under number B 159.036. eDreams ODIGEO formerly was a private limited liability company (*société à responsabilité limitée*) known as “LuxGEO Parent S.à r.l.”

The following table sets forth the shareholders of eDreams ODIGEO with voting rights of 5% or more as of March 31, 2016:

Shareholders	Number of Shares	% of Shares
Luxgoal ⁽¹⁾	32,011,388	30.52%
Ardian Funds ⁽²⁾	18,720,320	17.85%
HG Vora Special Opportunities Master Fund, Ltd	5,235,000	5.08%

(1) A vehicle wholly owned by the Permira Funds.

(2) Holding through the Ardian Vehicles.

Permira Funds

Since 1985, the Permira Funds have made nearly 200 private equity investments, with a total committed capital of approximately €25 billion. The Permira Funds’ investment activity focuses on six core sectors: Chemicals, Consumer, Financial Services, Healthcare, Industrial Products and Services and Technology, Media and Telecommunications. The Permira Funds hold their interests in eDreams ODIGEO via Luxgoal.

Ardian

Ardian was established in 1996 with headquarters in Paris. Ardian manages and advises over \$36 billion of assets and currently has offices in Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Singapore, Vienna, Zurich, Luxembourg and Beijing. Funds managed by Ardian invest in a complete range of buyout asset classes including buyout, venture capital, co-investment, infrastructure, private debt, primary, early secondary and secondary funds of funds. Ardian does not have a specific industry focus, but in the past five years its main investments have been in the oil & gas, health, testing, chemical, industrial, consumer and technology, and media and telecommunications sectors. Recent investments of the funds managed by Ardian include NHV in the oil & gas transportation sector, Anios in the health sector, Trescal in the testing sector, Fives Group in the industrial sector, Riemser in the health sector and Schustermann & Borenstein in the consumer sector. To date, funds managed by Ardian have closed over 50 buyout transactions in France, Germany, Belgium and Italy.

Ardian holds its interests in eDreams ODIGEO via the Ardian Vehicles.

Shareholders’ Agreement

We understand that on April 3, 2014, Luxgoal, the Ardian Funds and Javier Pérez-Tenessa de Block entered into a Shareholders’ Agreement in respect of eDreams ODIGEO. eDreams ODIGEO is not a party to the Shareholders’ Agreement. In addition to certain matters relating to the composition of the Board of Directors and the power of the Chief Executive Officer following completion of the initial public offering of eDreams ODIGEO in April 2014, the Shareholders’ Agreement contains provisions to support an orderly and coordinated process in respect of sales of ordinary shares of eDreams ODIGEO by Luxgoal or the Ardian Funds.

The Shareholders’ Agreement will terminate at such time that each of Luxgoal or the Ardian Funds, in each case, together with their respective Affiliates, cease to hold at least 7.5% of the issued and outstanding Shares.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Opodo Acquisition and the Combination

On June 30, 2011, the eDreams ODIGEO Group was formed through the combination of the eDreams Group with the GoVoyages Group and the Opodo Group by way of (i) a contribution to eDreams ODIGEO of (a) the eDreams Group by the Permira Funds and (b) the GoVoyages Group by the Ardian Funds in exchange for shares in eDreams ODIGEO and (ii) the acquisition by LuxGEO (a wholly owned subsidiary of eDreams ODIGEO) of 100% of the share capital of Opodo from Amadeus effective as of June 30, 2011 (the “Opodo Acquisition”).

Agreements with Amadeus

On February 9, 2011, in connection with the Opodo Acquisition, LuxGEO entered into a 10-year non-exclusive agreement with Amadeus, which controlled the Opodo Group at that time, for the supply of GDS services. The cash consideration paid by LuxGEO to Amadeus for the Opodo Acquisition was approximately €409.7 million. In connection with the Opodo Acquisition, Amadeus agreed to pay the ODIGEO Group (whose legal successor is the eDreams ODIGEO Group) a signing bonus in the amount of €51.1 million under the GDS agreement. Under certain circumstances, the eDreams ODIGEO Group may be required to repay the unearned portion of the GDS to Amadeus, namely if the eDreams ODIGEO Group fails to meet certain targets for volumes of products sold through the Amadeus GDS. The agreement was renegotiated and amended in 2013, 2014 and 2015 and extended for two additional years until 2022. In the context of the renegotiations of the agreement with Amadeus in 2013, we assumed certain obligations related to new business initiatives. Not meeting such obligations could result in penalties.

Transactions with Affiliates

Our Affiliates may from time to time hold or transact in the Notes.

Management Incentives

Directors

Independent Directors on the Board of Directors receive an annual fee conditional on attendance at minimum six (6) and maximum (10) Board meetings per year plus associated committee meetings. This fee also covers attendance at the Annual Shareholders’ Meeting, involvement in committee meetings, an annual “Board away day,” at least one company site visit a year, meetings with the non-executive directors, shareholders’ meetings, Board evaluation process meetings and training meetings. The remuneration is periodically reviewed by the Board. The total compensation package is adjusted on a pro rata basis in the event their performance or attendance at meetings exceed the set targets. The aforementioned compensation includes a fixed supplementary fee for each Independent Director assuming the role of Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, or the role of Senior Director.

Executive Directors and Directors appointed among candidates nominated by the Principal Shareholder Group are not paid any fee for their service on the Board of Directors.

See also Note 31.2 “Related Parties—Directors and key management compensation” to our 2016 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Member of Senior Management

The Executive Directors receive an annual base salary, payable monthly, for the performance of their executive role at eDreams ODIGEO. The purpose of this compensation package is to reflect the market value of the role, attract talent and reward skills and experience. The total remuneration of the Executive Directors consists of various elements, including a base salary, short-term variable remuneration (bonus) and a long term incentive Plan (“LTIP”).

The variable annual cash bonus component is dependent on eDreams ODIGEO’s operating results and the achievement of individual targets determined on an individual basis. The LTIP component, which was updated in February 2015 to better address the goal of motivating Senior Management in the long term, provides for the granting of performance stock rights (“PSRs”) to certain eligible employees. The LTIP relates to a period of four years with two overlapping cycles of three years each. The performance thresholds for the vesting of the PSRs and the acquisition of incentive shares by eligible employees corresponding to each cycle will be based on the growth rate of total shareholder’s return on an absolute basis (*i.e.*, without comparison to any other company). On May 10, 2016, we approved a new LTIP for Senior Management, that will be offered to currently employed managers as an alternative to the existing plan. This scheme is based on operational performance, as measured by financial and strategic objectives. On September 12, 2016,

we approved an additional LTIP, which will be based on operational performance, as measured by financial and strategic objectives. This LTIP is designed to last for four years, vesting on our financial results publications between August 2018 and February 2022.

See also Note 24 “Share-Based Compensation” and Note 31.2 “Related Parties—Directors and key management compensation” to our 2016 Consolidated Financial Statements and Note 16 “Share-Based Compensation” to our Q1 2017 Interim Report.

DESCRIPTION OF OTHER INDEBTEDNESS

The following section contains a summary of certain key terms of the Super Senior Credit Facilities and the Intercreditor Agreement. This section is intended to be a summary only and does not purport to be a complete or exhaustive description of the topics summarized.

Super Senior Facilities Agreement

Terms not defined in the following section have the meanings given to them in the Super Senior Facilities Agreement.

On or around the Issue Date, eDreams ODIGEO will be a party to a super senior revolving credit and guarantee facilities agreement (the “Super Senior Facilities Agreement”) between, among others, eDREAMS ODIGEO as the company, an original borrower and an original guarantor (the “Company”), certain of the Company’s subsidiaries as original borrowers and original guarantors, the original lenders listed therein and Société Générale as agent (the “Agent”) and security agent (the “Security Agent”).

Super senior facilities

The Super Senior Facilities Agreement will provide for committed facilities of €147 million split into:

- (a) a €117 million multi-currency revolving credit facility, which may be utilised by way of cash drawings, ancillary facilities and/or letters of credit (the “Revolving Credit Facility”); and
- (b) a €30 million multi-currency guarantee facility which may be utilised by way of bank guarantees (the “Bank Guarantee Facility”),

each with a termination date falling on June 30, 2021.

Interest rates and fees

The interest rate on each loan under the Super Senior Facilities Agreement for each interest period is the percentage rate per annum which is the aggregate of the applicable (a) margin (as described below), and (b) (subject to a zero floor) LIBOR or, in relation to any loan in euro, EURIBOR, or, in relation to any loan in a non-LIBOR currency, the benchmark rate for that currency as determined pursuant to the provisions of the Super Senior Facilities Agreement.

Pursuant to the terms of the Super Senior Facilities Agreement, the initial opening margin of 3.75% per annum for the Revolving Credit Facility is subject to a margin adjustment after 30 June 2017 pursuant to which the margin may be adjusted downwards based on the ratio of Gross Financial Indebtedness to Adjusted EBITDA (in each case, as defined in the Super Senior Facilities Agreement) in respect of any relevant testing period, as demonstrated in the compliance certificate required to be delivered with the annual audited financial statements and quarterly unaudited financial statements. While an event of default is continuing under the Super Senior Facilities Agreement, the margin will be the highest margin applicable to the Revolving Credit Facility.

Pursuant to the Super Senior Facilities Agreement, the Company is required to pay certain fees, including a commitment fee in respect of the available but undrawn Revolving Credit Facility commitments, as well as an arrangement fee and other fees related to issuance of letters of credit and bank guarantees.

Guarantees

Pursuant to the terms of the Super Senior Facilities Agreement, the Company and certain subsidiaries of the Company (together with the Company, the “SSRCF Guarantors”) guarantee all amounts due to the lenders and other finance parties under the Super Senior Facilities Agreement and related finance documents. The guarantees granted by the SSRCF Guarantors are subject to certain guarantee limitations which are set out in the Super Senior Facilities Agreement. These guarantee limitations primarily limit the scope of the guarantees granted by the SSRCF Guarantors to ensure that they comply with the laws of the jurisdictions in which the SSRCF Guarantors are incorporated.

The Company is required to ensure that each of its Restricted Subsidiaries in which it holds directly or indirectly 90 per cent. or more of the issued ordinary share capital and which for the last Financial Year has earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (calculated on the same basis as EBITDA but on an unconsolidated basis) representing 5.00 per cent. or more of EBITDA (a company meeting these criteria being a “Material Company”) accedes to the Super Senior Facilities Agreement as an additional guarantor. The obligation for such a Material Company to accede as a guarantor is subject to certain limitations specified in the Super Senior Facilities Agreement and does not apply to any Restricted Subsidiary which was a Material Company on the Closing Date but was not an Original

Guarantor. In addition any Restricted Subsidiary of which Opodo Limited is a subsidiary is required to accede as a guarantor if not already a guarantor. Such companies are required to accede within 60 days after delivery of the annual audited financial statements.

Security

The Company is required to procure that within 60 days of the Closing Date:

- (a) an English law governed share charge will be granted in favour of the Security Agent by the direct shareholder of Opodo Limited over the entire issued share capital of Opodo Limited (the “Share Charge”); and
- (b) an English law governed receivables assignment (the “Receivables Assignment”) will be granted in favour of the Security Agent by each Holdco which is a creditor of any financial indebtedness arising under any downstream intercompany loan made by any Holdco to Opodo Limited or to any subsidiary of Opodo Limited (a “Loan Receivable”).

The Super Senior Facilities Agreement also requires any Holdco which has a Loan Receivable to grant a receivables assignment in favour of the Security Agent no later than the date falling 30 days after the date on which that Holdco acquires such Loan Receivable (together with the Share Charge and the Receivables Assignment, the “Transactions Security”) and where such Holdco is a direct or indirect shareholder of Opodo Limited to accede as an additional guarantor.

The Transaction Security granted pursuant to the Share Charge and any Transaction Security over Loan Receivables granted by a Holdco which is not a direct or indirect shareholder of Opodo Limited (a “Holdco Security Provider”) will secure all Secured Obligations (as defined in the Intercreditor Agreement), but, solely with respect to any Transaction Security granted by a Holdco Security Provider, on a limited recourse basis and subject to any applicable limitations to ensure compliance with the laws of the jurisdiction in which such Holdco Security Provider is incorporated. The Transaction Security granted by the Company and any other Holdco which is a direct or indirect shareholder of Opodo Limited will secure the borrowing and guarantee obligations of the Obligor granting the security owed under (i) the Super Senior Facilities Agreement, (ii) the Notes, and (iii) any other Credit Facility Documents and Pari Passu Documents (as such terms are defined in the Intercreditor Agreement).

The Transaction Security will rank in the order described in the section titled “*Intercreditor Agreement*” below.

Undertakings

The Super Senior Facilities Agreement contains a number of positive and negative undertakings that, subject to certain customary and other agreed exceptions, limit the ability of each Obligor (and in certain cases, other members of the Group) to, among other things:

- repay, prepay, or otherwise redeem the Notes or offer to do so; and
- incur additional super senior debt.

There are also restrictive covenants in the Super Senior Facilities Agreement which substantially follow the terms of the Indenture and, subject to certain customary and other agreed exceptions, restrict the ability of the Company and its restricted subsidiaries to, among other things:

- make certain restricted payments, including dividends and other distributions with respect to shares in the Company or its restricted subsidiaries;
- incur or guarantee additional indebtedness and issue certain preferred stock;
- create or permit to subsist any liens over any of its assets other than certain categories of permitted liens;
- enter into arrangements that impose encumbrances or restrictions on the ability of the Company’s restricted subsidiaries to pay dividends, make other payments or transfer assets to the Company or any restricted subsidiaries;
- consolidate, merge or transfer all or substantially all of its assets on a consolidated basis;
- engage in certain transactions with affiliates;

- dispose of assets or equity interests, and make acquisitions of assets, similar businesses or voting stock;
- guarantee the payment of other indebtedness;
- impair the Transaction Security; and
- in respect of the Holdcos, engage in business, undertake activities, own assets or incur liabilities.

In addition to the undertakings listed above, the Super Senior Facilities Agreement contains a number of information undertakings.

Financial covenant

The Super Senior Facilities Agreement contains a financial covenant that requires the Group to ensure that the ratio of Gross Financial Indebtedness as at the end of each testing period to Adjusted EBITDA in respect of such testing period does not exceed 6.00:1.

The first testing period in respect of which the financial covenant may be tested is the testing period ending on 30 June 2017. The financial covenant is only tested in respect of a testing period if, on the last day of such testing period, the aggregate principal amount of (i) outstanding loans, (ii) outstandings under each letter of credit and each bank guarantee (but only to the extent a claim has been made which has not been paid or reimbursed by the Group), and (iii) outstandings under any ancillary facility utilised in cash, or utilised by way of letters of credit or bank guarantees (but only to the extent that a claim has been made which has not been paid or reimbursed by the Group), exceed 30% of the total commitments under the Super Senior Facilities Agreement.

Repayments

Each loan under the Revolving Credit Facility is required to be repaid on the last day of each interest period, provided however that loans may be redrawn by way of cashless rollover subject to the terms and conditions set out in the Super Senior Facilities Agreement. All outstanding loans under the Revolving Credit Facility and any outstanding letters of credit and bank guarantees are required to be repaid in full on the termination date of June 30, 2021.

Prepayments

Subject to certain conditions, the Company or the other borrowers under the Super Senior Facilities Agreement may voluntarily cancel any available commitments under, or voluntarily prepay any outstanding utilisations, by giving three business days' prior notice to the Agent. Any Revolving Credit Facility utilisations that are prepaid may (subject to the terms of the Super Senior Facilities Agreement) be reborrowed.

A Change of Control of the Company will trigger a 30 day consultation period with the lenders under the Super Senior Facilities Agreement. At the end of such consultation period, each lender who does not wish to continue being a lender under the Super Senior Facilities Agreement may request prepayment of all amounts owed to it. Any lender who makes such a request must be prepaid within five business days and all of such lender's commitments will be cancelled. The Super Senior Facilities will be automatically cancelled and be immediately repayable upon a sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Group to a third party.

A "Change of Control" will occur (i) if any person or group of persons acting in concert gain control of the Company (where "control" means holding beneficially 50.01 per cent. or more of the issued share capital of the Company with voting rights), or (ii) upon the consummation of any transaction (including, without limitation, any merger or consolidation) the result of which is that any person or any group becomes the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of more than 50% of the voting stock of the Company, measured by voting power rather than number of shares.

Events of default

The Super Senior Facilities Agreement contains events of default customary for financings of this nature (with customary and agreed thresholds and carve-outs), including but not limited to non-payment of principal, interest or other payments, breach of financial covenant (subject to an equity cure right) and other obligations, misrepresentation, cross default to financial indebtedness of a member of the Restricted Group in excess of € 25 million, an event of default under the Notes, unlawfulness and invalidity, breach of the Intercreditor Agreement, repudiation and rescission, and creditors' process.

In addition, certain events of default under the Super Senior Facilities Agreement follow the terms of the Indenture in respect of bankruptcy, insolvency or insolvency proceedings or other similar events, and also apply to all borrowers under the Super Senior Facilities Agreement.

The occurrence of an event of default which is continuing will allow the lenders under the Super Senior Facilities Agreement to cancel available commitments under the Super Senior Facilities Agreement, declare all amounts owed under the Super Senior Facilities Agreement to be due upon demand and/or demand immediate repayment of all amounts owed under the Super Senior Facilities Agreement.

Intercreditor Agreement

Terms not defined in the following section, or in the section “—Super Senior Facilities Agreement” above, have the meanings given to them in the Intercreditor Agreement.

The Company and each subsidiary of the Company which is an original borrower and/or an original guarantor under the Super Senior Facilities Agreement and/or a guarantor of the Notes in their capacities as original debtors and, with respect to the Company and certain subsidiaries of the Company, in their capacities as original intra-group lenders, the Trustee in its capacity as the senior secured note trustee, the Agent in its capacity as revolving agent, the Security Agent, and the lenders and arrangers under the Super Senior Facilities Agreement will enter into the Intercreditor Agreement to establish the relative rights of certain of the Group’s creditors including creditors under the Super Senior Facilities Agreement and the Indenture and creditors of any other Credit Facility Liabilities and Pari Passu Liabilities (each as defined below).

The Intercreditor Agreement is governed by English law and sets out:

- the ranking of indebtedness under the Super Senior Facilities Agreement and other credit facilities which replace the Super Senior Facilities Agreement (together the “Credit Facility Liabilities”) and under the Indenture and under any other *pari passu* debt (together the “Pari Passu Liabilities”) (the creditors to whom such Credit Facility Liabilities and Pari Passu Liabilities are owed being the “Primary Creditors”);
- when payments can be made in respect of certain indebtedness;
- the postponement and subordination of the Subordinated Liabilities and the Intra-Group Liabilities (each as defined in the Intercreditor Agreement);
- the ranking of the Transaction Security;
- the procedure for, and restrictions on, enforcement of Transaction Security and any guarantees granted in favour of the Primary Creditors and the application of proceeds resulting from such enforcement;
- the types of disposals permitted under distressed and non-distressed scenarios and the Security Agent’s authority to release the Transaction Security and guarantees granted in favour of the Primary Creditors in case of a distressed and non-distressed disposal; and
- turnover provisions.

The following description is a summary of certain provisions contained in the Intercreditor Agreement. It does not restate the Intercreditor Agreement in its entirety and as such, we urge you to read that document because it, and not the discussion that follows, defines certain rights (and restrictions on entitlement) of the holders of the Notes and other Primary Creditors.

The Indenture will also provide that by accepting a Note, each Noteholder shall be deemed to have agreed to and accepted the terms and conditions of the Intercreditor Agreement.

Priority of debts

The Intercreditor Agreement provides that the Credit Facility Liabilities and the Pari Passu Liabilities will rank *pari passu* and without any preference between them and in priority to any Intra-Group Liabilities and Subordinated Liabilities. The Intercreditor Agreement does not purport to rank any of the Subordinated Liabilities and the Intra-Group Liabilities as between themselves.

Permitted Payments

Under the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement, at any time prior to an acceleration event, the debtors may make payments in respect of the Credit Facility Liabilities in accordance with the terms of the Credit Facility Documents.

In addition, at any time prior to an acceleration event, debtors may make payments in respect of the obligations under the Notes in accordance with the terms of the Indenture and in respect of other Pari Passu Liabilities in accordance with the terms of the relevant Pari Passu Documents.

Ranking of security

The Intercreditor Agreement provides that the Transaction Security shall rank and secure the Credit Facility Liabilities and the Pari Passu Liabilities *pari passu* and without any preference between them.

Enforcement instructions

The Intercreditor Agreement sets out procedures for enforcement of the Transaction Security.

If either the Credit Facility Creditors whose Credit Facility Credit Participations aggregate more than 66.67% of the total Credit Facility Credit Participations (the “Majority Credit Facility Creditors”) or the Pari Passu Creditors whose Pari Passu Credit Participations aggregate more than 50% of the total Pari Passu Credit Participations (the “Majority Pari Passu Creditors”) wish to enforce the Transaction Security, then the creditor representative of such group of creditors must deliver a copy of their proposed enforcement instructions (the “Initial Enforcement Notice”) to the Security Agent who shall promptly forward the Initial Enforcement Notice to each creditor representative which did not deliver such Initial Enforcement Notice.

The Instructing Group may give or refrain from giving instructions to the Security Agent to take enforcement action as they see fit. The Security Agent may refrain from enforcing the Transaction Security unless instructed by an Instructing Group. For the purposes of this section, “Instructing Group” shall mean:

- (a) subject to paragraph (b) below, the Majority Pari Passu Creditors;
- (b) prior to the discharge in full of the Credit Facility Liabilities, the Majority Credit Facility Creditors:
 - (i) in the event that the Credit Facility Liabilities have not been fully discharged within six months from the date that an Initial Enforcement Notice was issued by the Majority Pari Passu Creditors, or a period of no less than three months has elapsed since an Initial Enforcement Notice was issued by the Majority Pari Passu Creditors and the Majority Pari Passu Creditors have not made a determination as to the method of enforcement or appointed a financial adviser to assist them in making such a determination;
 - (ii) if an insolvency event is continuing with respect to a debtor and to the extent the Majority Credit Facility Creditors elect to provide enforcement instructions; or
 - (iii) (A) if the Majority Pari Passu Creditors have not made a determination as to the method of enforcement or appointed a financial adviser to assist them in making such a determination, and (B) the Majority Credit Facility Creditors determine in good faith that a delay in issuing enforcement instructions could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the ability to effect a distressed disposal or on the expected realisation proceeds, and they deliver enforcement instructions which they reasonably believe to be consistent with the enforcement principles set out in the Intercreditor Agreement (the “Enforcement Principles”) and necessary or advisable to enhance the prospects of achieving the enforcement objectives before the Security Agent receives any enforcement instructions from the Majority Pari Passu Creditors.

If Transaction Security is being enforced according to the terms described in this section, the Security Agent shall enforce the Transaction Security in such manner as (i) the Instructing Group shall instruct (provided that any such instructions are consistent with the Enforcement Principles) or, (ii) in the absence of any such instructions, as the Security Agent considers in its discretion to be appropriate and consistent with the Enforcement Principles.

After the Security Agent has commenced enforcement of any Transaction Security following the instructions of an Instructing Group, it will not be required to accept any subsequent instructions from anyone other than that Instructing Group as to the enforcement of that Transaction Security (other than as set out in paragraph (b)(i) above).

Application of proceeds

All amounts received or recovered by the Security Agent pursuant to the terms of the relevant debt documents or in connection with the realisation or enforcement of Transaction Security shall be applied in the following order of priority:

- first, in discharging any sums owing to the Security Agent, any receiver or any delegate and in payment of all costs and expenses incurred by each creditor representative of each creditor group;
- second, in discharging all costs and expenses incurred by any Primary Creditor in connection with any realisation or enforcement of the Transaction Security taken in accordance with the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement or any action taken at the request of the Security Agent under the further assurance provisions;
- third, in payment or distribution to each creditor representative of a Credit Facility on its own behalf and on behalf of the Credit Facility Creditors for which it is the creditor representative for application towards the discharge of the Credit Facility Liabilities (in accordance with the terms of the Credit Facility Documents) on a pro rata basis between Credit Facility Liabilities incurred under separate Credit Facility Agreements;
- fourth, in payment or distribution to the creditor representatives in respect of any Pari Passu Liabilities on its own behalf and on behalf of the Pari Passu Creditors for which it is the creditor representative for application towards the discharge of:
 - (iv) the Pari Passu Liabilities (in accordance with the terms of the relevant Pari Passu Documents) on a pro rata basis between Pari Passu Liabilities under separate Pari Passu Facility Agreements; and
 - (v) the Pari Passu Liabilities (in accordance with the terms of the relevant Pari Passu Documents) on a pro rata basis between Pari Passu Liabilities under separate Pari Passu Note Indentures; and

on a pro rata basis between paragraph (i) and paragraph (ii) above;

- fifth, if none of the debtors is under any further actual or contingent liability under any Credit Facility Document or Pari Passu Document, in payment or distribution to any person to whom the Security Agent is obliged to pay or distribute in priority to any debtor; and
- sixth, the balance, if any, in payment or distribution to the relevant debtors.

Distressed and non-distressed disposals

The Security Agent is authorised (without the requirement to obtain any further consent or authorisation from any Primary Creditor) to release from the Transaction Security, and any other claim relating to a Debt Document over that asset, any asset that is the subject of a disposal not prohibited by any Credit Facility Document and any Pari Passu Document which is not a Distressed Disposal.

A “Distressed Disposal” means a disposal effected (i) by way of enforcement of the Transaction Security; (ii) at the request of the Instructing Group in circumstances where the Transaction Security has become enforceable; or (iii) after a distress event by a debtor to a person who is not a Group member.

If a Distressed Disposal is being effected, to the extent permitted by applicable law, the Security Agent is authorised to:

- (a) to release the Transaction Security or any other claim over the relevant asset;
- (b) if the asset which is disposed of consists of shares in the capital of a debtor, to release (i) that debtor and any of its subsidiaries from all or part its borrowing, guaranteeing or other liabilities, (ii) any Transaction Security granted by that debtor or any of its subsidiaries over any of its assets, and (iii) any other claim of a debtor, Subordinated Creditor or intra-group lender over such debtor’s or its subsidiaries’ assets;
- (c) if the asset which is disposed of consists of shares in the capital of any holding company of a debtor, to release (i) such holding company and any of its subsidiaries from all or any part of its borrowing, guaranteeing or other liabilities, (ii) any Transaction Security granted by any subsidiary of that holding company over any of its assets, and (iii) any other claim of a debtor, Subordinated Creditor or intra-group lender over the assets of any subsidiary of that holding company

- (d) if the asset which is disposed of consists of shares in the capital of a debtor or any holding company of a debtor, to dispose of all of any part of the liabilities or the debtor's intra-group receivables owed by that debtor or holding company or any subsidiary of that debtor or holding company; and
- (e) if the asset which is disposed of consists of shares in the capital of a debtor or holding company of a debtor, to transfer liabilities and intra-group receivables owed by that debtor or holding company and any of their subsidiaries.

Intra-Group Liabilities

Pursuant to the Intercreditor Agreement, the Company and its subsidiaries party thereto that are creditors in respect of certain intra-Group debt (the "Intra-Group Liabilities") have agreed to subordinate such Intra-Group Liabilities to the Credit Facility Liabilities and the Pari Passu Liabilities.

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries that are creditors in respect of Intra-Group Liabilities may accept the benefit of any security, guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against loss in respect of Intra-Group Liabilities unless such action is not prohibited under the Credit Facility Agreement(s) and the Pari Passu Documents. Neither the Company nor any other subsidiary may make any payment, prepayment, repayment or otherwise acquire or discharge any Intra-Group Liabilities if a distress event has occurred unless the required Credit Facility Creditors and the required Pari Passu Creditors consent or such action is undertaken to facilitate repayment or prepayment of debt owed to the Primary Creditors.

Subordinated Liabilities

Pursuant to the Intercreditor Agreement, certain shareholders or affiliates of the Company which are not members of the Group may accede to the Intercreditor Agreement as Subordinated Creditors with respect to any loan or other indebtedness made available to the Company which constitutes an Equity Contribution (as defined in the Super Senior Facilities Agreement) and/or Subordinated Shareholder Debt (as defined in the Indenture) (the "Subordinated Liabilities"). Any Subordinated Liabilities shall be subordinated to the Credit Facility Liabilities and the Pari Passu Liabilities. The Company and other debtors may make payments in respect of the Subordinated Liabilities provided that such payments are (i) not prohibited by the Credit Facility Agreement(s) and the Pari Passu Documents, or (ii) to the extent the payment is so prohibited, the relevant creditor representative consents to that payment being made.

No Subordinated Creditor may accept the benefit of any security, guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against loss in respect of any Subordinated Liabilities prior to the first date on which all liabilities owed to the Primary Creditors have been discharged.

Turnover

Subject to certain exceptions, if any Primary Creditor receives or recovers any enforcement proceeds not received or recovered as part of the application of enforcement proceeds or by way of set-off, except as permitted pursuant to the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement, such creditor shall hold such payment in trust for the Security Agent and promptly pay over such amounts to the Security Agent for application in accordance with the Intercreditor Agreement.

Subject to certain exceptions, if any other creditor party to the Intercreditor Agreement receives or recovers a payment which is not a permitted payment or made in accordance with the agreed order of application, except as permitted pursuant to the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement, such creditor shall hold such payment in trust for the Security Agent and promptly pay over such amounts to the Security Agent for application in accordance with the Intercreditor Agreement.

In relation to amounts received or recovered by way of set-off, such aforementioned creditors shall promptly pay over such amounts to the Security Agent for application in accordance with the Intercreditor Agreement.

Option to Purchase: Pari Passu Creditors

After the occurrence of a distress event, some or all Pari Passu Creditors may, subject to certain conditions, acquire, or procure the acquisition of, all (but not part only) of the rights and obligations of the Credit Facility Creditors in respect of the Credit Facility Liabilities.

Any such purchase will be on terms which will include, without limitation, payment in full in cash of an amount equal to the Credit Facility Liabilities including cost and expenses incurred by the relevant Credit Facility agent and the relevant Credit Facility lenders; after the transfer, no Credit Facility lender being under any actual or contingent liability

to any debtor under the relevant Debt Documents; the purchasing Pari Passu Creditors indemnifying each Credit Facility lender for all losses which may be sustained or incurred as a result of any sum received or recovered being paid back by or clawed back from any Credit Facility lender for any reason; and the relevant transfer being without recourse to, or warranty from, any Credit Facility lender.

Primary Creditors

Whilst the liabilities under the Super Senior Facilities Agreement remain outstanding, no other super senior Credit Facility can be put in place. The Intercreditor Agreement contemplates that, after discharge of the Super Senior Facilities Agreement, one or more Credit Facilities ranking super senior to the Notes may be made available, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions and to the extent permitted under the Indenture and other relevant Debt Documents.

The Intercreditor Agreement contemplates that in addition to the Notes, other notes, bonds or debt securities may be issued and loans, credit or debt facilities may be made available, in each case on a *pari passu* basis with the Notes, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions and to the extent permitted under the Indenture and other relevant Debt Documents.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

You can find the definitions of certain terms used in this description under the caption “—*Certain Definitions.*” In this description, the word “Company” refers to eDreams ODIGEO S.A. and not to any of its subsidiaries.

The Company issued €435.0 million aggregate principal amount of senior secured notes due 2021 (the “Notes”) under an Indenture (the “*Indenture*”) dated the Issue Date among itself, the Guarantors (as defined below), Deutsche Trustee Company Limited, as the trustee (in such capacity, the “*Trustee*”), Société Générale, as Security Agent, Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, as paying agent, and Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A., as transfer agent and registrar, in a private transaction that is not subject to the registration requirements of the Securities Act. The Indenture will not incorporate or include any of the provisions of the U.S. Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended. See “*Notice to Investors.*” The terms of the Notes are subject to the provisions of the Indenture.

The following description is a summary of the material provisions of the Indenture and certain provisions of the Intercreditor Agreement. It does not restate the Indenture or the Intercreditor Agreement in their entirety. We urge you to read the Intercreditor Agreement attached hereto because it, along with the Indenture, and not this description, defines your rights as a holder of the notes. Copies of the Indenture are available upon request as set forth under “*Where You Can Find More Information.*” Certain defined terms used in this description but not defined below under the caption “—*Certain Definitions*” have the meanings assigned to them in the Indenture.

The registered holder of a note will be treated as the owner of it for all purposes. Only registered holders will have rights under the Indenture.

There is currently no public market for the Notes. Application has been made to list the Notes on the Official List of the LxSE and to trade on the Euro MTF Market of that exchange. There are no assurances that the Notes will be admitted to the Official List of the LxSE. The Company may also choose to list on another recognized stock exchange.

For purposes of any covenant summarized herein, any reference to an amount in “€” shall mean, in respect of any amount in any currency other than euro, the Euro Equivalent thereof.

Brief Description of the Notes and the Note Guarantees

The Notes

The Notes:

- are senior secured obligations of the Company;
- will be secured as set forth below under the caption “—*Security*”;
- rank senior in right of payment to any and all future obligations of the Company that are subordinated to the Notes;
- rank *pari passu* in right of payment with all existing and future unsecured Indebtedness of the Company that is not subordinated to the Notes;
- rank *pari passu* in right of payment with the Super Senior Credit Facilities;
- are structurally subordinated to all Indebtedness, other obligations and claims of holders of preferred stock of the Company’s subsidiaries that are not Guarantors;
- are effectively subordinated to all of the Company’s existing and future obligations that are secured by property or assets of the Company to the extent of the value of the property or assets securing such obligations, unless such property or assets also secure the Notes on an equal and ratable or priority basis; and
- are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Guarantors, as described under the caption “—*The Note Guarantees.*”

The Company’s only material assets are (1) the receivables under the Funding Loans (as defined below) and (2) 100% of the Capital Stock in Geo Travel Finance.

On the Issue Date, the Company entered into a funding loan agreement (each a “*Funding Loan Agreement*”) with each of LuxGeo, Opodo Limited and Go Voyages (each in its capacity as a Funding Loan Borrower) pursuant to which each such Funding Loan Borrower will borrow, as a Funding Loan, a portion of the proceeds of the issuance of the Notes. The aggregate principal amount of Funding Loans on the Issue Date will be equal to the aggregate principal amount of the Notes issued on the Issue Date.

Each Funding Loan will:

- be a general unsecured senior obligation of the applicable Funding Loan Borrower; and
- be effectively subordinated to all existing and future secured Indebtedness of the applicable Funding Loan Borrower to the extent of the value of the property or assets securing such Indebtedness.

The Funding Loans require the applicable Funding Loan Borrower to make appropriate payments under the Funding Loans to enable the Company to fulfill its obligations under the Indenture. Upon the issuance of any Additional Notes (as defined below), the proceeds thereof will be loaned to one or more Restricted Subsidiaries pursuant to one or more additional loans.

The Funding Loans will bear interest at a rate at least equal to the interest rate of the Notes, and interest on the Funding Loans will be payable semiannually in arrears on or before the corresponding interest payment date under the Notes. The maturity date of the Funding Loans will be the same as the maturity date of the Notes.

As of June 30, 2016, after giving pro forma effect to the Refinancing, we would have had total Indebtedness, including the Notes, of €420.3 million.

The Note Guarantees

The Notes are initially guaranteed by LuxGeo, Geo Travel Finance, Opodo Limited, Go Voyages, Liligo, Go Voyages Trade, eDreams Srl, Vacaciones eDreams, eDreams International, Travellink, Geo Travel Pacific, eDreams, Inc. and may, in the future, be guaranteed by additional Restricted Subsidiaries (each such guarantee, a “*Note Guarantee*”). A Note Guarantee given by a Guarantor may be released in certain circumstances described herein.

LuxGeo will grant security over 100% of the Capital Stock in Opodo Limited to secure the Notes and the Note Guarantees.

The Note Guarantee of LuxGeo and any Holdco which is a Guarantor and which has granted security over any Loan Receivables will:

- be a senior secured obligation of LuxGeo or such Holdco;
- rank *pari passu* in right of payment with all existing and future Indebtedness of LuxGeo or such Holdco that is not subordinated to LuxGeo’s or such Holdco’s Note Guarantee (including LuxGeo’s or such Holdco’s obligations under the Super Senior Credit Facilities);
- rank senior in right of payment to any future Indebtedness of LuxGeo or such Holdco that is subordinated in right of payment to LuxGeo’s or such Holdco’s Note Guarantee;
- be effectively subordinated to LuxGeo’s or such Holdco’s existing and future obligations that are secured by property or assets of LuxGeo or such Holdco to the extent of the value of the property or assets securing such obligations unless such property or assets also secure LuxGeo’s or such Holdco’s Note Guarantee on an equal and ratable or priority basis; and
- be structurally subordinated to all existing and future obligations of any of LuxGeo’s or such Holdco’s subsidiaries that do not guarantee the Notes.

Each other Note Guarantee will:

- be a senior unsecured obligation of such Guarantor;
- rank *pari passu* in right of payment with all existing and future Indebtedness of such Guarantor that is not subordinated to such Guarantor’s Note Guarantee (including such Guarantor’s obligations under the Super Senior Credit Facilities);

- rank senior in right of payment to any future Indebtedness of such Guarantor that is subordinated in right of payment to such Guarantor's Note Guarantee;
- be effectively subordinated to such Guarantor's existing and future obligations that are secured by property or assets of such Guarantor to the extent of the value of the property or assets securing such obligations unless such property or assets also secure such Guarantor's Note Guarantee on an equal and ratable or priority basis; and
- be structurally subordinated to all existing and future obligations of any of such Guarantor's subsidiaries that do not guarantee the Notes.

As of the Issue Date, all of the Company's Subsidiaries will be "Restricted Subsidiaries." However, under the circumstances described under the caption "*—Certain Covenants—Designation of Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries*," the Company will be permitted to designate certain of its Subsidiaries as "Unrestricted Subsidiaries." The Unrestricted Subsidiaries will not be subject to many of the restrictive covenants in the Indenture.

Not all of the Company's Subsidiaries will initially guarantee the Notes. In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization of any non-guarantor Subsidiaries, such Subsidiaries will pay the holders of their debt and their trade creditors before they will be able to distribute any of their assets to the Company. The Company is a holding company dependent upon the cash flow of its operating company subsidiaries in order to satisfy its obligations under the Notes.

Under the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement, the proceeds from any enforcement of the Collateral securing the Notes and any payment received by a holder of Notes constituting Enforcement Proceeds (as defined in the Intercreditor Agreement) with respect to the Collateral will be required to be applied to repay indebtedness outstanding under the Super Senior Credit Facilities (or, following discharge of the Super Senior Credit Facilities, certain other indebtedness permitted under the Indenture to be incurred on a super priority basis) in priority to the Notes. See "*—Intercreditor Agreement*." In addition, under the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement, the liabilities in respect of the Super Senior Credit Facilities (or, following discharge of the Super Senior Credit Facilities, certain other indebtedness permitted under the Indenture to be incurred on a super priority basis) will receive priority to obligations under the Note Guarantees with respect to any proceeds received from an enforcement of the Collateral or any proceeds turned over in respect of payments made in respect of the Super Senior Credit Facilities or the Notes constituting Enforcement Proceeds (as defined in the Intercreditor Agreement) with respect to the Collateral.

The Guarantors, as at the Issue Date, will consist of certain of the Company's subsidiaries incorporated in Australia, England and Wales, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Sweden and the United States. The Guarantors include both operating companies and various intermediate holding companies. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, the Guarantors and the Company, taken as a whole, represented approximately 99.4% of our consolidated assets and approximately 99.9% of our consolidated EBITDA. As of March 31, 2016, on a pro forma basis after giving effect to the Refinancing, the Company's subsidiaries that do not guarantee the Notes would have had no Indebtedness outstanding. In addition, due to limitations under applicable law, the Guarantees provided by Liligo, Go Voyages Trade, eDreams Srl, Vacaciones eDreams and eDreams International are expected to be effectively limited to zero. See "*Risk Factors—Risks related to the notes—The granting of the Guarantees may be restricted by local law*" and "*Limitations on the Validity and Enforceability of the Guarantees and Security Interests*".

In addition, pursuant to the covenant described under the caption "*—Certain Covenants—Additional Note Guarantees*," subject to certain exceptions, any Restricted Subsidiary (i) that after the Issue Date is or becomes a Material Subsidiary (except for Restricted Subsidiaries which are Material Subsidiaries at the Issue Date but not Guarantors at the Issue Date and Restricted Subsidiaries that are not 90% or more owned by the Company) or (ii) that guarantees certain Indebtedness of other entities, will also be required to become a Guarantor.

The Note Guarantees are joint and several obligations of the Guarantors. The obligations of the Guarantors will be contractually limited under the applicable Note Guarantee to reflect limitations under applicable law with respect to maintenance of share capital, corporate benefit, fraudulent conveyance and other legal restrictions applicable to the Guarantors and their respective shareholders, directors and general partners. For a description of such limitations, see "*Risk Factors—Risks related to the notes—The granting of the Guarantees may be restricted by local law*." See also "*Risk Factors—Risks related to the notes—Fraudulent conveyance laws may limit your rights as a holder of notes*."

Release of Note Guarantees

The Note Guarantee of a Guarantor will be released:

- (1) in connection with any sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of such Guarantor (including by way of merger, consolidation, amalgamation or combination) to a Person that is not (either before or after giving effect to such transaction) the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary, if the sale or other disposition does not violate the “Asset Sale” provisions of the Indenture, and all obligations of such Guarantor with respect to Indebtedness under the Super Senior Credit Facilities are also released;
- (2) in connection with any sale of all of the Capital Stock of such Guarantor held by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary (or of all of the Capital Stock of any direct or indirect parent company of such Guarantor held by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary) to a Person that is not (either before or after giving effect to such transaction) the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary that results in such Guarantor ceasing to be a Restricted Subsidiary, if the sale does not violate the “Asset Sale” provisions of the Indenture, and all obligations of such Guarantor with respect to Indebtedness under the Super Senior Credit Facilities are also released;
- (3) if the Company designates any Restricted Subsidiary that is a Guarantor as an Unrestricted Subsidiary in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Indenture;
- (4) upon legal defeasance or covenant defeasance or discharge of the Notes as described under the captions “—*Legal Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance*” and “—*Satisfaction and Discharge*,”
- (5) as described under the caption “—*Amendment, Supplement and Waiver*,”
- (6) in the case of a Note Guarantee granted pursuant to the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Additional Note Guarantees*,” upon the discharge of the Indebtedness or the release and discharge of the guarantee that gave rise to the obligation to guarantee the Notes;
- (7) with respect to any Guarantor, upon written notice by the Company to the Trustee, as part of a Permitted Reorganization; *provided* that following the consummation of such Permitted Reorganization, any Restricted Subsidiary of which Opodo Limited is a direct Subsidiary shall be a Guarantor, unless Opodo Limited is a direct Subsidiary of the Company; or
- (8) in accordance with an enforcement action pursuant to the Intercreditor Agreement and any Additional Intercreditor Agreement. See “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sales of Assets and Equity Interests in Restricted Subsidiaries*”.

No release and discharge of a Note Guarantee will be effective against the Trustee, the Security Agent or the holders of Notes until the Company shall have delivered to the Trustee and the Security Agent an Officer’s Certificate stating that all conditions precedent provided for in the Indenture, the credit agreement governing the Super Senior Credit Facilities, the Intercreditor Agreement or the Security Documents relating to such release and discharge have been satisfied and that such release and discharge is authorized and permitted under the Indenture, the credit agreement governing the Super Senior Credit Facilities, the Intercreditor Agreement or the Security Documents and the Trustee shall be entitled to rely on such Officer’s Certificate absolutely and without further verification or inquiry. At the request and expense of the Company, the Trustee, or the Security Agent, as applicable, will execute any documents reasonably required in order to evidence or effect such release, discharge and termination in respect of such Note Guarantee. Neither the Company, the Trustee, the Security Agent nor any Guarantor will be required to make a notation on the Notes to reflect any such release, termination or discharge.

Security

The Collateral

- (a) The Notes and the Note Guarantees will be secured by security interests granted on a first-priority basis (but any distribution of the proceeds from the enforcement thereof will be contractually junior to the lenders under the Super Senior Credit Facilities (or, following discharge of the Super Senior Credit Facilities, certain other indebtedness permitted under the Indenture to be incurred on a super priority basis)) over the issued share capital of Opodo Limited by LuxGeo (the “*Share Pledge*”); and
- (b) The Notes will be secured by security interests granted on a first-priority basis (but any distribution of the proceeds from the enforcement thereof will be contractually junior to the lenders under the Super Senior Credit Facilities (or, following discharge of the Super Senior Credit Facilities, certain other indebtedness permitted under the Indenture to be incurred on a super priority basis)) over (x) the receivables under any Funding Loan made to Opodo Limited or any Subsidiary of Opodo Limited which is a Restricted Subsidiary by the Issuer and (y) any Loan Receivables of the Issuer or (on a limited recourse basis) of any Holdco (other than the Issuer) which is not a Guarantor. In addition, the Guarantee of any Holdco which is a Guarantor will be secured by

security interests granted on a first-priority basis (but any distribution of the proceeds from the enforcement thereof will be contractually junior to the Lenders under the Super Senior Credit Facilities (or, following discharge of the Super Senior Credit Facilities, certain other indebtedness permitted under the Indenture to be incurred on a super priority basis)) over any Loan Receivables of such Holdco (together, the “*Receivables Pledge*” and, together with the assets pledged under the Share Pledge and the assets pledged under the Receivables Pledge, the “*Collateral*”).

The Indenture will provide that the Collateral shall be granted substantially concurrently with the grant of such Collateral to secure the obligations under the Super Senior Credit Facilities within 60 days of the Issue Date.

Subject to certain conditions, including compliance with the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Liens*,” the Company is permitted to pledge or cause its Subsidiaries to pledge the Collateral in connection with future incurrence of Indebtedness, including issuances of Additional Notes, to the extent permitted under the Indenture. The Collateral can also be released from the Liens of the Security Documents under certain circumstances. See “—*Release of Security Interests*” below.

Administration of Collateral and Enforcement of Liens

The Collateral will be administered by a Security Agent pursuant to the terms of the Security Documents and the Intercreditor Agreement for the benefit of all holders of the Notes and the finance parties under the Super Senior Credit Facilities and certain other future secured creditors pursuant to the Intercreditor Agreement. For a description of the Intercreditor Agreement, see “*Description of Other Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement*.”

The ability of holders of the Notes to realize upon the Collateral will be subject to various bankruptcy law limitations in the event of the Company’s or LuxGeo’s bankruptcy and various limitations on enforcement contained in the Intercreditor Agreement. See “*Risk Factors—Risks related to the notes—Fraudulent conveyance laws may limit your rights as a holder of notes*” and “*Risk Factors—Risks related to the notes—Local insolvency laws may not be as favorable to you as the insolvency laws of another jurisdiction with which you may be more familiar*.”

The rights of the holders of the Notes with respect to the Collateral must be exercised by the Security Agent. Because the holders of the Notes are not a party to the Security Documents, holders may not, individually or collectively, take any direct action to enforce any rights in their favor under the Security Documents. The holders may only act through the Security Agent. The Security Agent will agree to any release of the security interest created by the Security Documents in accordance with terms of the Indenture and the Intercreditor Agreement without requiring any consent of the holders of the Notes. Subject to the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement, the holders of the Notes will, in certain circumstances, share in or have the ability to direct the Trustee to direct the Security Agent to commence enforcement action under the Security Documents. However, in enforcing the Liens provided for under the Security Documents, the Security Agent will take direction from the Trustee (subject to the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement). See “*Description of Other Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement*.”

Subject to the terms of the Security Documents, until the acceleration of amounts due under the Notes in accordance with the Indenture, the Company and other pledgors will be entitled to exercise any and all voting rights in a manner which does not materially adversely affect the validity or enforceability of the Liens created under the Security Documents or the value of the Collateral and to receive and retain any and all cash dividends, stock dividends, liquidating dividends, non-cash dividends, shares of stock resulting from stock splits or reclassifications, rights issue, warrants, options and other distribution (whether similar or dissimilar to the foregoing) in respect of the shares that are part of the Collateral.

The value of the Collateral securing the Notes and/or a Note Guarantee, as applicable, may not be sufficient to satisfy their respective obligations under the Notes and the Note Guarantee and the Collateral may be reduced or diluted under certain circumstances, including the issuance of Additional Notes or other future incurrences of Indebtedness and the disposition of assets comprising the Collateral, subject to the terms of the Indenture.

No appraisals of the Collateral have been prepared by or on behalf of the Company, the Guarantors, the Security Agent or the Trustee in connection with this issuance of the Notes. There can be no assurance that the proceeds of any sale of Collateral, in whole or in part, pursuant to the Intercreditor Agreement and the Security Documents following an Event of Default, would be sufficient to satisfy the amounts due on the Notes or the Note Guarantees. By its nature, all of the Collateral is likely to be illiquid and may have no readily ascertainable market value. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Collateral would be sold in a timely manner or at all.

The Security Documents will be governed by the laws of England and Wales.

Release of Security Interests

All of the Liens granted under the Security Documents will be automatically and unconditionally released in accordance with the terms and conditions in the Indenture upon Legal Defeasance or Covenant Defeasance as described under the caption “—*Legal Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance*,” if all obligations under the Indenture are discharged in accordance with the terms of the Indenture or as otherwise permitted in accordance with the Indenture, including but not limited to the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Impairment of Security Interest*,” the Security Documents and the Intercreditor Agreement.

The Liens on any Collateral granted in the Security Documents will be released:

- (1) in connection with any sale or other disposition of such Collateral, if the sale or other disposition does not violate the Indenture, and all liens on such Collateral securing Indebtedness under the Super Senior Credit Facilities are also released;
- (2) to the extent that such Collateral is sold or otherwise disposed of pursuant to an enforcement of the security over such Collateral under the applicable Security Document(s) in accordance with the Intercreditor Agreement;
- (3) as described under the caption “—*Amendment, Supplement and Waiver*”;
- (4) to the extent permitted by the terms of the Indenture, the Security Documents or the Intercreditor Agreement (or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement), as part of any Permitted Reorganization; or
- (5) in connection with a transaction permitted by the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets*.”

The Security Agent will take all reasonable action required to effectuate any release of Collateral securing the Notes and the Note Guarantees (if applicable), in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture and the Intercreditor Agreement and the relevant Security Document. Each of the releases set forth above shall be effected by the Security Agent without the consent of the holders of the Notes or any action on the part of the Trustee (unless action is required by it to effect such release).

Intercreditor Agreement

On or before the Issue Date, the Trustee shall enter into an Intercreditor Agreement with, among others, the facility agent under the Super Senior Credit Facilities, the Company, various subsidiaries of the Company, and the Security Agent, as described under “*Description of Other Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement*” and attached hereto as Annex B. The Security Documents and the Collateral will be administered by the Security Agent pursuant to the Intercreditor Agreement for the benefit of the Trustee and the holders of the Notes, the creditors under the Super Senior Credit Facilities and certain future Indebtedness of the Company and its Subsidiaries permitted to be incurred and secured pursuant to the Indenture and the Intercreditor Agreement.

Pursuant to the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement, liabilities in respect of obligations under the Super Senior Credit Facilities will receive priority to obligations under the Notes and Note Guarantees with respect to any proceeds received upon any enforcement over the Collateral notwithstanding that any first ranking security is purported to be granted *pari passu* between the lenders under the Super Senior Credit Facilities and the Noteholders. Any proceeds received upon any enforcement over the Collateral, after all obligations under the Super Senior Credit Facilities and liabilities of the facility agent thereunder and certain fees and expenses of the Trustee have been repaid will be applied *pro rata* in repayment of all obligations under the Indenture and the Notes and any other Indebtedness of the Company and the Restricted Subsidiaries permitted to be incurred and secured by the Collateral on the same basis pursuant to the Indenture and the Intercreditor Agreement.

The Trustee and the creditors under the Super Senior Credit Facilities and the other secured parties under the Intercreditor Agreement will have, and by accepting a Note, each holder of a Note will be deemed to have, irrevocably appointed Société Générale as Security Agent to act as its security agent under the Intercreditor Agreement, the Notes, the Indenture, including the Note Guarantees, and the Security Documents (together, the “*Finance Documents*”). The Trustee and the creditors under the Super Senior Credit Facilities and the other secured parties under the Intercreditor Agreement will have, and by accepting a Note, each holder of a Note will be deemed to have, irrevocably authorized the Security Agent to perform the duties and exercise the rights, powers and discretions that are specifically given to it under the Intercreditor Agreement or other Finance Documents, together with any incidental rights, power and discretions.

Additional Notes

From time to time, subject to compliance with the covenant described under the captions “—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*” and “—*Certain Covenants—Liens*,” the Company is permitted to issue additional Notes, which shall have terms substantially identical to the Notes except in respect of any of the following terms which shall be set forth in an Officer’s Certificate delivered by the Company to the Trustee (“*Additional Notes*”):

- (1) the title of such Additional Notes;
- (2) the aggregate principal amount of such Additional Notes to be authenticated and delivered pursuant to the Indenture;
- (3) the date or dates on which such Additional Notes will be issued and will mature;
- (4) the rate or rates at which such Additional Notes shall bear interest and, with respect to Additional Notes with floating interest, the interest rate basis, formula or other method of determining such interest rate or rates, the date or dates from which such interest shall accrue, the interest payment dates on which such interest shall be payable or the method by which such dates will be determined, the record dates for the determination of holders thereof to whom such interest is payable and the basis upon which such interest will be calculated;
- (5) the currency or currencies in which such Additional Notes shall be denominated and the currency in which cash or government obligations in connection with such series of Additional Notes may be payable;
- (6) the date or dates and price or prices at which, the period or periods within which, and the terms and conditions upon which, such Additional Notes may be redeemed, in whole or in part;
- (7) in the case of Additional Notes with a floating interest date, the date or dates and price or prices at which, the period or periods within which, and the terms and conditions upon which, such Additional Notes may be redeemed, in whole or in part;
- (8) if other than in denominations of €100,000 and in integral multiples of €1,000 in excess thereof, the denominations in which such Additional Notes shall be issued and redeemed; and
- (9) the ISIN, CUSIP, common code or other securities identification numbers with respect to such Additional Notes.

Such Additional Notes will be treated, along with all other Notes, as a single class for the purposes of the Indenture with respect to waivers, amendments and all other matters which are not specifically distinguished for such series. Unless the context otherwise requires, for all purposes of the Indenture and this “*Description of the Notes*”, references to “Notes” shall be deemed to include references to the Notes initially issued on the Issue Date as well as any Additional Notes. Additional Notes may also be designated to be of the same series as the Notes initially issued on the Issue Date, but only if they have terms substantially identical in all material respects to such initial Notes. However, in order for any Additional Notes to have the same ISIN, CUSIP or common code, as applicable, as the Notes initially issued on the Issue Date, such Additional Notes must be fungible with the initial Notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Principal, Maturity and Interest and Payment of Notes

The Company issued Notes in minimum denominations of €100,000 and integral multiples of €1,000 in excess thereof. For so long as the Notes are listed on the Official List of the LxSE and admitted to trading on the Euro MTF Market and the rules of this exchange so require, the Company will publish a notice of any change in these denominations in accordance with the requirements of such rules. The Notes will mature on August 1, 2021.

Interest on the Notes will accrue at the rate of 8.50% per annum and will be payable semi-annually in arrears on February 1 and August 1, commencing on February 1, 2017. The Company will make each interest payment to the holders of record on the immediately preceding January 15 and July 15. The reimbursement price of the Notes at maturity will be 100% of the principal amount then outstanding.

Interest on the Notes will accrue from the date of original issuance or, if interest has already been paid, from the date it was most recently paid. Interest will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months. Each interest period shall end on (but not include) the relevant interest payment date.

The rights of holders of beneficial interests in the Notes to receive the payments on such Notes are subject to applicable procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream. If the due date for any payment in respect of any Notes is not a Business Day at the place at which such payment is due to be paid, the holders of such Notes will not be entitled to payment of the amount due until the next succeeding Business Day at such place, and will not be entitled to any further interest or other payment as a result of any such delay.

Methods of Receiving Payments on the Notes

The Company will pay all principal, interest, premium, and Additional Amounts, if any, on the Global Notes (as defined below) at the corporate trust office or agency of the Paying Agent (as defined below), *provided* that all such payments with respect to Notes represented by one or more Global Notes (as defined below) registered in the name of or held by a nominee of the common depositary for accounts of Euroclear or Clearstream, as applicable, will be made by wire transfer of immediately available funds to Euroclear or Clearstream, which will credit the account specified by such holders of the Notes.

Payments of principal of and premium, if any, on each Note in definitive registered form (“*Definitive Registered Notes*”) will be made by transfer on the due date to an account maintained by the payee pursuant to details provided by the holder or, if requested by the holder, by check, in each case against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of partial payment only, endorsement) of the relevant Definitive Registered Note at the office of any Paying Agent. Payments of interest in respect of each Definitive Registered Note will be made by transfer on the due date to an account maintained by the payee (the holder and account details of which appear on the register of holders at the close of business on the relevant record date) or, if requested by the holder, by check mailed on the relevant due date (or if that is not a Business Day, the immediately succeeding Business Day) to the holder (or to the first named of joint holders) of the Definitive Registered Note appearing on the register of holders at the close of business at the address shown on the register of holders on such record date. Payments in respect of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Definitive Registered Notes are subject in all cases to any tax or other laws and regulations applicable in the place of payment but without prejudice to the provisions described under the captions “—*Optional Tax Redemption*” and “—*Additional Amounts*.” The Paying Agent may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any transfer tax or similar governmental charge in connection with any payment transfer instructions received by the Paying Agent. Definitive Registered Notes, if issued, will only be issued in registered form.

Paying Agent and Registrar for the Notes

The Company undertakes that it will maintain one or more registrars (each a “*Registrar*”). The initial Registrar will be Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. The Registrar will maintain a register (the “*Register*”) reflecting ownership of Definitive Registered Notes outstanding from time to time and will make payments on Definitive Registered Notes on behalf of the Company. The Company will also maintain a register of holders of the Definitive Registered Notes outstanding from time to time at its registered office in accordance with the provisions of the Luxembourg law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended, which shall match the Register with regard to the entries therein. In the event of any discrepancies between the Register and the register held by the Company at its registered office, the register held by the Company at its registered office shall prevail for Luxembourg law purposes.

The Company will also maintain a transfer agent (the “*Transfer Agent*”). The initial Transfer Agent will be Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. The Transfer Agent is responsible for, among other things, facilitating any transfers or exchanges of beneficial interests in different Global Notes (as defined below) between holders.

The Company may change the Paying Agent, the Transfer Agent or the Registrar without prior notice to the holders. The Company or any of its subsidiaries may act as Paying Agent or Registrar in respect of the Notes. For so long as the Notes are listed on the Official List of the LxSE and admitted to trading on the Euro MTF Market and the rules of this exchange so require, the Company will publish a notice of any change of Paying Agent, Transfer Agent or Registrar in accordance with the requirements of such rules.

Form of Notes

The Notes were issued in the form of global notes (the “*Global Notes*”) in registered form and were issued in minimum denominations of €100,000 principal amount and integral multiples of €1,000. The Notes are serially numbered. In no event will Definitive Registered Notes in bearer form be issued. See “*Book-Entry, Delivery and Form*.”

Additional Amounts

All payments made by or on behalf of the Company under or with respect to the Notes or any of the Guarantors with respect to any Note Guarantee will be made free and clear of and without withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any present or future Taxes unless the withholding or deduction is then required by law. If such withholding

or deduction is imposed or levied by or on behalf of (1) any jurisdiction in which the Company or any Guarantor is or was incorporated, organized or resident for tax purposes or any political subdivision thereof or therein or (2) any jurisdiction from or through which payment is made by or on behalf of the Company or any Guarantor (including the jurisdiction of any Paying Agent) (each such jurisdiction in (1) and (2), including any political subdivision thereof or therein, a “*Tax Jurisdiction*”), the Company or the relevant Guarantor, as applicable, will pay such additional amounts (the “*Additional Amounts*”) as may be necessary in order that the net amounts received in respect of such payments by each holder after such withholding or deduction (including any such withholding or deduction from such Additional Amounts) will equal the respective amounts that would have been received in respect of such payments in the absence of such withholding or deduction; *provided, however*, that no Additional Amounts will be payable with respect to:

- (1) any Taxes, to the extent such Taxes would not have been imposed but for the existence of any present or former connection between the holder or the beneficial owner of the Notes (or between a fiduciary, settlor, beneficiary, partner of, member or shareholder of, or possessor of a power over, the relevant holder, if the relevant holder is an estate, trust, nominee, partnership, limited liability company or corporation) and the relevant Tax Jurisdiction (including being or having been a citizen, resident, or national thereof or being or having been present or engaged in a trade or business therein or having or having had a permanent establishment therein), but excluding any connection arising merely from the holding of such Note, the enforcement of rights under such Note or under a Note Guarantee or the receipt of any payments in respect of such Note or a Note Guarantee;
- (2) any Taxes, to the extent such Taxes were imposed as a result of the presentation of a Note for payment (where presentation is required) more than 30 days after the relevant payment is first made available for payment to the holder (except to the extent that the holder would have been entitled to Additional Amounts had the Note been presented on the last day of such 30-day period);
- (3) any estate, inheritance, gift, sales, excise, transfer, personal property or similar Taxes;
- (4) any Taxes payable other than by deduction or withholding from payments under, or with respect to, the Notes or with respect to any Note Guarantee;
- (5) any Taxes to the extent such Taxes are imposed or withheld by reason of the failure of the holder or beneficial owner of Notes, following the Company’s written request addressed to the holder (and made at a time that would enable the holder or beneficial owner acting reasonably to comply with that request, and in all events, at least 30 days before any such withholding or deduction), to comply with any certification, identification, information or other reporting requirements, whether required by statute, treaty, regulation or administrative practice of a Tax Jurisdiction, as a precondition to any applicable exemption from, or reduction in the rate of deduction or withholding of, Taxes imposed by the Tax Jurisdiction (including, without limitation, a certification that the holder or beneficial owner is not resident in the Tax Jurisdiction);
- (6) in the case of a successor Person that is organized or resident for tax purposes in the United States, any Taxes imposed on interest received by a person owning, actually or constructively, ten percent or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of the Company entitled to vote;
- (7) any Taxes imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code (“*FATCA*”), current or future regulations or official interpretations thereof, any agreement entered pursuant to Section 1471(b) of the Code, any intergovernmental agreement for the implementation of FATCA or any similar law, regulations or practices adopted pursuant to such intergovernmental agreement; or
- (8) any combination of items (1) through (7) above.

Nor will any Additional Amounts be paid to a holder that is a fiduciary, partnership or person other than the sole beneficial owner of any payment to the extent that such payment would be required to be included in the income under the laws of a Tax Jurisdiction, for tax purposes, of a beneficiary or settlor with respect to the fiduciary, or a member of that partnership or a beneficial owner who would not have been entitled to such Additional Amounts had that beneficiary, settlor, partner or beneficial owner been the holder thereof.

In addition to the foregoing, the Company and the Guarantors will also pay and indemnify the holder for any present or future stamp, issue, registration, court or documentary taxes, or any other excise or property taxes, charges or similar levies (including penalties, interest and any other reasonable expenses related thereto) which are levied by any Tax Jurisdiction on the execution, delivery, issuance or registration of any of the Notes, the Indenture, any Note Guarantee or any other document referred to therein (other than a transfer of the Notes after this issuance), or any such taxes, charges or similar levies imposed by any jurisdiction as a result of, or in connection with, the enforcement of any of the Notes or any Note Guarantee.

If the Company or any Guarantor, as the case may be, becomes aware that it will be obligated to pay Additional Amounts with respect to any payment under or with respect to the Notes or any Note Guarantee, each of the Company or the relevant Guarantor, as the case may be, will deliver to the Trustee on a date that is at least 30 days prior to the date of that payment (unless the obligation to pay Additional Amounts arises less than 45 days prior to that payment date, in which case the Company or the relevant Guarantor shall notify the Trustee promptly thereafter) an Officer's Certificate stating the fact that Additional Amounts will be payable and the amount estimated to be so payable. The Officer's Certificate(s) must also set forth any other information reasonably necessary to enable the Paying Agents to pay Additional Amounts to holders on the relevant payment date. The Company or the relevant Guarantor, as the case may be, will also provide the Trustee with documentation satisfactory to the Trustee evidencing payment of Additional Amounts. The Trustee shall be entitled to rely solely without further investigation or verification on the part of the Trustee on such Officer's Certificate as conclusive proof that such payments are necessary.

The Company or the relevant Guarantor, if it is the applicable withholding agent, will make all withholdings and deductions required by law and will timely remit the full amount deducted or withheld to the relevant Tax authority in accordance with applicable law. The Company or the relevant Guarantor will use its reasonable efforts to obtain Tax receipts from each Tax authority evidencing the payment of any Taxes so deducted or withheld. The Company or the relevant Guarantor will furnish to the Trustee (or to a holder upon written request), within a reasonable time after the date the payment of any Taxes so deducted or withheld is made, certified copies of Tax receipts evidencing payment by the Company or a Guarantor, as the case may be, or if, notwithstanding such entity's efforts to obtain receipts, receipts are not obtained, other evidence of payments (reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee) by such entity. If requested by the Trustee, the Company or the Guarantors will provide to the Trustee such information as may be in the possession of the Company or the Guarantors (and not otherwise in the possession of the Trustee) to enable the Trustee to determine the amount of withholding taxes attributable to any particular holder; *provided, however*, that in no event shall the Company or the Guarantors be required to disclose any information that it reasonably deems to be confidential.

Whenever in the Indenture or in this "*Description of the Notes*" there is mentioned, in any context, the payment of amounts based upon the principal amount of the Notes or of principal, interest or of any other amount payable under, or with respect to, any of the Notes or any Note Guarantee, such mention shall be deemed to include mention of the payment of Additional Amounts to the extent that, in such context, Additional Amounts are, were or would be payable in respect thereof.

The above obligations will survive any termination, defeasance or discharge of the Indenture, and any transfer by a holder or beneficial owner of its Notes, and will apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to any jurisdiction in which any successor Person to the Company or any Guarantor is incorporated, organized or resident for tax purposes or any jurisdiction from or through which such Person makes any payment on the Notes (or any Note Guarantee), in each case, including any political subdivision thereof or therein, which jurisdiction shall, if not already a Tax Jurisdiction, thereafter be considered a Tax Jurisdiction for purposes hereof.

Optional Redemption

At any time prior to August 1, 2018, at the option of the Company, the Company may, upon giving not less than 10 nor more than 60 days' notice to the holders of the Notes, on any one or more occasions redeem up to 40% of the aggregate principal amount of Notes issued under the Indenture at a redemption price of 108.50% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the applicable redemption date, with the Net Cash Proceeds of one or more Equity Offerings; *provided that*:

- (1) at least 60% of the aggregate principal amount of Notes issued under the Indenture remain outstanding immediately after the occurrence of such redemption (excluding Notes held by the Company and its Subsidiaries); and
- (2) the redemption occurs within 120 days of the date of the closing of such Equity Offering.

On or after August 1, 2018, at the option of the Company, the Company may redeem all or a part of the Notes upon not less than 10 nor more than 60 days' notice, at the redemption prices (expressed as percentages of principal amount) set forth below plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on the Notes redeemed, to, but excluding, the applicable redemption date, if redeemed during the twelve month period beginning on August 1 of the years indicated below:

Year	Percentage
2018	104.250%
2019	102.125%
2020 and thereafter.....	100.000%

In addition, the Company may at any time prior to August 1, 2018, upon giving not less than 10 nor more than 60 days' notice to the holders of the Notes, at its option on one or more occasions redeem all or a portion of the Notes (which includes Additional Notes, if any) at a redemption price equal to the sum of:

- (1) 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus
- (2) accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the applicable redemption date, plus
- (3) the Applicable Premium at the redemption date, subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on any interest payment date occurring on or prior to the redemption date.

In addition, at any time prior to August 1, 2018, the Company may, at its option, on not less than 10 nor more than 60 days' prior notice, redeem during each 12-month period beginning with the Issue Date up to 10% of the original aggregate principal amount of this series of Notes (including Additional Notes), at a redemption price equal to 103% of the principal amount of the Notes redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Amounts (if any) to, but excluding, the redemption date (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date).

Any redemption and notice of redemption may be, at the Company's discretion, subject to the satisfaction of one or more conditions precedent.

Mandatory Redemption

The Company is not required to make mandatory redemption or sinking fund payments with respect to the Notes.

Optional Tax Redemption

The Company may redeem the Notes, in whole but not in part, at its discretion at any time upon giving not less than 10 nor more than 60 days' prior notice to the holders of the Notes (which notice will be irrevocable and given in accordance with the procedures described under the caption "*—Selection and Notice*"), at a redemption price equal to 100% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date fixed by the Company for redemption (a "*Tax Redemption Date*") and all Additional Amounts (if any) then due and which will become due on the Tax Redemption Date as a result of the redemption or otherwise (subject to the right of holders of the Notes on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date and Additional Amounts (if any) in respect thereof), if on the next date on which any amount would be payable in respect of the Notes or any Note Guarantee, the Company under or with respect to the Notes or any of the Guarantors with respect to any Note Guarantee, as the case may be, is or would be required to pay Additional Amounts and the Company cannot avoid any such payment obligation by taking reasonable measures available (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the appointment of a new Paying Agent under the caption "*—Principal Paying Agent, Paying Agent and Registrar for the Notes*" or, in respect of a payment under a Note Guarantee, payment by or through another Guarantor or the Company, but not including a Holdco Reorganization), and the requirement arises as a result of:

- (1) any amendment to, or change in, the laws or any regulations or rulings promulgated thereunder of a relevant Tax Jurisdiction which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the date of this Offering Memorandum (or, where the applicable Tax Jurisdiction became a Tax Jurisdiction on a date after the date of this Offering Memorandum, such later date) and which was not publicly and formally announced prior to the date of this Offering Memorandum (or, where the applicable Tax Jurisdiction became a Tax Jurisdiction on a date after the date of this Offering Memorandum, such later date); or
- (2) any amendment to, or change in, an official written interpretation or application of such laws, regulations or rulings (including by virtue of a holding, judgment, order by a court of competent jurisdiction or a change in published administrative practice) of a relevant Tax Jurisdiction which amendment or change becomes effective on or after the date of this Offering Memorandum (or, where the applicable Tax Jurisdiction became a Tax Jurisdiction on a date after the date of this Offering Memorandum, after such later date) and which was not publicly and formally announced prior to the date of this Offering Memorandum (or, where the applicable Tax Jurisdiction became a Tax Jurisdiction on a date after the date of this Offering Memorandum, such later date) (each of the foregoing clauses (1) and (2), a "*Change in Tax Law*").

The Company will not give any such notice of redemption earlier than 60 days prior to the earliest date on which the Company would be obligated to make such payment or withholding if a payment in respect of the Notes were then due, and the obligation to pay Additional Amounts must be in effect at the time such notice is given. Prior to the publication or, where relevant, mailing of any notice of redemption of the Notes pursuant to the foregoing, the Company will deliver to the Trustee an opinion of independent tax counsel of recognized standing with respect to such matters to the effect that there has been such Change in Tax Law which would entitle the Company to redeem the Notes hereunder. In addition, before the Company publishes or mails notice of redemption of the Notes as described above, it will deliver to the Trustee an Officer's Certificate to the effect that it cannot avoid its or a Guarantor's obligation to pay Additional Amounts by the Company taking reasonable measures available to it.

The Trustee will accept and shall be entitled to rely on such Officer's Certificate and opinion of counsel as sufficient evidence of the existence and satisfaction of the conditions precedent as described above, in which event it will be conclusive and binding on the holders.

The foregoing provisions shall apply (a) to a Guarantor only after such time as such Guarantor is obligated to make at least one payment on the Notes and (b) *mutatis mutandis* to any successor Person, after such successor Person becomes a party to the Indenture, with respect to a Change in Tax Law occurring after the time such successor Person becomes a party to the Indenture.

Repurchase at the Option of Holders

Change of Control

If a Change of Control occurs, each holder of Notes will have the right to require the Company to repurchase all or any part (equal to €100,000 or integral multiples of €1,000 in excess thereof) of that holder's Notes pursuant to an offer on the terms set forth in the Indenture (a "*Change of Control Offer*"). In the Change of Control Offer, the Company will offer a payment (the "*Change of Control Payment*") in cash equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of Notes repurchased plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on the Notes repurchased, to the date of purchase. Within 30 days following any Change of Control, the Company will mail a notice to each holder of the Notes describing the transaction or transactions that constitute the Change of Control and offering to repurchase Notes on the date specified in

the notice (the “*Change of Control Payment Date*”), which date will be no earlier than 10 days and no later than 60 days from the date such notice is mailed, pursuant to the procedures required by the Indenture and described in such notice. The Company will comply with the requirements of Rule 14e-1 under the Exchange Act and any other securities laws and regulations thereunder to the extent those laws and regulations are applicable in connection with the repurchase of the Notes and the related Note Guarantees as a result of a Change of Control. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations conflict with the Change of Control provisions of the Indenture, the Company will comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and will not be deemed to have breached its obligations under the Change of Control provisions of the Indenture by virtue of such compliance.

On or prior to the Change of Control Payment Date, the Funding Loan Borrowers will prepay their respective Funding Loans to the extent necessary to finance the repurchase by the Company of the Notes tendered pursuant to the Change of Control Offer.

On the Change of Control Payment Date, the Company will, to the extent lawful:

- (1) accept for payment all Notes or portions of Notes properly tendered pursuant to the Change of Control Offer;
- (2) deposit with the relevant Paying Agent an amount equal to the Change of Control Payment in respect of all Notes or portions of Notes properly tendered; and
- (3) deliver or cause to be delivered to the Trustee the Notes properly accepted together with an Officer’s Certificate stating the aggregate principal amount of Notes or portions of Notes being purchased by the Company.

The relevant Paying Agent will promptly mail to each holder of Notes properly tendered the Change of Control Payment for such Notes, and the Trustee will promptly authenticate and mail (or cause to be transferred by book entry) to each holder a new Note equal in principal amount to any unpurchased portion of the Notes surrendered, if any; *provided* that each new Note will be in a principal amount of €100,000 or, if greater, an integral multiple of €1,000.

The provisions described above that require the Company to make a Change of Control Offer following a Change of Control will be applicable whether or not any other provisions of the Indenture are applicable. Except as described above with respect to a Change of Control, the Indenture does not contain provisions that permit the holders of the Notes to require the Company to repurchase or redeem the Notes in the event of a takeover, recapitalization or similar transaction.

The Company will not be required to make a Change of Control Offer upon a Change of Control if a third party makes the Change of Control Offer in the manner, at the times and otherwise in compliance with the requirements set forth in the Indenture applicable to a Change of Control Offer made by the Company and purchases all Notes properly tendered and not withdrawn under the Change of Control Offer. The Company also will not be required to make a Change of Control Offer following a Change of Control if it has theretofore issued a redemption notice in respect of all of the Notes in the manner and in accordance with the provisions described under the caption “—*Optional Redemption*” and thereafter purchases all of the Notes pursuant to such notice. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, a Change of Control Offer may be made in advance of a Change of Control, conditional upon such Change of Control, if a definitive agreement is in place for the Change of Control at the time the Change of Control Offer is made.

The definition of “Change of Control” includes a phrase relating to the direct or indirect sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of “all or substantially all” of the properties or assets of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries taken as a whole. Although there is a limited body of case law interpreting the phrase “substantially all,” there is no precise established definition of the phrase under applicable law. Accordingly, the ability of a holder of Notes to require the Company to repurchase its Notes as a result of a sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of less than all of the assets of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries taken as a whole to another Person or group may be uncertain.

Subject to the covenants described in this “*Description of the Notes*”, the Company could enter into certain transactions, including acquisitions, refinancings or other recapitalizations which, though not constituting a Change of Control under the Indenture, could increase the amount of outstanding debt or otherwise affect the Company’s capital structure or credit ratings. In addition, we may not be able to finance the payments required for a Change of Control Offer. See “*Risk Factors—Risks related to the notes—We may not have the ability to raise the funds necessary to finance a change of control offer.*”

Selection and Notice

If less than all of the Notes are to be redeemed at any time, the Company or the Paying Agent will select Notes for redemption as follows:

- (1) if the Notes are listed on any national securities exchange, in compliance with the requirements, if any, of the principal national securities exchange on which the Notes are listed as certificated to the Trustee and/or the Paying Agent by the Company and in compliance with the requirements of Euroclear and Clearstream; or
- (2) if the Notes are not listed on any national securities exchange or such exchange prescribes no method of selection and the Notes are not held through Euroclear or Clearstream or Euroclear or Clearstream prescribe no method of selection, then on a pro rata basis, or by lot.

No Notes may be redeemed in part such that the remainder of the Note is less than €100,000 in aggregate principal amount and only Notes in integral multiples of €1,000 will be redeemed. Notices of redemption will be mailed by first class mail at least 10 but not more than 60 days before the redemption date to each holder of Notes to be redeemed at its registered address, except that redemption notices may be mailed more than 60 days prior to a redemption date if the notice is issued in connection with a defeasance of the Notes or a satisfaction and discharge of the Indenture. For Notes represented by global certificates held on behalf of Euroclear and Clearstream, notices may be given by delivery to Euroclear and Clearstream for communication to entitled account holders in substitution for aforesaid mailing.

In addition, so long as the Notes are listed on the Official List of the LxSE and traded on the Euro MTF Market and its rules so require, all notices to holders of the Notes will also be supplied to the LxSE and are expected to be published at www.bourse.lu. If publication as provided above is not practicable, notice will be given in such other manner, and shall be deemed to have been given on such date, as the Trustee may approve. In the case of Definitive Registered Notes, notices will be mailed to holders of the Notes by first class mail at their respective addresses as they appear on the records of the Registrar. If and so long as the Notes are listed on any other securities exchange, notices will also be given in accordance with any applicable requirements of such securities exchange. Notices given by publication will be deemed given on the first date on which publication is made. Notices given by first class mail, postage paid, will be deemed given five calendar days after mailing whether or not the addressee receives it.

If any Note is to be redeemed in part only, the notice of redemption that relates to that Note will state the portion of the principal amount of that Note that is to be redeemed. A new Note in principal amount equal to the unredeemed portion of the original Note will be issued in the name of the holder of Notes upon cancellation of the original Note and will be collectible at the offices of the Paying Agent. Notes called for redemption become due on the date fixed for redemption. In the case of Notes represented by global certificates, an appropriate notation will be made on such Note to decrease the principal amount thereof to an amount equal to the unredeemed portion thereof. On and after the redemption date, interest ceases to accrue on Notes or portions of them called for redemption.

Prescription

Claims against the Company or any Guarantor for the payment of principal of, or interest, premium, or Additional Amounts, if any, on the Notes will become void unless presentation for payment is made as required in the Indenture within a period of seven years, in the case of principal, or five years, in the case of interest, premium or Additional Amounts, if any, from the applicable original payment date therefor.

Certain Covenants

Restricted Payments

The Company will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, directly or indirectly:

- (1) declare or pay any dividend or make any other payment or distribution on account of the Company's or any Restricted Subsidiary's Equity Interests (including, without limitation, any payment in connection with any merger or consolidation involving the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary) or to the direct or indirect holders of the Company's or any Restricted Subsidiary's Equity Interests in their capacity as such (other than (A) dividends or distributions payable in Equity Interests (other than Disqualified Stock) of the Company or Subordinated Shareholder Debt, (B) dividends or distributions to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary and (C) pro rata dividends or distributions made by a Subsidiary that is not a Wholly Owned Restricted Subsidiary to minority stockholders (or owners of any equivalent interest in the case of a Subsidiary that is an entity other than a corporation));
- (2) purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire or retire for value (including, without limitation, in connection with any merger or consolidation involving the Company) any Equity Interests of the Company;
- (3) make any payment on or with respect to, or purchase, redeem, defease or otherwise acquire or retire for value (x) any Indebtedness that is subordinated in right of payment to the Notes, the Note Guarantees or the Funding

Loans (excluding any intercompany Indebtedness between or among the Company and any of its Restricted Subsidiaries) except a payment of interest or principal at the Stated Maturity thereof or (y) any Subordinated Shareholder Debt; or

- (4) make any Restricted Investment (all such payments and other actions set forth in these clauses (1) through (4) being collectively referred to as “*Restricted Payments*”),

unless, at the time of and after giving effect to such Restricted Payment:

- (1) no Default or Event of Default has occurred and is continuing or would occur as a consequence of such Restricted Payment; and
- (2) the Company would, after giving pro forma effect to such Restricted Payment (including the application thereof) as if such Restricted Payment had been made at the beginning of the applicable four-quarter period, have been permitted to incur at least €1.00 of additional Indebtedness (other than Permitted Debt) pursuant to the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio test set forth in the first paragraph of the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*;” and
- (3) such Restricted Payment, together with the aggregate amount of all other Restricted Payments made by the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries after the Issue Date (excluding Restricted Payments permitted by clauses (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) and (10) of the next succeeding paragraph), is less than the sum, without duplication, of:
 - (a) 50% of the Consolidated Net Income of the Company for the period (taken as one accounting period) from the first day of the first full fiscal quarter immediately prior to the Issue Date to the end of the Company’s most recently ended fiscal quarter for which internal financial statements are available at the time of such Restricted Payment (or, if such aggregate Consolidated Net Income for such period is a deficit, less 100% of such deficit), plus
 - (b) 100% of the aggregate net cash proceeds and Fair Market Value of marketable securities received by the Company since the Issue Date as a contribution to its common equity capital or from the issue or sale of Equity Interests of the Company (other than Disqualified Stock) or from the issue or sale of convertible or exchangeable Disqualified Stock or convertible or exchangeable debt securities of the Company that have been converted into or exchanged for such Equity Interests (other than Equity Interests (or Disqualified Stock or debt securities) sold to a Subsidiary of the Company or from Subordinated Shareholder Debt), plus
 - (c) 100% of any dividends or distributions (including payments made in respect of loans or advances) received by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary after the Issue Date from an Unrestricted Subsidiary or a Permitted Joint Venture, to the extent that such dividends or distributions were not otherwise included in Consolidated Net Income of the Company for such period (and *provided* that such dividends or distributions are not included in the calculation of that amount of Permitted Investments permitted under clause (11) of the definition thereof), plus
 - (d) to the extent that any Unrestricted Subsidiary is redesignated as a Restricted Subsidiary after the Issue Date, the Fair Market Value of the Company’s Investment in such Subsidiary as of the date of such redesignation, plus
 - (e) to the extent that any Restricted Investment that was made after the Issue Date is sold for cash or otherwise liquidated or repaid for cash or Cash Equivalents (including, without limitation, any sale for cash or other Cash Equivalents of an Equity Interest in an Unrestricted Subsidiary), the cash return of capital with respect to such Restricted Investment (less the cost of disposition, if any), plus
 - (f) 100% of the cash received by the Company since the Issue Date in connection with the incurrence of any Subordinated Shareholder Debt, plus
 - (g) upon the full and unconditional release of a Restricted Investment that is a guarantee made by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary to any Person, an amount equal to the amount of such Restricted Investment.

The preceding provisions will not prohibit:

- (1) the payment of any dividend or the consummation of any redemption within 60 days after the date of declaration of the dividend or giving of the redemption notice, as the case may be, if at the date of declaration or notice, the dividend or redemption payment would have complied with the provisions of the Indenture;
- (2) the redemption, repurchase, retirement, defeasance or other acquisition of any subordinated Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary or of any Equity Interests of the Company by conversion into (in the case of subordinated Indebtedness) or in exchange for, or out of the Net Cash Proceeds of the substantially concurrent sale (other than to a Subsidiary of the Company) of, Equity Interests of the Company (other than Disqualified Stock) or Subordinated Shareholder Debt or from the substantially concurrent contribution of equity capital to the Company; *provided* that the amount of any such Net Cash Proceeds that are utilized for any such redemption, repurchase, retirement, defeasance or other acquisition will be excluded from clause (3)(b) of the preceding paragraph;
- (3) the defeasance, redemption, repurchase or other acquisition or retirement of subordinated Indebtedness of the Company or any Guarantor with the Net Cash Proceeds from an incurrence of Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness in respect of such subordinated Indebtedness;
- (4) any Restricted Payment made by exchange for, or out of the proceeds of the substantially concurrent sale of, Equity Interests of the Company (other than Disqualified Stock) or a substantially concurrent cash capital contribution received by the Company on account of its Equity Interests (other than Disqualified Stock); *provided, however*, that the Net Cash Proceeds from such sale or cash capital contribution shall be excluded from clause (3)(b) of the preceding paragraph;
- (5) the repurchase, redemption or other acquisition for value of Equity Interests of any non-Wholly Owned Restricted Subsidiary of the Company if, as a result of such purchase, redemption or other acquisition, the Company increases its percentage ownership, directly or indirectly through any Restricted Subsidiary, of such non-Wholly Owned Restricted Subsidiary;
- (6) the repurchase, redemption or other acquisition for value of Equity Interests of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary representing fractional shares of such Equity Interests in connection with a merger, consolidation, amalgamation or other combination of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (7) loans or advances made to employees, officers or directors in the ordinary course of business in amounts not exceeding €5.0 million at any time outstanding;
- (8) the declaration and payment of regularly scheduled or accrued dividends to holders of any class or series of Disqualified Stock of the Company or any preferred stock of any Restricted Subsidiary issued on or after the Issue Date in accordance with the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*”;
- (9) the repurchase, redemption or other acquisition or retirement for value of any Equity Interests of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary held by any current or former officer, director, employee or consultant of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to any equity subscription agreement, stock option agreement, restricted stock grant, shareholders’ agreement or similar agreement; *provided* that the aggregate price paid for all such repurchased, redeemed, acquired or retired Equity Interests may not exceed €2.5 million in any calendar year (with unused amounts in any calendar year being carried over to succeeding calendar years subject to a maximum of €6.0 million in any calendar year); *provided, further*, that such amount in any calendar year may be increased by an amount not to exceed (A) the cash proceeds from the sale of Equity Interests of the Company received by the Company during such calendar year to members of management, directors or consultants of the Company and (B) the cash proceeds of key man life insurance policies, in each case to the extent the cash proceeds have not otherwise been applied to the making of Restricted Payments pursuant to clause (3)(b) of the preceding paragraph or clause (4) of this paragraph;
- (10) the distribution, as a dividend or otherwise, of shares of Capital Stock of, or Indebtedness owed to the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary by, Unrestricted Subsidiaries;
- (11) Restricted Payments; *provided* that for the most recently ended four full fiscal quarters for which internal financial statements are available immediately preceding the date of such Restricted Payment, on a pro forma basis, the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries on a consolidated basis would have had a Gross Leverage Ratio of no more than 3.00 to 1.00; and
- (12) other Restricted Payments made after the Issue Date in an amount (measured on the date each such Restricted Payment was made and without giving effect to subsequent changes in value) when taken together with all other

Restricted Payments made pursuant to this clause (12) not to exceed €25.0 million (*provided* that if an Investment is made pursuant to this clause in a Person that is not a Restricted Subsidiary and such Person is subsequently designated a Restricted Subsidiary, such Investment shall thereafter be deemed to have been made pursuant to clause (3) of the definition of “Permitted Investments” and not this clause);

provided, however, that after giving effect to any Restricted Payment referred to in clauses (7), (11) or (12) of this paragraph, no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing or would occur as a consequence thereof.

The amount of all Restricted Payments (other than cash) will be the Fair Market Value on the date of the Restricted Payment of the assets or securities proposed to be transferred or issued by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, pursuant to the Restricted Payment. The Fair Market Value of any assets or securities that are required to be valued by the covenant described under this caption “—*Certain Covenants—Restricted Payments*” will be determined by a responsible financial or accounting officer of the Company. The determination of such responsible financial or accounting officer will be final and conclusive.

Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock

The Company will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, directly or indirectly, create, incur, issue, assume, guarantee or otherwise become directly or indirectly liable, contingently or otherwise, with respect to (collectively, “*incur*”) any Indebtedness (including Acquired Debt), and the Company will not issue any Disqualified Stock and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to issue any shares of preferred stock (including Disqualified Stock); *provided, however*, that the Company and any Restricted Subsidiary may incur Indebtedness (including Acquired Debt), the Company may issue Disqualified Stock and any Restricted Subsidiary may issue shares of preferred stock (including Disqualified Stock), if the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio for the Company’s most recently ended four full fiscal quarters for which internal financial statements are available immediately preceding the date on which such additional Indebtedness is incurred or such Disqualified Stock or preferred stock is issued would have been at least 2.00 to 1.00, determined on a pro forma basis (including a pro forma application of the net proceeds therefrom), as if the additional Indebtedness had been incurred or the Disqualified Stock or preferred stock had been issued, as the case may be, at the beginning of such four-quarter period; *provided* that a Restricted Subsidiary of the Company that is not a Guarantor may incur Indebtedness or issue preferred stock (including Disqualified Stock) pursuant to this paragraph solely to the extent that the Non-Guarantor Gross Leverage Ratio for the Company’s most recently ended four full fiscal quarters for which internal financial statements are available immediately preceding the date on which such Indebtedness is incurred or such Disqualified Stock or preferred stock is issued, as the case may be, would have been no greater than 0.75 to 1.00, as determined on a *pro forma* basis (including a *pro forma* application of the net proceeds therefrom), as if such Indebtedness had been incurred or preferred stock had been issued, as the case may be, at the beginning of such four quarter period.

The first paragraph of the covenant described under this caption “—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*” will not prohibit the incurrence by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of any of the following items of Indebtedness (collectively, “*Permitted Debt*”):

- (1) the incurrence by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of Indebtedness under Credit Facilities in an aggregate principal amount at any one time outstanding under this clause (1) not to exceed €150.0 million *less* the aggregate amount of all Net Cash Proceeds of Asset Sales applied by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary since the Issue Date to permanently repay any term Indebtedness under a Credit Facility or to repay any revolving credit Indebtedness under a Credit Facility and effect a corresponding permanent commitment reduction thereunder;
- (2) the incurrence by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of the Existing Indebtedness;
- (3) the incurrence (a) by the Company of Indebtedness represented by the Notes to be issued hereby (but excluding any Additional Notes), and (b) by the Guarantors and any future Guarantors of Indebtedness represented by a Note Guarantee (including Note Guarantees of Additional Notes incurred in compliance with the Indenture);
- (4) the incurrence by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of Indebtedness represented by Capital Lease Obligations, mortgage financings, sale and leaseback transactions or purchase money obligations, in each case, incurred for the purpose of financing all or any part of the purchase price or cost of design, construction, installation or improvement of property, plant or equipment used in the business of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary, in an aggregate principal amount, including all Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness incurred to renew, refund, refinance, replace, defease or discharge any Indebtedness incurred pursuant to this clause (4), not to exceed €20.0 million at any time outstanding;

- (5) the incurrence by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness in exchange for, or the net proceeds of which are used to renew, refund, refinance, replace, defease or discharge Indebtedness (other than intercompany Indebtedness) that was permitted by the Indenture to be incurred under the first paragraph of the covenant described under this caption “—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*” or clauses (2), (3) or (5) of this paragraph;
- (6) the incurrence by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of intercompany Indebtedness between or among the Company and any of its Restricted Subsidiaries; *provided, however*, that:
- (a) if the Company or any Guarantor is the obligor on such Indebtedness and the creditor is not the Company or a Guarantor then such Indebtedness must be unsecured and expressly subordinated to the prior payment in full in cash of all Obligations with respect, in any bankruptcy, insolvency or winding up of such obligor, in the case of any Guarantor, to its Note Guarantee and, in the case of the Company, to its obligations under the Notes, as applicable, and
 - (b) (i) any subsequent issuance or transfer of Equity Interests that results in any such Indebtedness being held by a Person other than the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary and (ii) any sale or other transfer of any such Indebtedness to a Person that is not either the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary will be deemed, in each case, to constitute an incurrence of such Indebtedness by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, that was not permitted by this clause (6);
- (7) the incurrence by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of Hedging Obligations (excluding Hedging Obligations entered into for speculative purposes, in the good faith determination of management of the Company) for the purposes of limiting interest rate risk with respect to any Indebtedness permitted to be incurred under the Indenture, exchange rate risk or commodity pricing risk;

- (8) the guarantee by the Company or any Guarantor (subject to compliance with the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Additional Note Guarantees*”) of Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary that was permitted to be incurred by another provision of the covenant described under this caption “—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*”; *provided* that if the Indebtedness being guaranteed is subordinated to or *pari passu* with the Notes or a Note Guarantee, then the guarantee must be expressly subordinated or *pari passu*, as applicable, to the same extent as the Indebtedness being guaranteed;
- (9) the incurrence by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of Indebtedness in respect of (A) letters of credit, surety, performance or appeal bonds, completion guarantees, judgment, advance payment, customs, VAT or other tax guarantees or similar instruments issued in the ordinary course of business of such Person and not in connection with the borrowing of money, including letters of credit or similar instruments in respect of self-insurance and workers’ compensation obligations, and (B) any customary cash management, cash pooling or netting or setting off arrangements, entered into in the ordinary course of business; *provided, however*, that upon the drawing of such letters of credit or other instrument, such obligations are reimbursed within 30 days following such drawing;
- (10) the incurrence by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of Indebtedness arising from agreements providing for indemnification or adjustment of purchase price or from guarantees or letters of credit securing any Obligations of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to such agreements, incurred in connection with the acquisition or sale or other disposition of any business, assets or Restricted Subsidiary, other than guarantees or similar credit support by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of Indebtedness incurred by any Person acquiring such business, assets or subsidiary; *provided* that the maximum Indebtedness permitted by this clause (10) in respect of any such sale or other disposition of any business, assets or subsidiary shall not exceed the Net Cash Proceeds from such sale or other disposition;
- (11) (a) the incurrence by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of Indebtedness arising from guarantees to suppliers, lessors, licensees, contractors, franchisees or customers and incurred in the ordinary course of business and (b) customer deposits and advance payments received in the ordinary course of business from customers for goods and services purchased in the ordinary course of business;
- (12) the incurrence by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of Indebtedness in respect of any obligations under workers’ compensation laws, self insurance obligations, captive insurance companies, bankers’ acceptances and similar legislation;
- (13) the incurrence by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of guarantees of Indebtedness of Permitted Joint Ventures in an amount not to exceed €10.0 million at any time outstanding;
- (14) Indebtedness of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries incurred as part of a Permitted Reorganization; *provided* that after the consummation of such Permitted Reorganization, such Indebtedness is owed to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any Surviving Entity);
- (15) Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock or preferred stock of Persons that are acquired by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary or merged, consolidated, amalgamated or otherwise combined with (including pursuant to any acquisition of assets and assumption of related liabilities) the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary in accordance with the terms of the Indenture; *provided* that such Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock or preferred stock are not incurred or issued in connection with such acquisition, merger, consolidation, amalgamation or other combination, and, after giving effect to such acquisition, merger, consolidation, amalgamation or other combination, either:
- (a) the Company would be permitted to incur at least €1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio test set forth in the first sentence of the covenant described under this caption “—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*”; or
 - (b) the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of the Company is no less than immediately prior to such acquisition, merger, consolidation, amalgamation or other combination;
- (16) the incurrence by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of Indebtedness arising from the honoring by a bank or other financial institution of a check, draft or similar instrument inadvertently drawn against insufficient funds, so long as such Indebtedness is covered within five Business Days of such incurrence; and

- (17) the incurrence by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of additional Indebtedness (including Acquired Debt) in an aggregate principal amount (or accreted value, as applicable) at any time outstanding, including all Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness incurred to renew, refund, refinance, replace, defease or discharge any Indebtedness incurred pursuant to this clause (17), not to exceed €50.0 million.

To the extent any Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Guarantor is a joint obligor with respect to any Indebtedness, the entire amount of such Indebtedness shall be considered Indebtedness of a Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Guarantor for purposes of the covenant described under this caption “—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*”.

The accrual of interest or preferred stock dividends, the accretion or amortization of original issue discount, the payment of interest on any Indebtedness in the form of additional Indebtedness with the same terms, and the payment of dividends on preferred stock or Disqualified Stock in the form of additional shares of the same class of preferred stock or Disqualified Stock will not be deemed to be an incurrence of Indebtedness or an issuance of preferred stock or Disqualified Stock for purposes of the covenant described under this caption “—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*”; provided that, in each such case, the amount thereof is included in Consolidated Interest Expense of the Company as accrued or paid in accordance with the definition of such term.

The incurrence by an Unrestricted Subsidiary of Non-Recourse Debt will not be deemed to be an incurrence of Indebtedness or an issuance of Disqualified Stock for purposes of the covenant described under this caption “—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*”; provided, however, that if any such Indebtedness ceases to be Non-Recourse Debt of such Unrestricted Subsidiary, such Indebtedness shall be deemed to constitute an incurrence of Indebtedness by any Restricted Subsidiary that was not permitted by the covenant described under this caption “—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*”.

For purposes of determining compliance with the covenant described under this caption “—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*”, (a) Indebtedness incurred under the Super Senior Credit Facilities shall be deemed to be incurred under clause (1) above and (b) in the event that an item of proposed Indebtedness meets the criteria of more than one of the categories of Permitted Debt described in clauses (2) through (17) above, or is entitled to be incurred pursuant to the first paragraph of the covenant described under this caption “—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*”, the Company will be permitted to classify such item of Indebtedness on the date of its incurrence, or later reclassify all or a portion of such item of Indebtedness, in any manner that complies with the covenant described under this caption “—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*”.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the covenant described under this caption “—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*”, the maximum amount of Indebtedness that the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary may incur pursuant to the covenant described under this caption “—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*” shall not be deemed to be exceeded solely as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates or currency values.

For purposes of determining compliance with any euro-denominated restriction on the incurrence of Indebtedness, the Euro Equivalent of the principal amount of Indebtedness denominated in another currency will be calculated based on the relevant currency exchange rate in effect on the date such Indebtedness was incurred, in the case of term Indebtedness, or first committed, in the case of Indebtedness incurred under a revolving credit facility; provided that (1) if such Indebtedness is incurred to refinance other Indebtedness denominated in a currency other than euros, and such refinancing would cause the applicable euro-denominated restriction to be exceeded if calculated at the relevant currency exchange rate in effect on the date of such refinancing, such euro-denominated restriction will be deemed not to have been exceeded so long as the principal amount of such refinancing Indebtedness does not exceed the principal amount of such Indebtedness being refinanced; (2) the Euro Equivalent of the principal amount of any such Indebtedness outstanding on the Issue Date will be calculated based on the relevant currency exchange rate in effect on the Issue Date; and (3) if and for so long as any such Indebtedness is subject to an agreement intended to protect against fluctuations in currency exchange rates with respect to the currency in which such Indebtedness is denominated covering principal and interest on such Indebtedness, the amount of such Indebtedness, if denominated in euros, will be the amount of the principal payment required to be made under such currency agreement and, otherwise, the Euro Equivalent of such amount plus the Euro Equivalent of any premium which is at such time due and payable but is not covered by such currency agreement.

Liens

The Company will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, directly or indirectly, create, incur, assume or suffer to exist any Lien of any kind upon any of its assets or property (including Capital Stock of Restricted Subsidiaries), whether owned on the Issue Date or acquired after that date, or any interest therein or any income or profits therefrom, which Lien is securing any Indebtedness (such Lien, the “*Initial Lien*”), except (a) in the case of any property or asset that does not constitute Collateral, (1) Permitted Liens or (2) Liens on property or assets that are not Permitted Liens if the Notes and the Indenture (or a Note Guarantee in the case of Liens of a Guarantor) are directly secured equally and ratably with, or senior in right of payment to, in the case of Liens with respect to subordinated Indebtedness, the Indebtedness secured by such Initial Lien for so long as such Indebtedness is so secured, and (b) in the case of any property or asset that constitutes Collateral, Permitted Collateral Liens.

Any such Lien created in favor of the Notes pursuant to the preceding paragraph will be automatically and unconditionally released and discharged upon the release and discharge of the Initial Lien to which it relates.

Dividend and Other Payment Restrictions Affecting Subsidiaries

The Company will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, directly or indirectly, create or permit to exist or become effective any consensual encumbrance or restriction on the ability of any Restricted Subsidiary to:

- (1) pay dividends or make any other distributions on its Capital Stock to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary, or with respect to any other interest or participation in, or measured by, its profits, or pay any indebtedness owed to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (2) make loans or advances to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary; or
- (3) transfer any of its properties or assets to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary.

However, the preceding restrictions will not apply to encumbrances or restrictions existing under or by reason of:

- (1) agreements governing Existing Indebtedness and Credit Facilities as in effect on the Issue Date and any amendments, modifications, restatements, renewals, increases, supplements, refundings, replacements or refinancings of those agreements; *provided* that the amendments, modifications, restatements, renewals, increases, supplements, refundings, replacements or refinancings are not materially more restrictive, taken as a whole, with respect to such dividend and other payment restrictions than those contained in those agreements on the Issue Date;
- (2) the Indenture, the Notes, the Note Guarantees, the Intercreditor Agreement, the Security Documents and any notes and guarantees in connection with the subsequent issuance of debt securities in accordance with and on terms no less onerous than the Indenture;
- (3) applicable law or regulation or the terms of any license, authorization, concession or permit;
- (4) any instrument governing Indebtedness or Capital Stock of a Person acquired by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary as in effect at the time of such acquisition (except to the extent such Indebtedness or Capital Stock was incurred in connection with or in contemplation of such acquisition), which encumbrance or restriction is not applicable to any Person, or the properties or assets of any Person, other than the Person, or the property or assets of the Person, so acquired; *provided* that, in the case of Indebtedness, such Indebtedness was permitted by the terms of the Indenture to be incurred;
- (5) customary non-assignment and similar provisions in contracts, licenses and leases entered into in the ordinary course of business;
- (6) purchase money obligations for property acquired in the ordinary course of business that impose restrictions on that property of the nature described in clause (4) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*”;
- (7) any agreement for the sale or other disposition of Capital Stock or all or substantially all of the property and assets of a Restricted Subsidiary that restricts distributions by that Restricted Subsidiary pending its sale or other disposition;

- (8) Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness; *provided* that the restrictions contained in the agreements governing such Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness are not materially more restrictive, taken as a whole, than those contained in the agreements governing the Indebtedness being refinanced;
- (9) Liens otherwise permitted to be incurred under the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Liens*,” that limit the right of the debtor to dispose of the assets subject to such Liens;
- (10) customary provisions in joint venture agreements, asset sale agreements, stock sale agreements, sale-leaseback agreements and other similar agreements;
- (11) provisions that restrict in a customary manner the subletting, assignment or transfer of any property or asset that is subject to a lease, license or other contract entered into in the ordinary course of business;
- (12) restrictions on cash or other deposits or net worth imposed by customers or suppliers or required by insurance, surety or bonding companies, in each case under contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business; and
- (13) any agreement or instrument (A) relating to any Indebtedness or preferred stock permitted to be incurred subsequent to the Issue Date pursuant to the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*” (i) if the encumbrances and restrictions contained in any such agreement or instrument taken as a whole are not materially less favorable to the holders of the Notes than the encumbrances and restrictions contained in the Super Senior Credit Facilities as in effect on the Issue Date (as determined in good faith by the Company) or (ii) if the encumbrances and restrictions are not materially more disadvantageous to the holders of the Notes than is customary in comparable financings (as determined in good faith by the Company) and either (x) the Company determines that such encumbrance or restriction will not adversely affect the Company’s ability to make principal and interest payments on the Notes as and when they come due or (y) such encumbrances and restrictions apply only during the continuance of a default in respect of a payment or financial maintenance covenant relating to such Indebtedness, (B) constituting an intercreditor agreement on terms substantially equivalent to the Intercreditor Agreement or (C) relating to any loan or advance by the Company to any Restricted Subsidiary subsequent to the Issue Date; *provided* that with respect to this clause (13) the encumbrances and restrictions contained in any such agreement or instrument taken as a whole are not materially less favorable to the holders of the Notes than the encumbrances and restrictions contained in the Super Senior Credit Facilities, the Security Documents and the Intercreditor Agreement (as in effect on the Issue Date).

Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets

The Company may not, directly or indirectly: (1) consolidate or merge with or into another Person; or (2) sell, assign, transfer, convey or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of the properties or assets of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries taken as a whole, in one or more related transactions, to another Person; unless:

- (1) either: (a) the Company is the surviving corporation; or (b) the Person formed by or surviving any such consolidation or merger (if other than the Company) or to which such sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance or other disposition has been made (the “*Surviving Entity*”) is a corporation organized or existing under the laws of (i) Spain, (ii) Luxembourg, (iii) any other member of the European Union that has adopted the euro as its national currency, (iv) the United Kingdom or (v) the United States, any state of the United States or the District of Columbia;
- (2) the Surviving Entity (if other than the Company) assumes all the obligations of the Company under the Notes, the Indenture, the applicable Security Documents, the Intercreditor Agreement and any Additional Intercreditor Agreement;
- (3) immediately after giving effect to such transaction no Default or Event of Default exists or would exist; and
- (4) the Company or the Surviving Entity, as the case may be, will:
 - (a) on the date of such transaction after giving pro forma effect thereto and any related financing transactions as if the same had occurred at the beginning of the applicable four-quarter period, either (i) be permitted to incur at least €1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio test set forth in the first paragraph of the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*” or (ii) the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of the Company (or, if applicable, the Surviving Entity)

would equal or exceed the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of the Company immediately prior to giving effect to such transaction; and

- (b) deliver to the Trustee, in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee, an Officer's Certificate and an Opinion of Counsel, in each case, stating that such consolidation, merger or transfer and any supplemental indenture comply with the covenant described under this caption "*Certain Covenants—Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets*" and the Indenture, and, if the Company is not the surviving entity, that the accession agreement executed in connection therewith is the legally valid and binding obligation of the Surviving Entity enforceable (subject to customary exceptions and exclusions) in accordance with their terms.

In addition, the Company may not, directly or indirectly, lease all or substantially all of its properties or assets, in one or more related transactions, to any other Person.

A Guarantor may not sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its assets to, or consolidate with or merge with or into (whether or not such Guarantor is the surviving Person) another Person, other than the Company or another Guarantor, unless:

- (1) immediately after giving effect to that transaction, no Default or Event of Default exists; and
- (2) either:
 - (a) the Person acquiring the property in any such sale or disposition or the Person formed by or surviving any such consolidation or merger assumes all the obligations of that Guarantor under the Indenture and its Note Guarantee pursuant to a supplemental indenture satisfactory to the Trustee and the applicable Security Documents, the Intercreditor Agreement and any Additional Intercreditor Agreement; or
 - (b) the Net Cash Proceeds of such sale or other disposition are applied in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Indenture; or
 - (c) in any transaction between (i) the Company or a Guarantor and (ii) a Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Guarantor, the Company or such Guarantor is the surviving Person or the Restricted Subsidiary is the surviving Person and assumes all of the obligations of the Company or such Guarantor under the Notes, the Indenture and its Note Guarantee (as applicable) pursuant to a supplemental indenture satisfactory to the Trustee.

The covenant described under this caption "*—Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets*" will not apply to a sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of assets between or among (a) the Company and any of the Guarantors, (b) any Restricted Subsidiary and another Restricted Subsidiary and (c) any Restricted Subsidiary to the Company or a Guarantor. Notwithstanding clause (4)(a) above, the Company or any Guarantor may merge with an Affiliate solely for the purpose of reincorporating the Company or such Guarantor in another jurisdiction to realize tax or other benefits.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary set forth herein, the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries may implement a Permitted Reorganization.

Transactions with Affiliates

The Company will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, make any payment to, or sell, lease, transfer or otherwise dispose of any of its properties or assets to, or purchase any property or assets from, or enter into or make or amend any transaction, contract, agreement, understanding, loan, advance or guarantee with, or for the benefit of, any Affiliate (each, an "*Affiliate Transaction*") involving aggregate payments or consideration in excess of €5.0 million, unless:

- (1) the Affiliate Transaction is on terms no less favorable to the Company or the relevant Restricted Subsidiary than those that would have been obtained in a comparable transaction by the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary with an unrelated Person; and
- (2) the Company delivers to the Trustee with respect to any Affiliate Transaction or series of related Affiliate Transactions involving aggregate consideration in excess of €25.0 million, a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company set forth in an Officer's Certificate certifying that such Affiliate Transaction complies with clause (1) above and an opinion that such transaction or series of transactions is fair to the holders from a financial point of view, taking into account all relevant circumstances, or is not less favorable than might have

been obtained in a comparable transaction at the time in an arm's length transaction with a Person who was not an Affiliate of the Company, which opinion shall be issued by an independent accounting, appraisal or investment banking firm of international or national standing.

The following items will not be deemed to be Affiliate Transactions and, therefore, will not be subject to the provisions of the prior paragraph:

- (a) transactions between or among (i) the Company and/or (ii) any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (b) transactions with a Person (including any joint venture or equity investee) that is an Affiliate of the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary solely because the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary owns an Equity Interest in such Person;
- (c) payment of reasonable director's and other fees to, indemnities provided on behalf of, and expenses (including expense reimbursement, employee benefit and pension expenses) relating to, officers, directors, employees or consultants of the Company or the Company's Subsidiaries and payments of benefits and salaries to employees of the Company or its Subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business;
- (d) issuances or sales of Equity Interests of the Company (other than Disqualified Stock) or Subordinated Shareholder Debt to Affiliates of the Company;
- (e) transactions between the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary and any Person that constitutes an Affiliate solely for having a director who is also a director of the Company; *provided, however*, that such director abstains from voting as a director of the Company on any matter involving such other Person;
- (f) Permitted Investments or Restricted Payments that are permitted by the covenant described under the caption "*Certain Covenants—Restricted Payments*" (other than Permitted Investments described in clauses (3), (4) and (11) of the definition of "Permitted Investments"); and
- (g) performance of any agreement of the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary as in effect on the Issue Date and disclosed in the Offering Memorandum under "*Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions*" and any amendment after the Issue Date (so long as such amendment, taken as a whole, is not, in the good faith determination of the Company, disadvantageous to the holders of the Notes in any material respect) to any such agreement (except as covered by clause (f) hereof).

Limitation on Sales of Assets and Equity Interests in Restricted Subsidiaries

The Company will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, consummate an Asset Sale unless:

- (1) the Company (or the Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be) receives consideration (including by way of relief from, or by any other Person assuming responsibility for, any liabilities, contingent or otherwise) at the time of the Asset Sale at least equal to the Fair Market Value of the assets or Capital Stock issued or sold or otherwise disposed of; and
- (2) at least 75% of the consideration (excluding by way of relief from, or by any other Person assuming responsibility for, any liabilities, contingent or otherwise) received in the Asset Sale (except to the extent the Asset Sale is a Permitted Asset Swap) by the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary is in the form of cash or Cash Equivalents,

provided that, the Company shall ensure at all times that no Capital Stock in Opodo Limited shall be sold or disposed of (other than: by way of an issuance of shares by Opodo Limited, as part of a Holdco Reorganization or, in the event of a Change of Control, if the Company complies with the provisions described under the caption "*Repurchase at the Option of Holders—Change of Control*").

For purposes of this provision, each of the following will be deemed to be cash:

- (a) any liabilities, as shown on the Company's or such Restricted Subsidiary's most recent balance sheet, of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary (other than contingent liabilities and liabilities that are by their terms subordinated in right of payment to the Notes or any Note Guarantee) that are assumed by the transferee of any such assets pursuant to a customary novation agreement that releases the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary from further liability;

- (b) any securities, notes or other obligations received by the Company or any such Restricted Subsidiary from such transferee that are converted by the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary into cash or Cash Equivalents within 180 days of the receipt thereof, to the extent of the cash received in that conversion;
- (c) Indebtedness of any Restricted Subsidiary, in each case that is no longer a Restricted Subsidiary as a result of such Asset Sale, to the extent that the Company and such Restricted Subsidiary following such Asset Sale are released from any guarantee of such Indebtedness, as the case may be, in connection with such Asset Sale;
- (d) consideration consisting of Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary (other than Indebtedness that by its terms is subordinated in right of payment to the Notes); and
- (e) any Designated Non-Cash Consideration received by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary in such Asset Sales having an aggregate fair market value, as determined in good faith by an officer or the Board of Directors of the Company, taken together with all other Designated Non-Cash Consideration received pursuant to the covenant described under this caption “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sales of Assets and Equity Interests in Restricted Subsidiaries*” that is at that time outstanding, not to exceed €10.0 million (with the fair market value of each item of Designated Non-Cash Consideration being measured at the time received and without giving effect to subsequent changes in value).

Within 365 days after the receipt of any Net Cash Proceeds from an Asset Sale, the Company (or the applicable Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be) may apply those Net Cash Proceeds, if any, at its option:

- (1) (i) to repay, prepay, purchase, repurchase or redeem (a) to the extent such Net Cash Proceeds derive from an Asset Sale in respect of an asset which, immediately prior to such Asset Sale, did not constitute Collateral, Indebtedness of a Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Guarantor (other than Indebtedness owed to the Company or an Affiliate of the Company) or Indebtedness which is secured by a Lien on such asset or (b) Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary incurred under Credit Facilities pursuant to clause (1) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*” that is secured by a Lien on the Collateral; *provided, however,* that, in connection with any repayment, prepayment, purchase, repurchase or redemption of Indebtedness pursuant to this clause (i), the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary will retire such Indebtedness and will cause the related commitment (if any) to be permanently reduced in an amount equal to the principal amount so repaid, prepaid, purchased, repurchased or redeemed or (ii) to repay, prepay, purchase, repurchase or redeem *Pari Passu* Indebtedness; *provided* that the Company shall repay, prepay, purchase, repurchase or redeem *Pari Passu* Indebtedness pursuant to this clause (ii) only if the Company makes (at such time or subsequently in compliance with the covenant described under this caption “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sale of Assets and Equity Interests in Restricted Subsidiaries*”) an offer to the holders of the Notes to purchase their Notes in accordance with the provisions set forth below for an Asset Sale Offer for an aggregate principal amount of Notes at least equal to the proportion that (x) the total aggregate principal amount of Notes outstanding bears to (y) the sum of the total aggregate principal amount of Notes outstanding plus the total aggregate principal amount outstanding of such *Pari Passu* Indebtedness;
- (2) to acquire all or substantially all of the assets of, or a majority of the Voting Stock of, another Similar Business, if, after giving effect to any such acquisition of Capital Stock, the Similar Business is or becomes a Restricted Subsidiary;
- (3) to make a capital expenditure;
- (4) to acquire other long-term assets (other than Indebtedness or Capital Stock) that are used or useful in a Similar Business;
- (5) to enter into a binding commitment to apply the Net Cash Proceeds pursuant to clause (2), (3) or (4) of this paragraph; *provided* that such binding commitment shall be treated as a permitted application of the Net Cash Proceeds from the date of such commitment until the earlier of (x) the date on which such acquisition or expenditure is consummated and (y) the 180th day following the expiration of the aforementioned 365-day period; or
- (6) any combination of the foregoing.

In connection with any investment in Voting Stock pursuant to clause (2) of the preceding paragraph if the assets sold constituted Collateral, the Company will also grant a pledge, or will cause a pledge to be granted, on a senior basis over any acquired Voting Stock in a Person incorporated in the same jurisdiction of the Person whose Voting Stock constituted Collateral as additional Collateral. Pending the final application of any Net Cash Proceeds, the Company may

temporarily reduce revolving credit borrowings or otherwise invest the Net Cash Proceeds in any manner that is not prohibited by the Indenture. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of the covenant described under this caption “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sale of Assets and Equity Interests in Restricted Subsidiaries*”, neither the Company nor any Restricted Subsidiary will be required to apply any Net Cash Proceeds in accordance with the covenant described under this caption “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sale of Assets and Equity Interests in Restricted Subsidiaries*” except to the extent that the aggregate Net Cash Proceeds from all Asset Sales which is not applied in accordance with the covenant described under this caption “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sale of Assets and Equity Interests in Restricted Subsidiaries*” exceeds €25.0 million.

Any Net Cash Proceeds from Asset Sales that are not applied or invested as provided in the preceding paragraph will constitute “Excess Proceeds.” When the aggregate amount of Excess Proceeds exceeds €25.0 million, the Company will make an offer (the “*Asset Sale Offer*”) to all holders of Notes, and the Company will make any required offer to purchase Pari Passu Indebtedness containing similar asset sale provisions, to purchase the maximum principal amount of Notes and such Pari Passu Indebtedness that may be purchased out of the Excess Proceeds and the Funding Loan Borrowers will prepay their respective Funding Loans to the extent necessary to finance the repurchase of the Notes by the Company. The offer price in any Asset Sale Offer will be equal to 100% of principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of purchase, and will be payable in cash. If any Excess Proceeds remain after consummation of an Asset Sale Offer, the Company may use those Excess Proceeds for any purpose not otherwise prohibited by the Indenture. If the aggregate principal amount of Notes and other Pari Passu Indebtedness tendered into such Asset Sale Offer exceeds the amount of Excess Proceeds, the Trustee will select the Notes and such other Pari Passu Indebtedness to be purchased on a pro rata basis (or in the manner described under “—*Repurchase at the Option of Holders—Selection and Notice*”). Upon completion of each Asset Sale Offer the amount of Excess Proceeds will be reset at zero. For the purposes of calculating the principal amount of any Indebtedness not denominated in euros, the principal amount of such Indebtedness shall be calculated by converting any such principal amounts into their Euro Equivalent determined as of the Business Day immediately prior to the date on which the Asset Sale Offer is announced.

The Company will comply with the requirements of Rule 14e-1 under the Exchange Act and any other securities laws and regulations thereunder to the extent those laws and regulations are applicable in connection with each repurchase of Notes and the related Note Guarantees pursuant to an Asset Sale Offer. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations conflict with the Asset Sale provisions of the Indenture, the Company will comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and will not be deemed to have breached their respective obligations under the Asset Sale provisions of the Indenture by virtue of such compliance.

Designation of Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries

The Board of Directors of the Company or, if required by applicable law, the shareholders of the Company, may designate any Restricted Subsidiary to be an Unrestricted Subsidiary if that designation would not cause a Default. If a Restricted Subsidiary is designated as an Unrestricted Subsidiary, the aggregate Fair Market Value of all outstanding Investments owned by the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries in the Subsidiary so designated will be deemed to be an Investment made as of the time of such designation and will either reduce the amount available for Restricted Payments under the first paragraph of the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Restricted Payments*” or reduce the amount available for future Investments under one or more clauses of the definition of Permitted Investments, as the Company shall determine. That designation will only be permitted if such Investment would be permitted at that time and if such Restricted Subsidiary otherwise meets the definition of an Unrestricted Subsidiary. The Board of Directors of the Company or, if required by applicable law, the shareholders of the Company may redesignate any Unrestricted Subsidiary to be a Restricted Subsidiary if the redesignation would not cause a Default.

Additional Note Guarantees

The Company shall ensure that, within 60 days after the audited financial statements of the Company become available for each fiscal year of the Company beginning with the fiscal year ending March 31, 2017, the Company shall cause any Restricted Subsidiary (i) that after the Issue Date is or becomes a Material Subsidiary (except for any Restricted Subsidiary which was a Material Subsidiary at the Issue Date but was not an initial Guarantor, any Restricted Subsidiary that is already a Guarantor, or any Restricted Subsidiary as to which the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries do not own, directly or indirectly, 90% or more of the Capital Stock) and (ii) of which Opodo Limited is a Subsidiary (except for any Restricted Subsidiary that is already a Guarantor) to execute and deliver a supplemental indenture providing for the Note Guarantee by such Restricted Subsidiary on the same terms as the Note Guarantees granted by the other Guarantors hereunder.

For so long as the Notes are listed on the Official List of the LxSE and admitted to trading on the Euro MTF Market, the Company will publish a notice of such additional guarantees in accordance with the requirements of such rules.

The Company will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary, directly or indirectly, to guarantee the payment of any other Credit Facilities or other Public Debt of the Company or any Guarantor unless such incurrence is permitted by the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*,” and such Restricted Subsidiary (if not already a Guarantor) simultaneously executes and delivers a supplemental indenture and supplemental intercreditor agreement pursuant to which such Restricted Subsidiary will guarantee payment of the Notes on the same terms and conditions as those set forth in the Indenture, the Intercreditor Agreement and any Additional Intercreditor Agreement and which Note Guarantee will be senior to or *pari passu* with such Restricted Subsidiary’s guarantee of such other Credit Facilities or other Public Debt; *provided* that no such additional Note Guarantee need be provided in respect of Credit Facilities or other Public Debt of the Company or any Guarantor (i) that does not exceed €10.0 million in the aggregate with all other Credit Facilities or other Public Debt described under this clause (i), (ii) if the guarantee of such Indebtedness is pursuant to a regulatory requirement and such Credit Facilities or other Public Debt is owed to a regulatory body, or (iii) if such Credit Facilities or other Public Debt is guaranteed by such Restricted Subsidiary on the Issue Date and such Restricted Subsidiary is not a Guarantor.

The Company shall not be obligated to cause such Restricted Subsidiary to guarantee the Notes pursuant to the first or third paragraphs of the covenant described under this caption “—*Certain Covenants—Additional Note Guarantees*” to the extent that (a) it would be unlawful (including, without limitation, under corporate benefit, thin capitalization, fraudulent preference, “earnings stripping”, financial assistance, equitable subordination, transfer pricing, controlled foreign corporation, capital maintenance, liquidity preservation or similar laws or principles) or would result in (or in the opinion of the Company acting reasonably there is a material risk that it would result in) a breach of fiduciary duty or personal or criminal liability for the directors or officers of such Restricted Subsidiary or other members of the Group for such Restricted Subsidiary to become a Guarantor or to give a guarantee in respect of the Super Senior Credit Facilities, (b) it would result in (or there is in the opinion of the Company acting reasonably a material risk that it would result in) a material cost (including, without limitation, by way of adverse effects on interest deductibility or stamp duty, notarization and registration fees) that would be disproportionate to the benefit that will be obtained by the beneficiaries of that guarantee or the procedural requirements involved or potential legal or commercial consequences for such Restricted Subsidiary were it to become a Guarantor would be disproportionate to the benefit that will be obtained by the beneficiaries of that guarantee, (c) it would result in (or there is a material risk in the opinion of the Company acting reasonably that it would result in) a material tax cost on such Restricted Subsidiary or the Group if such Restricted Subsidiary became a Guarantor that would be disproportionate to the benefit that will be obtained by the beneficiaries of that guarantee or (d) such Restricted Subsidiary is not wholly-owned and accession as a Guarantor would contravene or require any third party consent under any applicable shareholders’ or joint venture agreement or other document binding on it.

Where guarantees are granted by a member of the Group, the maximum guaranteed amount may be reasonably limited to minimise stamp duty, notarisation, registration or other applicable fees, taxes and duties.

Notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs of the covenant described under this caption “—*Certain Covenants—Additional Note Guarantees*,” any Note Guarantee by a Restricted Subsidiary will provide by its terms that it will be automatically and unconditionally released and discharged when (i) the Indebtedness that gave rise to the obligation to guarantee the Notes is discharged, (ii) in the case of any Note Guarantee granted as contemplated under the third paragraph of the covenant described under this caption “—*Certain Covenants—Additional Note Guarantees*” as a result of a Restricted Subsidiary guaranteeing other Credit Facilities or Public Debt, when such other Indebtedness is released and discharged, or (iii) otherwise under the circumstances described under the caption “—*Brief Description of the Notes and the Note Guarantees—The Note Guarantees*.” The terms, provisions and limitations related to the Note Guarantees will be included in the Indenture.

Impairment of Security Interest

The Company shall not, and shall not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, take or omit to take any action that would have the result of materially impairing the security interest with respect to the Collateral (it being understood that the incurrence of Permitted Collateral Liens shall under no circumstances be deemed to materially impair the security interest with respect to the Collateral) for the benefit of the Trustee and the holders of the Notes, and the Company shall not, and shall not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, grant to any Person other than the Security Agent, for the benefit of the Trustee and the holders of the Notes and the other beneficiaries described in the Security Documents, any interest whatsoever in any of the Collateral, except that the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries may incur Permitted Collateral Liens, a Permitted Reorganization may be consummated and the Collateral may be discharged, transferred or released in accordance with the Indenture, the applicable Security Documents or the Intercreditor Agreement *provided, however*, that (a) nothing in this provision shall restrict the release or replacement of any security interests in compliance with the terms of the Indenture as described under the caption “—*Security—Release of Security Interests*” and (b) any Security Document may be amended, extended, renewed, restated, supplemented or otherwise modified or replaced, if contemporaneously with any such action, the Company delivers to the Trustee, either (1) a solvency opinion, in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee, from an independent financial advisor confirming the solvency of the Company and its Subsidiaries, taken as a whole, after giving effect to any transactions related to such amendment, extension, renewal, restatement, supplement, modification or replacement, (2) a certificate from the Board of Directors of the relevant Person which confirms the solvency of the Person granting such security interest after giving effect to any transactions related to such amendment, extension, renewal, restatement, supplement, modification or release and replacement, or (3) an Opinion of Counsel, in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee, confirming that, after giving effect to any transactions related to such amendment, extension, renewal, restatement, supplement, modification or replacement, the Lien or Liens created under the security so amended, extended, renewed, restated, supplemented, modified or replaced are valid Liens, in each case, not otherwise subject to any limitation, imperfection or new hardening period, in equity or at law, that such Lien or Liens were not otherwise subject to immediately prior to such amendment, extension, renewal, restatement, supplement, modification or replacement. In the event that the Company complies with the requirements of the covenant described under this caption “—*Certain Covenants—Impairment of Security Interest*”, the Trustee and/or the Security Agent (as the case may be) shall (subject to customary protections and indemnifications) consent to any such amendment, extension, renewal, restatement, supplement, modification or replacement without the need for instructions from the holders of the Notes.

Limitation on Company Activities

The Company will not engage in any business or undertake any other activity, own any assets or incur any liabilities other than: (a) ownership of the Capital Stock of its Subsidiaries, debit and credit balances with its Subsidiaries and other minimal credit and cash balances in bank accounts and related Investments in cash and Cash Equivalents; (b) the provision of administration services (including the on-lending of monies to Subsidiaries in the manner described in (a) above) and management services to its Subsidiaries of a type customarily provided by a holding company to its Subsidiaries and the ownership of assets necessary to provide such services; (c) the entry into and performance of its obligations (and incurrence of liabilities) under the Notes, the Indenture, the Super Senior Credit Facilities, any Hedging Obligations, any other Indebtedness (including any Additional Notes) or any other obligations and holding of receivables, in each case permitted by the Indenture, any Security Document to which it is a party, the Intercreditor Agreement, Additional Intercreditor Agreement or any proceeds loans relating to the foregoing; (d) the receiving of any payments or other distributions of the types specified in clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4) of the definition of Restricted Payments in compliance with the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Restricted Payments*”, and making payments or distributions in respect thereof or otherwise and the making of any Permitted Investments of the types specified under clause (11) of the definition thereof; (e) reorganizations for bona fide corporate purposes in compliance with the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets*”; *provided* that any successor entity resulting from any such reorganization is subject to the covenant described in this paragraph; (f) the granting of Security Interests in accordance with the terms of the Notes, the Indenture, the Super Senior

Credit Facilities, any Hedging Obligations, any other Indebtedness or any other obligations, in each case permitted by the Indenture, any Security Document to which it is a party, the Intercreditor Agreement, Additional Intercreditor Agreement or any proceeds loans relating to the foregoing; (g) wages, professional fees and administration costs in the ordinary course of business as a holding company; (h) related or reasonably incidental to the establishment or maintenance of its or its Subsidiaries' corporate existence; (i) any liabilities under any purchase agreement or any other document entered into in connection with the issuance of the Notes or the incurrence of any other Indebtedness permitted under the Indenture (including under the Super Senior Credit Facilities and any Additional Notes) and ownership of assets arising out of the loaning of the proceeds of the incurrence of any such Indebtedness; (j) a Permitted Reorganization; (k) those related or incidental to the Company's obligations in respect of being a public company (or, in the event of a Permitted Reorganization, a subsidiary thereof) or (l) any other activities which are not specifically listed above which are ancillary to or related to those listed above or which are not materially adverse to the holders of the Notes in the good faith determination of the Company.

Suspension of Certain Covenants when Notes Rated Investment Grade

If on any date following the Issue Date, (1) two of the following three are satisfied: (i) the Notes are rated Baa3 or better by Moody's, (ii) the Notes are rated BBB– or better by S&P or (iii) the Notes are rated BBB– or better by Fitch (or, if any of Moody's, S&P or Fitch ceases to rate the Notes for reasons outside of the control of the Company, the equivalent investment grade credit rating from any other "nationally recognized statistical rating organization" within the meaning of Rule 15c3-1(c)(2)(vi)(F) under the Exchange Act selected by the Company as a replacement agency); and (2) no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing, then, beginning on that day and subject to the provisions of the following paragraph, the covenants specifically described under the following captions in this "Description of the Notes" will be suspended and, in each case, any related default provision of the Indenture will cease to be effective and will not be applicable to the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries:

- (1) "—*Restricted Payments*";
- (2) "—*Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*";
- (3) "—*Dividend and Other Payment Restrictions Affecting Subsidiaries*";
- (4) clause (4)(a) of the first paragraph of the covenant described under the caption "—*Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets*";
- (5) "—*Transactions with Affiliates*";
- (6) "—*Limitation on Sales of Assets and Equity Interests in Restricted Subsidiaries*"; and
- (7) "—*Additional Note Guarantees*."

During any period that the foregoing covenants have been suspended, the Company's Board of Directors may not designate any of its Subsidiaries as Unrestricted Subsidiaries pursuant to the covenant described under the caption "—*Certain Covenants—Designation of Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries*" or the second paragraph of the definition of "Unrestricted Subsidiary."

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the rating assigned by any such rating agency should subsequently decline to below Baa3 or BBB–, as applicable, the foregoing covenants will be reinstituted as of and from the date of such rating decline. Such covenants will not, however, be of any effect with respect to actions properly taken during the period of suspension. Calculations under the reinstated covenant described under the caption "—*Certain Covenants—Restricted Payments*" will be made as if the covenant described under the caption "—*Certain Covenants—Restricted Payments*" had been in effect since the Issue Date except that no default will be deemed to have occurred by reason of a Restricted Payment made while that covenant was suspended. On the rating decline date, all Indebtedness incurred during the suspension period will be classified, at the Company's option, as having been incurred pursuant to the first paragraph of the covenant described under the caption "—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*" or one or more of the clauses set forth in the second paragraph of such covenant (to the extent such Indebtedness would be permitted to be incurred thereunder as of the rating decline date and after giving effect to Indebtedness incurred prior to the suspension period and outstanding on the rating decline date). To the extent that such Indebtedness would be so permitted to be incurred under the first two paragraphs of the covenant described under the caption "—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*," such Indebtedness will be deemed to have been outstanding on the Issue Date, so that it is classified under clause (2) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under the caption "—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*."

The Company shall notify the Trustee that the conditions set forth in the first paragraph under this caption have been satisfied; *provided* that no such notification shall be a condition for the suspension of the covenants described under this caption “—*Certain Covenants—Suspension of Certain Covenants when Notes Rated Investment Grade*” to be effective; *provided, further*, that the Trustee shall be under no obligation to inform holders of the Notes that the conditions set forth in the first paragraph under this caption have been satisfied.

Reports

The Company will post on its website and furnish to the Trustee and holders the following reports:

- (1) within 120 days after the end of the Company’s fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year ending March 31, 2017, annual reports containing (in the case of sub-clauses (a) and (c)) a level of detail that is comparable in all material respects to the Offering Memorandum and the following information: (a) audited consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of the end of the two most recent fiscal years and audited consolidated income statements and cash flow statements of the Company for the three most recent fiscal years, including appropriate footnotes to such financial statements, and the report of the independent auditors on the financial statements; (b) pro forma income statement and balance sheet information, together with summary explanatory footnotes, for any material acquisitions or dispositions that represent greater than 20% of the consolidated revenues, EBITDA or assets of the Company on a *pro forma* basis (which shall not, for the avoidance of doubt, include the provision of a full income statement or balance sheet to the extent not reasonably available) or recapitalizations that have occurred since the beginning of the most recently completed fiscal year; (c) to the extent relating to annual periods, an operating and financial review of the audited financial statements, including a discussion of the results of operations, financial condition, and liquidity and capital resources, and a discussion of material commitments and contingencies and critical accounting policies; (d) a summary description of the business, management and shareholders of the Company, all material Affiliate Transactions and a description of all material contractual arrangements, including material debt instruments; and (e) a summary description of any material changes to risk factors and material recent developments;
- (2) within (i) 60 days following the end of the second and third fiscal quarters in each fiscal year of the Company and (ii) 75 days following the end of the first fiscal quarter in each fiscal year of the Company beginning with the fiscal year ending March 31, 2018, all quarterly financial statements containing the following information: (a) an unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheet as of the end of such quarter and unaudited condensed statements of income and cash flow for the most recent quarter year-to-date period ending on the unaudited condensed balance sheet date, and the comparable prior year periods, together with condensed footnote disclosure; (b) pro forma income statement and balance sheet information, together with summary explanatory footnotes, for any material acquisitions or dispositions that represent greater than 20% of the consolidated revenues, EBITDA or assets of the Company on a *pro forma* basis (which shall not, for the avoidance of doubt, include the provision of a full income statement or balance sheet to the extent not reasonably available) or recapitalizations that have occurred since the beginning of the most recently completed fiscal quarter as to which such quarterly report relates, in each case unless pro forma information has been provided in a previous report pursuant to clause (3) below (*provided* that a material acquisition, disposition or recapitalization that has occurred fewer than 30 days prior to the last day of the completed fiscal quarter as to which such quarterly report relates may be reported in the next interim report provided pursuant to the covenant described under this caption “—*Certain Covenants—Reports*”); (c) an operating and financial review of the unaudited financial statements, including a discussion of the results of operations, financial condition, and liquidity and capital resources, and a discussion of material commitments and contingencies and critical accounting policies; and (d) material recent developments; and
- (3) promptly after the occurrence of a material acquisition, disposition, restructuring, management or board of directors change or change in auditors, a report containing a description of such event.

All financial statement and pro forma financial information shall be prepared on a consistent basis for the periods presented and the financial statements required under clause (1) may be presented in the same format as in the Offering Memorandum; *provided, however*, that the reports set forth in clauses (1), (2) and (3) above may, in the event of a change in applicable International Financial Reporting Standards, present earlier periods on a basis that applied to such periods, subject to the provisions of the Indenture. No report need include separate financial statements or financial data for any Guarantors or non-guarantor Subsidiaries of the Company; *provided* that the annual report in clause (1) shall include a statement of the aggregate percentage of the consolidated EBITDA of the Company represented by the Guarantors.

At any time that any of the Company’s Subsidiaries are Unrestricted Subsidiaries and any such Unrestricted Subsidiary or group of Unrestricted Subsidiaries, if taken together as one Subsidiary, constitutes a Significant Subsidiary, then the annual and quarterly information required by clauses (1) and (2) of the first paragraph of the covenant described

under this caption “—*Certain Covenants—Reports*” shall include either (i) a reasonable detailed presentation, either on the face of the financial statements or in the footnotes thereto, of the financial condition and results of operations of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries separate from the financial condition and results of operations of the Unrestricted Subsidiaries or (ii) standalone audited or unaudited financial statements, as the case may be, of such Unrestricted Subsidiary or Unrestricted Subsidiaries (as a group or otherwise) together with an unaudited reconciliation to the financial information of the Company and its Subsidiaries, which reconciliation shall include the following items: revenues, EBITDA, net income, cash, total assets, total debt, shareholders equity, capital expenditures and interest expense.

In addition, so long as the Notes remain outstanding and during any period during which the Company is not subject to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act nor exempt therefrom pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b), the Company will furnish to the holders, upon their request, the information required to be delivered pursuant to Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act.

Additional Intercreditor Agreements

At the request of the Company, in connection with the incurrence by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of any Indebtedness permitted to be secured under the Indenture, the Company, the relevant Restricted Subsidiaries, the Trustee and the Security Agent shall enter into with the holders of such Indebtedness (or their duly authorized representatives) an intercreditor agreement (an “*Additional Intercreditor Agreement*”) on substantially the same terms as the Intercreditor Agreement (or terms not materially less favorable to the holders (*provided* that the Trustee and the Security Agent shall have received an Officer’s Certificate to that effect)); *provided* that such Additional Intercreditor Agreement will not impose any personal obligations on the Trustee or the Security Agent or, in the opinion of the Trustee or the Security Agent, adversely affect the rights, duties, liabilities or immunities of the Trustee or the Security Agent, as the case may be, under the Indenture or the Intercreditor Agreement.

At the direction of the Company and without the consent of holders of the Notes, the Trustee and the Security Agent shall from time to time enter into one or more amendments to any Intercreditor Agreement to:

- (1) cure any ambiguity, omission, defect or inconsistency of any such agreement, (2) increase the amount or types of Indebtedness covered by any such agreement that may be incurred by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary that is subject to any such agreement (including, with respect to any Intercreditor Agreement or Additional Intercreditor Agreement, the addition of provisions relating to new Indebtedness ranking junior in right of payment to the Notes), (3) add Restricted Subsidiaries to the Intercreditor Agreement or an Additional Intercreditor Agreement, (4) secure the Notes (including Additional Notes), (5) make provision for equal and ratable pledges of the Collateral to secure Additional Notes or other Indebtedness permitted to be secured by the Indenture or (6) make any other change to any such agreement that does not adversely affect the holders in any material respect (*provided* that the Trustee and the Security Agent shall have received an Officer’s Certificate to that effect). The Company may only direct the Trustee and the Security Agent to enter into any amendment to the extent such amendment does not impose any personal obligations on the Trustee or the Security Agent, in the opinion of the Trustee or the Security Agent, or adversely affect the rights, duties, liabilities or immunities of the Trustee under the Indenture, any Intercreditor Agreement or Additional Intercreditor Agreement.

Each holder, by accepting a Note, shall be deemed to have agreed to and accepted the terms and conditions of the Intercreditor Agreement or an Additional Intercreditor Agreement and to have consented to and directed the Trustee and the Security Agent to enter into the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement (whether then entered into or entered into in the future pursuant to the provisions described within this “*Description of the Notes*”).

Events of Default and Remedies

Each of the following is an Event of Default:

- (1) default for 30 days in the payment when due of interest on, or Additional Amounts with respect to, the Notes;
- (2) default in payment when due at maturity, upon redemption, upon repurchase, upon declaration or otherwise, of the principal of, or premium, if any, on the Notes;
- (3) failure by the Company or any of its Subsidiaries to comply with the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets*”;
- (4) failure by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary for 30 days after written notice to comply with the covenants described under the captions “—*Repurchase at the Option of Holders*” and “—*Certain Covenants*”;

- (5) failure by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary for 60 days after written notice to comply with any of the other agreements in the Indenture;
- (6) default under any mortgage, indenture or instrument under which there may be issued or by which there may be secured or evidenced any Indebtedness for money borrowed by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary (or the payment of which is guaranteed by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary) whether such Indebtedness or guarantee now exists, or is created after the Issue Date, if that default:
 - (a) is caused by a failure to pay principal of, or interest or premium, if any, on such Indebtedness prior to the expiration of the grace period provided in such Indebtedness on the date of such default (a “*Payment Default*”); or
 - (b) results in the acceleration of such Indebtedness prior to its express maturity;

and, in each case, the principal amount of any such Indebtedness, together with the principal amount of any other such Indebtedness under which there has been a Payment Default or the maturity of which has been so accelerated, aggregates €25.0 million or more;

- (7) failure by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary to pay final judgments (which are not covered by insurance as to which a claim has been submitted and the insurer has not disclaimed or indicated an intent to disclaim responsibility for the payment thereof) aggregating in excess of €25.0 million, which judgments are not paid, discharged or stayed for a period of 60 days;
- (8) except as permitted by the Indenture, any Note Guarantee of any Significant Subsidiary shall be held in any judicial proceeding to be unenforceable or invalid or shall cease for any reason to be in full force and effect or any Guarantor shall deny or disaffirm in writing its obligations under its Note Guarantee and such Default continues for 20 days;
- (9) any security interest under the Security Documents shall, at any time, cease to be in full force and effect (other than in accordance with the relevant Security Documents, the Indenture, the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement) for any reason other than satisfaction in full of all obligations of the Company and its Subsidiaries under the Indenture or the release of any such security interest in accordance with the Security Documents, the Indenture, the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement, or the Indenture or any security interest created pursuant to the Indenture and the Security Documents shall be declared invalid or unenforceable or the Company shall assert in writing that any such security interest is invalid or unenforceable or any pledgor disaffirms in writing its obligations under the Security Documents and any such Default continues for 10 days; *provided* that, in each case, such action or event occurs in relation to any Collateral having a market value of greater than €10.0 million;
- (10) default under any other Indebtedness that is secured by the Collateral if such default results in the creditors under such Indebtedness commencing an enforcement action of their security rights over the Collateral; and
- (11) certain events of bankruptcy or insolvency described in the Indenture with respect to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary that is a Significant Subsidiary.

However, a default under clauses (4), (5), (6) or (7) of this paragraph will not constitute an Event of Default until the Trustee or the holders of 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes notify the Company of the default and, with respect to clauses (4), (5), (6) and (7), the Company does not cure such default within the time specified in clauses (4), (5), (6) or (7), as applicable, of this paragraph after receipt of such notice.

In the case of an Event of Default arising from certain events of bankruptcy or insolvency, with respect to the Company, any Restricted Subsidiary that is a Significant Subsidiary or any group of Restricted Subsidiaries that, taken together, would constitute a Significant Subsidiary, all outstanding Notes will become due and payable immediately without further action or notice. If any other Event of Default occurs and is continuing, the Trustee or the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding Notes may declare all the Notes to be due and payable immediately. In the event of a declaration of acceleration of the Notes because an Event of Default described in clause (6) under the caption “—*Events of Default and Remedies*” has occurred and is continuing, the declaration of acceleration of the Notes shall be automatically annulled if the event of default or payment default triggering such Event of Default pursuant to clause (6) shall be remedied or cured, or waived by the holders of the Indebtedness, or the Indebtedness that gave rise to such Event of Default shall have been discharged in full, within 30 days after the declaration of acceleration with respect thereto and if (1) the annulment of the acceleration of the Notes would not conflict with any judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction and (2) all existing Events of Default, except

nonpayment of principal, premium or interest, including Additional Amounts, if any, on the Notes that became due solely because of the acceleration of the Notes, have been cured or waived.

Notwithstanding clause (11) of this paragraph, the solvent liquidation or other dissolution of any Restricted Subsidiary of the Company that is a Significant Subsidiary (including, without limitation, the appointment of a liquidator or other similar officer in connection with such solvent liquidation or other dissolution) which constitutes a Permitted Reorganization shall not be an Event of Default.

Holders of the Notes may not enforce the Indenture or the Notes except as provided in the Indenture. Subject to certain limitations, holders of a majority in principal amount of the then outstanding Notes may direct the Trustee in its exercise of any trust or power. The Trustee may withhold from holders notice of any continuing Default or Event of Default if it determines that withholding notice is in their interest, except a Default or Event of Default relating to the payment of principal, interest, or Additional Amounts.

The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Notes then outstanding by notice to the Trustee may on behalf of the holders of all of the Notes waive any existing Default or Event of Default and its consequences under the Indenture except a continuing Default or Event of Default in the payment of interest or Additional Amounts on, or the principal of, the Notes.

The Company is required to deliver to the Trustee annually a statement regarding compliance with the Indenture. Upon becoming aware of any Default or Event of Default that would give either the Trustee or the holders of at least 25% or more in aggregate principal amount of Notes then outstanding the right to declare the Notes immediately due and payable, the Company is required to deliver to the Trustee a statement specifying such Default or Event of Default.

If a Default occurs for a failure to deliver a required certificate in connection with another default (an “*Initial Default*”) then at the time such Initial Default is cured, such Default for a failure to report or deliver a required certificate in connection with the Initial Default will also be cured without any further action. Any Default or Event of Default for the failure to comply with the time periods prescribed in the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Reports*” or otherwise to deliver any notice or certificate pursuant to any other provision of the Indenture shall be deemed to be cured upon the delivery within the 30 day period contemplated by clause (4) of the first paragraph under this caption “—*Events of Default and Remedies*” of any such report required by such covenant or notice or certificate, as applicable, even though such delivery is not within the prescribed period specified in the Indenture.

No Personal Liability of Directors, Officers, Employees and Stockholders

No director, officer, employee, incorporator or stockholder of the Company or any Guarantor, as such, will have any liability for any obligations of the Company or the Guarantors, the Indenture or the Note Guarantees or for any claim based on, in respect of, or by reason of, such obligations or their creation. Each holder by accepting a Note waives and releases all such liability. The waiver and release are part of the consideration for issuance of the Notes. The waiver may not be effective to waive liabilities under the federal securities laws of the United States.

Legal Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance

The Company may, at its option, and at any time, elect to have all of its obligations discharged with respect to the outstanding Notes and all obligations of the Company and any Guarantors discharged with respect to their Note Guarantees (“*Legal Defeasance*”) except for:

- (1) the rights of holders of outstanding Notes to receive payments in respect of the principal of, or interest or premium, and Additional Amounts, if any, on such Notes when such payments are due from the trust referred to below;
- (2) the Company’s obligations with respect to the Notes concerning issuing temporary Notes, registration of Notes, mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen Notes and the maintenance of an office or agency for payment and money for security payments held in trust;
- (3) the rights, powers, trusts, duties and immunities of the Trustee, and the Company’s and any Guarantor’s obligations in connection therewith; and
- (4) the Legal Defeasance provisions of the Indenture.

In addition, the Company may, at its option, and at any time, elect to have the obligations of the Company and any Guarantors released with respect to certain covenants that are described in the Indenture (“*Covenant Defeasance*”)

and thereafter any omission to comply with those covenants will not constitute a Default or Event of Default with respect to the Notes. In the event Covenant Defeasance occurs, certain events (excluding non-payment, bankruptcy, receivership, rehabilitation and insolvency events) described under the caption “—*Events of Default and Remedies*” will no longer constitute an Event of Default with respect to the Notes.

In order to exercise either Legal Defeasance or Covenant Defeasance:

- (1) the Company must irrevocably deposit or cause to be deposited with the Trustee (or such other entity designated or appointed (as agent) by it for such purpose), in trust, for the benefit of the holders of the Notes, cash in euros, non-callable European Government Obligations, or a combination of cash in euros and non-callable European Government Obligations, in amounts as will be sufficient, in the opinion of an internationally recognized firm of independent public accountants, to pay the principal of, or interest and premium, and Additional Amounts, if any, on the outstanding Notes on the stated maturity or on the applicable redemption date, as the case may be, and the Company must specify whether the Notes are being defeased to maturity or to a particular redemption date;
- (2) in the case of Legal Defeasance, the Company has delivered to the Trustee an Opinion of Counsel in form and substance reasonably acceptable to the Trustee confirming that (a) the Company has received from, or there has been published by, the United States Internal Revenue Service a ruling or (b) since the Issue Date, there has been a change in the applicable United States federal income tax law, in either case to the effect that, and based thereon such Opinion of Counsel will confirm that, the beneficial owners of the outstanding Notes will not recognize income, gain or loss for United States federal income tax purposes as a result of such Legal Defeasance and will be subject to United States federal income tax on the same amounts, in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such Legal Defeasance had not occurred;
- (3) in the case of Covenant Defeasance, the Company has delivered to the Trustee an Opinion of Counsel in form and substance reasonably acceptable to the Trustee confirming that the beneficial owners of the outstanding Notes will not recognize income, gain or loss for United States federal income tax purposes as a result of such Covenant Defeasance and will be subject to United States federal income tax on the same amounts, in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such Covenant Defeasance had not occurred;
- (4) no Default or Event of Default has occurred and is continuing on the date of such deposit (other than a Default or Event of Default resulting from the borrowing of funds to be applied to such deposit);
- (5) such Legal Defeasance or Covenant Defeasance will not result in a breach or violation of, or constitute a default under any material agreement or instrument (other than the Indenture) to which the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary is a party or by which the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary is bound;
- (6) the Company must deliver to the Trustee an Officer’s Certificate stating that the deposit was not made or caused to be made by the Company with the intent of preferring the holders over the other creditors of the Company or of the Company with the intent of defeating, hindering, delaying or defrauding creditors of the Company or others; and
- (7) the Company must deliver to the Trustee an Officer’s Certificate and an Opinion of Counsel, each stating that all conditions precedent relating to the Legal Defeasance or the Covenant Defeasance have been complied with.

Amendment, Supplement and Waiver

Except as provided in the next two succeeding paragraphs, the Indenture, the Notes, the Note Guarantees, the Intercreditor Agreement, any Additional Intercreditor Agreement or the Security Documents may be amended or supplemented with the consent of the holders of at least a majority in principal amount of the Notes then outstanding (including, without limitation, consents obtained in connection with a purchase of, or tender offer or exchange offer for, Notes), and any existing default or compliance with any provision of the Indenture, the Notes, the Note Guarantees, the Intercreditor Agreement, any Additional Intercreditor Agreement or the Security Documents may be waived with the consent of the holders of a majority in principal amount of the then outstanding Notes (including, without limitation, consents obtained in connection with a purchase of, or tender offer or exchange offer for, Notes); *provided, however*, that if any amendment, waiver or other modification will only affect one series of the Notes, only the consent of a majority in principal amount of the then outstanding Notes of such series shall be required.

For so long as the Notes are listed on the Official List of the LxSE and admitted to trading on the Euro MTF Market and the rules of this exchange so require, the Company will inform the LxSE and publish a notice of any such amendment, supplement or waiver in a newspaper having a general circulation in Luxembourg (currently expected to be the *Luxemburger Wort*) or the website of the LxSE (www.bourse.lu).

Without the consent (including, without limitation, consents obtained in connection with a purchase of, or tender offer or exchange offer for, the Notes) of holders of at least 90% of the aggregate principal amount of then outstanding Notes affected (*provided* that, if any amendment, waiver or other modification will only affect one series of the Notes, only the consent of at least 90% of the aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding Notes of such series shall be required), an amendment or waiver may not (with respect to any Notes held by a non-consenting holder):

- (1) reduce the principal amount of Notes whose holders must consent to an amendment, supplement or waiver;
- (2) reduce the principal of or change the fixed maturity of any Note or alter the provisions with respect to the redemption of the Notes (other than provisions described under the caption “—*Repurchase at the Option of Holders*” and the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sales of Assets and Equity Interests in Restricted Subsidiaries*”);
- (3) reduce the rate of or change the time for payment of interest on any Note;
- (4) amend the contractual right of any holder of Notes to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment of, premium, if any, or interest on any Note on or after the stated maturity or redemption date of any such Note;
- (5) waive a Default or Event of Default in the payment of principal of, or interest, premium, or Additional Amounts, if any, on the Notes (except a rescission of acceleration of the Notes by the holders of at least a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Notes and a waiver of the payment default that resulted from such acceleration);
- (6) make any Note payable in currency other than that stated in the Notes;
- (7) make any change in the provisions of the Indenture relating to waivers of past Defaults or the rights of holders of Notes to receive payments of principal of, or interest, premium, or Additional Amounts, if any, on the Notes;
- (8) waive a redemption payment with respect to any Note (other than a payment required by either the provisions described under the caption “—*Repurchase at the Option of Holders*” or the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sales of Assets and Equity Interests in Restricted Subsidiaries*”);
- (9) release any Guarantor from any of its obligations under its Note Guarantee or the Indenture, except in accordance with the terms of the Indenture or the Intercreditor Agreement;
- (10) release the security interest granted for the benefit of the holders of the Notes in the Collateral other than in accordance with the terms of the Security Documents, the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement or as otherwise permitted by the Indenture; or
- (11) make any change in the preceding amendment and waiver provisions.

Notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs, without the consent of any holder of Notes, the Company and the Guarantors and the Trustee and the other parties thereto may amend or supplement the Indenture, the Notes or the Note Guarantees, the Intercreditor Agreement, any Additional Intercreditor Agreement or the Security Documents:

- (1) to cure any ambiguity, omission, defect or inconsistency;
- (2) to provide for uncertificated Notes in addition to or in place of Definitive Registered Notes;
- (3) to provide for the assumption of the Company’s or a Guarantor’s obligations to holders in the case of a merger or consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of the Company’s or such Guarantor’s assets;
- (4) to make such changes as are necessary to provide for the issuance of Additional Notes in compliance with the covenants described within this “*Description of the Notes*” (including for the issuance of Additional Notes denominated in a currency different from the currency of the initially issued Notes), or to add guarantees in favor of the Notes;
- (5) to mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or grant security interest in favor of the Security Agent to the extent necessary to grant a security interest for the benefit of any Person; *provided* that the granting of such security interest is not prohibited by the Indenture and the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Impairment of Security Interest*” is complied with;

- (6) to conform the text of the Indenture, the Note Guarantees, the Security Documents or the Notes to any provision of this “*Description of the Notes*” to the extent that such provision in this “*Description of the Notes*” was intended to be a verbatim recitation of a provision of the Indenture, the Security Documents, the Note Guarantees or the Notes;
- (7) to add additional assets or property as Collateral;
- (8) to evidence and provide the acceptance of the appointment of a successor Trustee or Security Agent under the Indenture, the Security Documents, the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement;
- (9) as provided under the caption “—*Additional Intercreditor Agreements*”;
- (10) to allow any Guarantor to execute a supplemental indenture and/or a Guarantee with respect to the Notes;
- (11) to confirm and evidence the release, termination, discharge or retaking of any guarantee or Lien (including the Collateral and the Security Documents) with respect to or securing the Notes when such release, termination, discharge or retaking is provided for under the Indenture, the Security Documents, the Intercreditor Agreement or any Additional Intercreditor Agreement; or
- (12) to make any change that would provide any additional rights or benefits to the holders or that does not adversely affect the legal rights under the Indenture of any such holder in any material respect.

The consent of the holders of Notes is not necessary under the Indenture to approve the particular form of any proposed amendment. It is sufficient if such consent approves the substance of the proposed amendment.

In formulating its opinion on such matters, the Trustee shall be entitled to rely absolutely on such evidence as it deems appropriate, including an Opinion of Counsel and an Officer’s Certificate.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the paragraph above, in order to effect an amendment authorized by clause (10) above, it shall only be necessary for the supplemental indenture to be duly authorized and executed by the Company, such additional Guarantor and the Trustee.

Satisfaction and Discharge

The Indenture will be discharged and will cease to be of further effect as to all Notes issued thereunder, when:

- (1) either:
 - (a) all Notes that have been authenticated, except lost, stolen or destroyed Notes that have been replaced or paid and Notes for which payment money has been deposited in trust and thereafter repaid to the Company, have been delivered to the Trustee for cancellation; or
 - (b) all Notes that have not been delivered to the Trustee for cancellation have become due and payable by reason of the delivering of a notice of redemption or otherwise or will become due and payable within one year and the Company or any Guarantor has irrevocably deposited or caused to be deposited with the Trustee (or such other entity designated or appointed (as agent) by it for such purpose) as trust funds in trust solely for the benefit of the holders, cash in euros, non-callable European Government Obligations, or a combination of cash in euros and non-callable European Government Obligations, in an aggregate amount as will be sufficient without consideration of any reinvestment of interest, to pay and discharge the entire indebtedness on the Notes not delivered to the Trustee for cancellation for principal, premium, Additional Amounts, if any, and accrued interest to the date of maturity or redemption;
- (2) no Default or Event of Default has occurred and is continuing on the date of such deposit or will occur as a result of such deposit and such deposit will not result in a breach or violation of, or constitute a default under, any other material instrument to which the Company or any Guarantor is a party or by which the Company or any Guarantor is bound;
- (3) the Company or any Guarantor has paid or caused to be paid all sums payable by it under the Indenture; and
- (4) the Company has delivered irrevocable instructions to the Trustee under the Indenture to apply the deposited money toward the payment of the Notes at maturity or the redemption date, as the case may be.

In addition, the Company must deliver an Officer's Certificate and an Opinion of Counsel to the Trustee stating that all conditions precedent to satisfaction and discharge have been satisfied; *provided* that any such counsel may rely on any Officer's Certificate as to matters of fact (including as to compliance with the foregoing clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4)).

Concerning the Trustee

If the Trustee becomes a creditor of the Company or any Guarantor, the Indenture limits its right to obtain payment of claims in certain cases, or to realize on certain property received in respect of any such claim as security or otherwise. The Trustee will be permitted to engage in other transactions; however, if it acquires any conflicting interest it must eliminate such conflict within 90 days or resign. If the Trustee becomes the owner or pledgee of the Notes it may deal with the Company with the same rights it would have if it were not the Trustee, Paying Agent, Registrar or such other agent.

The holders of a majority in principal amount of the then outstanding Notes will have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for exercising any remedy available to the Trustee, subject to certain exceptions. The Indenture provides that in case an Event of Default occurs and is continuing, the Trustee will be required, in the exercise of its power, to use the degree of care of a prudent man in the conduct of his own affairs. The Trustee undertakes to perform such duties and only such duties as are specifically set forth in the Indenture, and no implied covenants or obligations can be read into the Indenture against the Trustee. The Trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of its rights or powers under the Indenture at the request of any holder of Notes, unless such holder has offered to the Trustee security and indemnity satisfactory to it against any loss, liability or expense.

Judgment Currency

Any payment on account of an amount that is payable in euros (the "*Required Currency*") which is made to or for the account of any holder of a Note in lawful currency of any other jurisdiction (the "*Other Currency*") whether as a result of any judgment or order or the enforcement thereof or the realization of any security or the liquidation of any of the Company or any Guarantor shall constitute a discharge of the Company's or such Guarantor's obligation under the Indenture, the Notes or the Note Guarantees, as the case may be, only to the extent of the amount of the Required Currency which such holder could purchase in the New York foreign exchange markets with the amount of the Other Currency in accordance with normal banking procedures at the rate of exchange prevailing on the first day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which banks in New York, are generally open for business following receipt of the payment first referred to above. If the amount of the Required Currency that could be so purchased is less than the amount of the Required Currency originally due to such holder, the Company or such Guarantor, as the case may be, shall indemnify and save harmless such holder from and against all loss or damage arising out of or as a result of such deficiency. This indemnity shall constitute an obligation separate and independent from the other obligations contained in the Indenture, the Notes or the Note Guarantees, shall give rise to a separate and independent cause of action, shall apply irrespective of any indulgence granted by any holder of a Note from time to time and shall continue in full force and effect notwithstanding any judgment or order for a liquidated sum in respect of an amount due hereunder or under any judgment or order.

Consent to Jurisdiction and Service of Process

The Indenture will provide that the Company and each Guarantor will appoint eDreams Inc. as its agent for service of process in any suit, action or proceeding with respect to the Indenture, the Notes and the Note Guarantees brought in any federal or state court located in the City of New York and will submit to such jurisdiction.

Additional Information

Anyone who receives this offering memorandum may obtain a copy of the Indenture without charge at the registered office of the Company and at the offices of the Paying Agent and Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, or by writing to Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.

Governing Law

The Indenture, the Notes and the Note Guarantees are governed by the laws of the State of New York. The Funding Loans are governed by the laws of England and Wales. In respect of the Notes, the provisions of articles 86 to 94-8 (inclusive) of the Luxembourg law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended shall be expressly excluded.

Certain Definitions

Set forth below are certain defined terms used in the Indenture. Reference is made to the Indenture for a full disclosure of all such terms, as well as any other capitalized terms used herein for which no definition is provided.

“*Acquired Debt*” means, with respect to any specified Person:

- (1) Indebtedness of any other Person existing at the time such other Person is merged with or into or became a Subsidiary of such specified Person, whether or not such Indebtedness is incurred in connection with, or in contemplation of, such other Person merging with or into, or becoming a Subsidiary of, such specified Person; and
- (2) Indebtedness secured by a Lien encumbering any asset acquired by such specified Person.

“*Affiliate*” of any specified Person means any other Person directly or indirectly controlling or controlled by or under direct or indirect common control with such specified Person and, in the case of any natural Person, any Immediate Family member of such Person. For purposes of this definition, “control,” as used with respect to any Person, means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of such Person, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by agreement or otherwise; *provided* that beneficial ownership of 10% or more of the Voting Stock of a Person will be deemed to be control. For purposes of this definition, the terms “controlling,” “controlled by” and “under common control with” shall have correlative meanings.

“*Applicable Premium*” means, with respect to a Note at any redemption date, the greater of (a) 1% of the principal amount of such Note at such time and (b) the excess of (A) the present value at such time of (i) the redemption price of such Note on August 1, 2018 (such redemption price being described in the table appearing in the second paragraph under the caption “—*Optional Redemption*” exclusive of any accrued interest to such redemption date), plus (ii) any required interest payments due on such Note through and including August 1, 2018 (excluding accrued but unpaid interest to the date of redemption), computed using a discount rate equal to the Bund Rate plus 50 basis points, over (B) the principal amount of such Note, as calculated by the Company or other Person appointed by the Company for this purpose. For the avoidance of doubt, calculation of the Applicable Premium shall not be an obligation or duty of the Trustee, the Paying Agent, the Registrar or the Transfer Agent.

“*Asset Sale*” means:

- (1) the sale, lease, conveyance or other disposition of any assets, other than sales of (i) treasury stock of the Company and (ii) inventory in the ordinary course of business; *provided* that the sale, conveyance or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries taken as a whole will be governed by the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets*” and not by the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sales of Assets and Equity Interests in Restricted Subsidiaries*”; and
- (2) the issuance of Capital Stock in any Restricted Subsidiary or the sale by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of Capital Stock in any Restricted Subsidiary.

Notwithstanding the preceding, the following items will not be deemed to be Asset Sales:

- (1) any single transaction or series of related transactions that involves assets having a Fair Market Value of less than €10.0 million;
- (2) a transfer of assets between or among the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries;

- (3) an issuance of Equity Interests by any Restricted Subsidiary to the Company or to another Restricted Subsidiary;
- (4) the sale, lease, assignment or sublease of equipment, inventory, accounts receivable or other assets in the ordinary course of business;
- (5) the sale or other disposition of cash or Cash Equivalents;
- (6) a Restricted Payment that is permitted by the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Restricted Payments*”;
- (7) a Permitted Investment;
- (8) a disposition of surplus, obsolete or worn-out equipment or any assets or equipment that is no longer useful in the conduct of the business of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business;
- (9) the grant of licenses and sublicenses of intellectual property rights and software to third parties in the ordinary course of business and the transfer or disposal to third parties of any intangible assets derived from the research and development of products of the Company in the ordinary course of business;
- (10) the disposal or abandonment of intellectual property that is no longer economically practicable to maintain or which is no longer required for the business of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (11) sales or dispositions of Receivables in connection with any factoring transaction pursuant to customary arrangements; *provided* that any Indebtedness incurred in relation thereto is permitted to be incurred by the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*”;
- (12) a disposition by way of the granting of a Permitted Lien or foreclosures on assets;
- (13) a disposition by way of the granting of a Lien permitted by the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Liens*,” including Permitted Liens;
- (14) the foreclosure, condemnation, abandonment or any similar action with respect to any property or other assets and any surrender or waiver of contract rights, or settlement, release, recovery on or surrender of contract, tort or other claims in the ordinary course of business;
- (15) the disposition of receivables in connection with the compromise, settlement or collection thereof in the ordinary course of business or in bankruptcy or similar proceedings and exclusive of factoring or similar arrangements;
- (16) sales or other dispositions of assets received by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary upon the foreclosure on a Lien granted in favor of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (17) a disposition that is made in connection with the establishment of a joint venture which is a Permitted Investment or sales, transfers and other dispositions of Investments in joint ventures to the extent required by or made pursuant to, customary buy/sell arrangements between the joint venture parties set forth in joint venture agreements and similar binding agreements;
- (18) any disposition of Capital Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to an agreement or other obligation with or to a Person (other than a Restricted Subsidiary) from whom such Restricted Subsidiary was acquired or from whom such Restricted Subsidiary acquired its business and assets (having been newly formed in connection with such acquisition), made as part of such acquisition and in each case comprising all or a portion of the consideration in respect of such sale or acquisition;
- (19) any sale or other disposition of Equity Interests in, or Indebtedness or other securities of, an Unrestricted Subsidiary;
- (20) the disposition of assets to a Person providing services in relation to such assets, including in connection with any services which have been or are to be outsourced by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary to such Person; and
- (21) that is a disposition as part of any Permitted Reorganization.

“*Beneficial Owner*” has the meaning assigned to such term in Rule 13d-3 and Rule 13d-5 under the Exchange Act, except that in calculating the beneficial ownership of any particular “person” (as that term is used in Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act), such “person” will be deemed to have beneficial ownership of all securities that such “person” has the right to acquire by conversion or exercise of other securities, whether such right is currently exercisable or is exercisable only upon the occurrence of a subsequent condition. The terms “Beneficially Owns” and “Beneficially Owned” have a corresponding meaning.

“*Board of Directors*” means:

- (1) with respect to a corporation, the board of directors of the corporation;
- (2) with respect to a partnership, the board of directors of the general partner of the partnership; and
- (3) with respect to any other Person, the board or committee of such Person serving a similar function.

“*Bund Rate*” means, with respect to any relevant date, the rate per annum equal to the equivalent yield to maturity as of such date of the Comparable German Bund Issue, assuming a price for the Comparable German Bund Issue (expressed as a percentage of its principal amount) equal to the Comparable German Bund Price for such relevant date, where:

- (1) “*Comparable German Bund Issue*” means the German Bundesanleihe security selected by any Reference German Bund Dealer as having a fixed maturity most nearly equal to the period from such redemption date to August 1, 2018, and that would be utilized at the time of selection and in accordance with customary financial practice, in pricing new issues of euro-denominated corporate debt securities in a principal amount approximately equal to the then outstanding principal amount of the Notes and of a maturity most nearly equal to August 1, 2018; *provided, however*, that, if the period from such redemption date to August 1, 2018, is less than one year, a fixed maturity of one year shall be used;
- (2) “*Comparable German Bund Price*” means, with respect to any relevant date, the average of all Reference German Bund Dealer Quotations for such date (which, in any event, must include at least two such quotations), after excluding the highest and lowest such Reference German Bund Dealer Quotations, or if the Company obtains fewer than four such Reference German Bund Dealer Quotations, the average of all such quotations;
- (3) “*Reference German Bund Dealer*” means any dealer of German Bundesanleihe securities appointed by the Company in good faith; and
- (4) “*Reference German Bund Dealer Quotations*” means, with respect to each Reference German Bund Dealer and any relevant date, the average as determined by the Company of the bid and offered prices for the Comparable German Bund Issue (expressed in each case as a percentage of its principal amount) quoted in writing to the Company by such Reference German Bund Dealer at 3:30 p.m. Frankfurt, Germany, time on the third Business Day preceding the relevant date.

“*Business Day*” means a day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which banks and financial institutions are open in New York, London, Madrid, Barcelona, Luxembourg and any place of payment under the Indenture.

“*Capital Lease Obligation*” means, at the time any determination is to be made, the amount of the liability in respect of a capital lease that would at that time be required to be capitalized and reflected as a liability on a balance sheet (excluding the footnotes thereto) in accordance with GAAP as in effect on the Issue Date.

“*Capital Stock*” means:

- (1) in the case of a corporation, ordinary shares, preferred stock, corporate stock, share capital, treasury stock or other participation in the share capital of such corporation (including in the form of acciones or participaciones);
- (2) in the case of an association or business entity, any and all shares, interests, participations, rights or other equivalents (however designated) of corporate stock;
- (3) in the case of a partnership or limited liability company, partnership or membership interests (whether general or limited); and
- (4) any other interest or participation that confers on a Person the right to receive a share of the profits and losses of, or distributions of assets of, the issuing Person.

“Cash Equivalents” means:

- (1) (a) euros, U.S. dollars or pound sterling or (b) in respect of any Restricted Subsidiary, its local currency;
- (2) securities or marketable direct obligations issued by or directly and fully guaranteed or insured by the government of a member of the European Union, the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Switzerland or Japan having maturities of not more than twelve months from the date of acquisition;
- (3) certificates of deposit and euro time deposits with maturities of twelve months or less from the date of acquisition, bankers’ acceptances with maturities not exceeding twelve months and overnight bank deposits, in each case, with any domestic commercial bank having capital and surplus in excess of €500.0 million;
- (4) repurchase obligations and reverse repurchase obligations with a term of not more than 30 days for underlying securities of the types described in clauses (2) and (3) above entered into with any financial institution meeting the qualifications specified in clause (3) above;
- (5) commercial paper having at the time of acquisition thereof at least P-1 by Moody’s or at least A-1 by S&P and in each case maturing within twelve months after the date of acquisition;
- (6) Indebtedness or preferred stock issued by Persons with a ranking of “A” or higher from S&P or “A2” or higher from Moody’s; and
- (7) money market funds at least 95% of the assets of which constitute Cash Equivalents of the kinds described in clauses (1) through (6) of this definition.

“Change of Control” means the occurrence of any of the following:

- (1) the direct or indirect sale, transfer, conveyance or other disposition (other than by way of merger or consolidation), in one or a series of related transactions, of all or substantially all of the properties or assets of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries taken as a whole to another “person” (as that term is used in Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act);
- (2) the adoption of a plan relating to the liquidation or dissolution of the Company, except as part of a merger, or consolidation, or a sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of all or substantially all of the properties or assets of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries, in each case permitted under the covenant described under the caption “—Certain Covenants—Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets”; or
- (3) the consummation of any transaction (including, without limitation, any merger or consolidation) the result of which is that any “person” (as defined in clause (1) above) or any “group” (as that term is used in Section 14(d) of the Exchange Act) becomes the Beneficial Owner, directly or indirectly, of more than 50% of the Voting Stock of the Company, measured by voting power rather than number of shares.

“Code” means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

“Consolidated EBITDA” means, with respect to any specified Person for any period, the Consolidated Net Income of such Person for such period plus the following to the extent deducted in calculating such Consolidated Net Income, without duplication:

- (1) provision for taxes based on income or profits of such Person and its Subsidiaries which are Restricted Subsidiaries for such period; plus
- (2) the Consolidated Interest Expense of such Person and its Subsidiaries which are Restricted Subsidiaries for such period; plus
- (3) depreciation, amortization (including, without limitation, amortization of intangibles and deferred financing fees) and other non-cash charges and expenses (including without limitation write-downs and impairment of property, plant, equipment and intangibles and other long-lived assets and the impact of purchase accounting on the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries for such period) of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries (excluding any such non-cash charge or expense to the extent that it represents an accrual of or reserve for cash charges or expenses in any future period or amortization of a prepaid cash charge or expense that was paid in a prior period) for such period; plus

- (4) the amount of any minority interest expense consisting of subsidiary income attributable to minority equity interests of third parties in any non-Wholly Owned Restricted Subsidiary in such period or any prior period, except to the extent of dividends declared or paid on, or other cash payments in respect of, Equity Interests held by such parties; plus
- (5) any expense or charge attributable to a post-employment benefit scheme other than the current service costs and any past service costs and curtailments and settlements attributable to the scheme; plus
- (6) any expenses, charges or fees relating to any Equity Offering, Permitted Investment, acquisition or Indebtedness permitted to be incurred by the Indenture (in each case, whether or not successful); plus
- (7) all expenses incurred directly in connection with any early extinguishment of Indebtedness; minus
- (8) non-cash items increasing such Consolidated Net Income for such period (other than any non-cash items increasing such Consolidated Net Income pursuant to clauses (1) through (14) of the definition of Consolidated Net Income), other than the reversal of a reserve for cash charges in a future period in the ordinary course of business,

in each case, on a consolidated basis and determined in accordance with GAAP, except as otherwise stated in the Indenture.

“*Consolidated Interest Expense*” means, with respect to any specified Person for any period, the sum, without duplication, of:

- (1) the consolidated interest expense (net of interest income) of such Person and its Subsidiaries which are Restricted Subsidiaries for such period, whether paid or accrued, including, without limitation, amortization of debt discount (but not debt issuance costs, commissions, fees and expenses), non-cash interest payments (but excluding any non-cash interest expense attributable to the movement in the mark to market valuation of Hedging Obligations or other derivative instruments), the interest component of deferred payment obligations, the interest component of all payments associated with Capital Lease Obligations, commissions, discounts and other fees and charges incurred in respect of letter of credit or bankers’ acceptance financings; plus
- (2) the consolidated interest expense (but excluding such interest on Subordinated Shareholder Debt) of such Person and its Subsidiaries which are Restricted Subsidiaries that was capitalized during such period; plus
- (3) any interest on Indebtedness of another Person that is guaranteed by such Person or one of its Subsidiaries which are Restricted Subsidiaries or secured by a Lien on assets of such Person or one of its Subsidiaries which are Restricted Subsidiaries; plus
- (4) net payments and receipts (if any) pursuant to interest rate Hedging Obligations (excluding amortization of fees) with respect to Indebtedness; plus
- (5) the product of (a) all dividends, whether paid or accrued and whether or not in cash, on any series of Disqualified Stock of the Company or preferred stock of any Restricted Subsidiary, other than dividends on Equity Interests payable to the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary, *times* (b) a fraction, the numerator of which is one and the denominator of which is one minus the then current combined national, state and local statutory tax rate of such Person, expressed as a decimal, as estimated in good faith by a responsible accounting or financial officer of the Company.

“*Consolidated Net Income*” means, with respect to any specified Person for any period, the aggregate of the net income (loss) of such Person and its Restricted Subsidiaries for such period, on a consolidated basis (excluding the net income (loss) of any Unrestricted Subsidiaries), determined in accordance with GAAP and without any reduction in respect of preferred stock dividends; *provided that*:

- (1) any net after-tax extraordinary, non-recurring or exceptional gains or losses or income, expenses or charges (less all fees and expenses related thereto) and any severance expenses will be excluded;
- (2) the net income of any Person that is not a Restricted Subsidiary or that is accounted for under the equity method of accounting will be included only to the extent of the amount of dividends or similar distributions paid in cash to the specified Person or a Restricted Subsidiary which is a Subsidiary of the Person;
- (3) solely for the purpose of determining the amount available for Restricted Payments under clause (3)(a) of the first paragraph under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Restricted Payments*,” any net income of any

Restricted Subsidiary (other than any Guarantor) will be excluded if such Subsidiary is subject to restrictions, directly or indirectly, on the payment of dividends or the making of distributions by such Restricted Subsidiary, directly or indirectly, to the Company (or any Guarantor that holds the Equity Interests of such Restricted Subsidiary, as applicable), by operation of the terms of such Restricted Subsidiary's charter or any agreement, instrument, judgment, decree, order, statute or governmental rule or regulation applicable to such Restricted Subsidiary or its shareholders (other than (a) restrictions that have been waived or otherwise released, (b) restrictions pursuant to the Notes, the Indenture or the Super Senior Credit Facilities and (c) contractual restrictions in effect on the Issue Date with respect to such Restricted Subsidiary and other restrictions with respect to such Restricted Subsidiary that, taken as a whole, are not materially less favorable to the holders of the Notes than such restrictions in effect on the Issue Date), except that the Company's equity in the net income of any such Restricted Subsidiary for such period will be included in such Consolidated Net Income up to the aggregate amount of cash or Cash Equivalents actually distributed or that could have been distributed by such Restricted Subsidiary during such period to the Company or another Restricted Subsidiary as a dividend or other distribution (subject, in the case of a dividend to another Restricted Subsidiary (other than any Guarantor), to the limitation contained in this clause);

- (4) any net after-tax income or loss from discontinued operations and any net after-tax gains or losses on disposal of discontinued operations shall be excluded;
- (5) any net gain (or loss) realized upon the sale or other disposition of any asset or disposed operations of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiaries (including pursuant to any sale leaseback transaction) which is not sold or otherwise disposed of in the ordinary course of business (as determined in good faith by the Company) will be excluded;
- (6) any one time non-cash charges or any amortization or depreciation resulting from purchase accounting, in each case, in relation to any acquisition of, or merger or consolidation with, another Person or business or resulting from any reorganization or restructuring involving the Company or its Subsidiaries will be excluded;
- (7) the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principles will be excluded;
- (8) any unrealized gains or losses in respect of Hedging Obligations or any ineffectiveness recognized in earnings related to qualifying hedge transactions or the fair value or changes therein recognized in earnings for derivatives that do not qualify as hedge transactions, in each case, in respect of Hedging Obligations will be excluded;
- (9) any non-cash compensation charge or expenses arising from any grant of stock, stock options or other equity based awards will be excluded;
- (10) any goodwill or other intangible or tangible asset impairment charges will be excluded;
- (11) all deferred financing costs written off and premium paid in connection with any early extinguishment of Indebtedness and any net gain or loss from any write-off or forgiveness of Indebtedness will be excluded;
- (12) any capitalized interest (including accreting or pay-in-kind interest) on any Subordinated Shareholder Debt will be excluded;
- (13) any foreign currency translation gains or losses (including gains or losses related to currency remeasurements of Indebtedness) of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries will be excluded; and
- (14) any expenses, costs or other charges (including any non-cash charges) related to the Refinancing will be excluded.

"Credit Facilities" means one or more debt facilities, instruments, arrangements, commercial paper facilities, overdraft facilities, indentures, trust deeds or note purchase agreements, in each case with banks, other institutional lenders, funds, investors or governmental lending agencies providing for revolving credit loans, bonds, notes, debt securities, term loans, Receivables financing (including through the sale of Receivables to such lenders or to special purpose entities formed to borrow from such lenders against such Receivables) or letters of credit, bonds, notes, debentures or other corporate debt instruments or other Indebtedness, including the Super Senior Credit Facilities, in each case, as amended, restated, modified, renewed, refunded, replaced or refinanced in whole or in part from time to time and, in each case, including all agreements, indentures, instruments, purchase agreements and documents executed and delivered pursuant to or in connection with the foregoing (including any letters of credit issued pursuant thereto and any guarantee and collateral agreement, patent and trademark security agreement, mortgages or letter of credit applications and other guarantees, pledges, agreements, security agreements and collateral documents). Without limiting the

generality of the foregoing, the term “Credit Facilities” shall include any agreement or instrument (i) changing the maturity of any Indebtedness incurred thereunder, (ii) adding Subsidiaries of the Company as additional borrowers, issuers or guarantors thereunder, (iii) increasing the amount of Indebtedness incurred thereunder or available to be borrowed thereunder or (iv) otherwise altering the terms and conditions thereof.

“*Default*” means any event that is, or with the passage of time or the giving of notice or both would be, an Event of Default.

“*Designated Non-Cash Consideration*” means the fair market value (as determined in good faith by an officer or the Board of Directors of the Company) of non-cash consideration received by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary in connection with an Asset Sale that is so designated as Designated Non-Cash Consideration pursuant to an Officer’s Certificate, setting forth the basis of such valuation, less the amount of cash or Cash Equivalents received in connection with a subsequent payment, redemption, retirement, sale or other disposition of such Designated Non-Cash Consideration. A particular item of Designated Non-Cash Consideration will no longer be considered to be outstanding when and to the extent it has been paid, redeemed or otherwise retired or sold or otherwise disposed of in compliance with the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sales of Assets and Equity Interests in Restricted Subsidiaries.*”

“*Disqualified Stock*” means any Capital Stock that, by its terms (or by the terms of any security into which it is convertible, or for which it is exchangeable, in each case at the option of the holder of the Capital Stock), or upon the happening of any event, matures or is mandatorily redeemable, pursuant to a sinking fund obligation or otherwise, or redeemable at the option of the holder of the Capital Stock, in whole or in part, on or prior to the date that is 365 days after the date on which the Notes mature. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, any Capital Stock that would constitute Disqualified Stock solely because the holders of the Capital Stock have the right to require the Company to repurchase such Capital Stock upon the occurrence of a Change of Control or an Asset Sale will not constitute Disqualified Stock if the terms of such Capital Stock provide that the Company may not repurchase or redeem any such Capital Stock pursuant to such provisions unless such repurchase or redemption complies with the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Restricted Payments.*”

“*eDreams Inc.*” means eDreams Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of Delaware.

“*eDreams International*” means eDreams International SL, an entity organized under the laws of Spain.

“*eDreams Srl*” means eDreams Srl, an entity organized under the laws of Italy.

“*Equity Interests*” means Capital Stock and all warrants, options or other rights to acquire Capital Stock (but excluding any debt security that is convertible into, or exchangeable for, Capital Stock).

“*Equity Offering*” means any public or private sale of Equity Interests of the Company (other than Disqualified Stock) other than public offerings with respect to common stock of the Company registered on Form S-8 or its equivalent.

“*Euro Equivalent*” means, with respect to any monetary amount in a currency other than the euro, at any time of determination thereof, the amount of euro obtained by converting such currency other than euro involved in such computation into euro at the spot rate for the purchase of euro with the applicable currency other than euro as published in the Financial Times in the “Currency Rates” section (or, if the Financial Times is no longer published, or if such information is no longer available in the Financial Times, such source as may be selected in good faith by the Company) on the date of such determination. Except as expressly provided otherwise, whenever it is necessary to determine whether the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary has complied with any covenant or other provision in the Indenture or if there has occurred a Default or an Event of Default and an amount is expressed in a currency other than euro, such amount will be treated as the Euro Equivalent determined as of the date such amount is initially determined in such non euro currency. For purposes of determining whether any Indebtedness can be incurred (including Permitted Debt), any Investment can be made or any transaction under the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Transactions with Affiliates*” can be undertaken (a “*Tested Transaction*”), the Euro Equivalent of such Indebtedness, Investment or transaction under the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Transactions with Affiliates*” shall be determined on the date incurred, made or undertaken and, in each case, no subsequent change in the Euro Equivalent shall cause such Tested Transaction to have been incurred, made or undertaken in violation of the Indenture.

“*European Government Obligations*” means direct obligations (or certificates representing an ownership interest in such obligations) of a member state of the European Union (including any agency or instrumentality thereof) for the payment of which the full faith and credit of such government is pledged.

“*Event of Default*” has the meaning set forth under “—*Events of Default and Remedies*.”

“*Exchange Act*” means the U.S. Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

“*Existing Indebtedness*” means Indebtedness in existence on the Issue Date, but excluding any Indebtedness under the Super Senior Credit Facilities; *provided* that Indebtedness that is intended to be repaid from the proceeds from the Notes as described in the Offering Memorandum under the caption “*Use of Proceeds*” shall constitute Existing Indebtedness only until such Indebtedness is so repaid.

“*Fair Market Value*” means, with respect to any asset or property, the price which could be negotiated in an arm’s length, free market transaction, for cash, between a willing seller and a willing and able buyer, neither of whom is under undue pressure or compulsion to complete the transaction. For purposes of the covenants described under the captions “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sales of Assets and Equity Interests in Restricted Subsidiaries*” and “—*Certain Covenants—Restricted Payments*,” the Fair Market Value of property or assets other than cash which involves an aggregate amount in excess of €25.0 million, shall be set forth in a resolution approved by at least a majority of the Board of Directors of the Company set forth in an Officer’s Certificate delivered to the Trustee. Except as otherwise provided herein, and for the purposes of the covenants described under the captions “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sales of Assets and Equity Interests in Restricted Subsidiaries*” and “—*Certain Covenants—Restricted Payments*,” Fair Market Value will be determined in good faith by a responsible accounting or financial officer of the Company, whose determination will be final and conclusive.

“*Fitch*” means Fitch Ratings.

“*Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio*” means with respect to any specified Person for any period, the ratio of the Consolidated EBITDA of such Person for such period to the Consolidated Interest Expense of such Person for such period. In the event that the specified Person or any of its Subsidiaries incurs, assumes, guarantees, repays, repurchases or redeems any Indebtedness (other than ordinary working capital borrowings, unless such ordinary working capital borrowings have been permanently repaid and have not been replaced) or issues, repurchases or redeems preferred stock subsequent to the commencement of the period for which the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio is being calculated and on or prior to the date on which the event for which the calculation of the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio is made (the “*Calculation Date*”), then the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio shall be calculated giving pro forma effect to such incurrence, assumption, guarantee, repayment, repurchase or redemption of Indebtedness, or such issuance, repurchase or redemption of preferred stock, and the use of the proceeds therefrom as if the same had occurred at the beginning of the applicable four-quarter reference period; *provided, however*, that the pro forma calculation of Consolidated Interest Expense shall not give effect to any Permitted Debt (as defined in the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*”) incurred on the date of determination or to any discharge on the date of determination of any Indebtedness to the extent such discharge results from the proceeds of Permitted Debt.

In addition, for purposes of calculating the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio:

- (1) acquisitions that have been made by the specified Person or any of its Subsidiaries, including through mergers or consolidations and including any related financing transactions, during the four-quarter reference period or subsequent to such reference period and on or prior to the Calculation Date shall be given pro forma effect as if they had occurred on the first day of the four-quarter reference period and Consolidated EBITDA for such reference period shall be calculated on a pro forma basis, but without giving effect to clause (2) of the proviso set forth in the definition of Consolidated Net Income;
- (2) the Consolidated EBITDA attributable to discontinued operations, as determined in accordance with GAAP, and operations or businesses disposed of or the operations of which are substantially terminated prior to the Calculation Date, shall be excluded;
- (3) the Consolidated Interest Expense attributable to discontinued operations, as determined in accordance with GAAP, and operations or businesses disposed of prior to the Calculation Date, shall be excluded, but only to the extent that the obligations giving rise to such Consolidated Interest Expense will not be obligations of the specified Person or any of its Subsidiaries following the Calculation Date; and
- (4) any Person that is a Restricted Subsidiary on the Calculation Date will be deemed to have been a Restricted Subsidiary at all times during such four quarter period; and any Person that is not a Restricted Subsidiary on the Calculation Date will be deemed not to have been a Restricted Subsidiary at any time during such four quarter period.

For purposes of this definition and the definitions of Consolidated EBITDA, Consolidated Interest Expense and Consolidated Net Income, whenever pro forma effect is to be given to an acquisition of assets, the amount of income or earnings relating thereto and the amount of Consolidated Interest Expense associated with any Indebtedness incurred in connection therewith, the pro forma calculations shall be determined in good faith by a responsible financial or accounting officer of the Company and may include pro forma expenses and cost reductions and cost synergies that have occurred or are reasonably expected to occur in the good faith judgment of a responsible financial or accounting officer of the Company.

If any Indebtedness bears a floating rate of interest and is being given pro forma effect, the interest on such Indebtedness shall be calculated as if the rate in effect on the date of determination had been the applicable rate for the entire period (taking into account any Hedging Obligation applicable to such Indebtedness). For purposes of this definition, whenever pro forma effect is to be given to any Indebtedness incurred pursuant to a revolving credit facility, the amount outstanding on the date of such calculation will be computed based on (1) the average daily balance of such Indebtedness during such four fiscal quarters or such shorter period for which the facility was outstanding or (2) if such facility was created after the end of such four fiscal quarters, the average daily balance of such Indebtedness during the period from the date of creation of such facility to the date of such calculation. Interest on Indebtedness that may optionally be determined at an interest rate based on a prime or similar rate, a euro interbank offered rate, or other rate, shall be deemed to have been based upon the rate actually chosen or, if none, then based upon such optional rate chosen as the relevant Person may designate.

“*Funding Loan*” means those certain loans made pursuant to a Funding Loan Agreement and dated the Issue Date, between the Company, as obligee, and each Funding Loan Borrower, as an obligor, in the aggregate principal amount, taken as a whole, of the principal amount of the Notes issued pursuant to this issuance.

“*Funding Loan Borrower*” means each of LuxGeo, Opodo Limited and Go Voyages and any successor borrower of a Funding Loan.

“*GAAP*” means International Financial Reporting Standards promulgated by the International Accounting Standards Board and as adopted by the European Union or any variation thereof with which the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary are, or may be, required to comply; *provided* that at any date after the Issue Date, other than for purposes of the reports required under the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Reports*”, the Company may make an irrevocable election to establish that “GAAP” shall mean GAAP as in effect on a date that is on or prior to the date of such election.

“*Geo Travel Finance*” means Geo Travel Finance S.C.A., a company incorporated as société en commandite par actions under the laws of Luxembourg, having its registered office at 1, boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 Luxembourg and registered with the Luxembourg Register of Commerce and Companies under number B-159022.

“*Geo Travel Pacific*” means Geo Travel Pacific Pty Ltd (ABN 33 167 794 756), a company incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Australia, having its registered office at C/- Gunderson Briggs, Level 11, 309 Kent Street, Sydney, 2000, New South Wales, Australia.

“*Go Voyages*” means Go Voyages SAS, an entity organized under the laws of France.

“*Go Voyages Trade*” means Go Voyages Trade SAS, an entity organized under the laws of France.

“*Gross Leverage Ratio*” means, as of any date of determination, the ratio of (x) the total amount of outstanding Indebtedness of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries on a consolidated basis as of such date to (y) the aggregate amount of Consolidated EBITDA of the Company for the period of the most recent four consecutive fiscal quarters ending prior to the date of such determination for which internal financial statements are available. In the event that the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries incurs, assumes, guarantees, repays, repurchases, redeems, defeases or otherwise discharges any Indebtedness (other than ordinary working capital borrowings that have been permanently repaid and have not been replaced) or issues, repurchases or redeems preferred stock subsequent to the commencement of the period for which the Gross Leverage Ratio is being calculated and on or prior to the date on which the event for which the calculation of the Gross Leverage Ratio is made (the “*Leverage Ratio Calculation Date*”), then the Gross Leverage Ratio shall be calculated giving pro forma effect to such incurrence, assumption, guarantee, repayment, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other discharge of Indebtedness, or such issuance, repurchase or redemption of preferred stock, and the use of the proceeds therefrom as if the same had occurred at the beginning of the applicable four-quarter reference period.

In addition, for purposes of calculating the Gross Leverage Ratio:

- (1) acquisitions that have been made by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, including through mergers or consolidations and including any related financing transactions, during the four-quarter reference period or subsequent to such reference period and on or prior to the Leverage Ratio Calculation Date shall be given pro forma effect as if they had occurred on the first day of the four-quarter reference period and Consolidated EBITDA for such reference period shall be calculated on a pro forma basis;
- (2) the Consolidated EBITDA attributable to discontinued operations, as determined in accordance with GAAP, and operations or businesses disposed of or the operations of which are substantially terminated prior to the Leverage Ratio Calculation Date, shall be excluded;
- (3) the Consolidated Interest Expense attributable to discontinued operations, as determined in accordance with GAAP, and operations or businesses disposed of prior to the Leverage Ratio Calculation Date, shall be excluded, but only to the extent that the obligations giving rise to such Consolidated Interest Expense will not be obligations of the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries following the Leverage Ratio Calculation Date; and
- (4) any Person that is a Restricted Subsidiary on the Leverage Ratio Calculation Date will be deemed to have been a Restricted Subsidiary at all times during such four quarter period; and any Person that is not a Restricted Subsidiary on the Leverage Ratio Calculation Date will be deemed not to have been a Restricted Subsidiary at any time during such four quarter period.

For purposes of this definition and the definitions of Consolidated EBITDA, Consolidated Interest Expense and Consolidated Net Income, whenever pro forma effect is to be given to an acquisition of assets, the amount of income or earnings relating thereto and the amount of Consolidated Interest Expense associated with any Indebtedness incurred in connection therewith, the pro forma calculations shall be determined in good faith by a responsible financial or accounting officer of the Company and may include pro forma expenses and cost reductions and cost synergies that have occurred or are reasonably expected to occur in the good faith judgment of a responsible financial or accounting officer of the Company.

If any Indebtedness bears a floating rate of interest and is being given pro forma effect, the interest on such Indebtedness shall be calculated as if the rate in effect on the date of determination had been the applicable rate for the entire period (taking into account any Hedging Obligation applicable to such Indebtedness). For purposes of this definition, whenever pro forma effect is to be given to any Indebtedness incurred pursuant to a revolving credit facility, the amount outstanding on the date of such calculation will be computed based on (1) the average daily balance of such Indebtedness during such four fiscal quarters or such shorter period for which the facility was outstanding or (2) if such

facility was created after the end of such four fiscal quarters, the average daily balance of such Indebtedness during the period from the date of creation of such facility to the date of such calculation. Interest on Indebtedness that may optionally be determined at an interest rate based on a prime or similar rate, a euro interbank offered rate, or other rate, shall be deemed to have been based upon the rate actually chosen or, if none, then based upon such optional rate chosen as the relevant Person may designate.

“*Group*” means the Company and its Subsidiaries.

“*guarantee*” means a guarantee other than by endorsement of negotiable instruments for collection in the ordinary course of business, direct or indirect, in any manner including, without limitation, by way of a pledge of assets or through letters of credit or reimbursement agreements in respect thereof, of all or any part of any Indebtedness.

“*Guarantors*” means each of LuxGeo, Geo Travel Finance, Opodo Limited, Go Voyages, Liligo, Go Voyages Trade, eDreams Srl, Vacaciones eDreams, eDreams International, Travellink, Geo Travel Pacific, eDreams, Inc. and any other Restricted Subsidiary that guarantees the Notes from time to time; *provided*, in each case, that a Guarantor shall cease to be a Guarantor upon release of its Note Guarantee in accordance with the terms of the Indenture.

“*Hedging Obligations*” means, with respect to any specified Person, the obligations of such Person under:

- (1) interest rate swap agreements, interest rate cap agreements and interest rate collar agreements; and
- (2) other agreements or arrangements designed to protect such Person against fluctuations in interest rates or foreign exchange rates.

“*Holdco*” means the Company, Geo Debt GP S.à r.l., an entity organized under the laws of Luxembourg, Geo Debt Finance S.C.A., an entity organized under the laws of Luxembourg, Geo Travel Finance, LuxGeo GP S.à r.l., an entity organized under the laws of Luxembourg, LuxGeo and any other Holding Company of Opodo Limited.

“*Holdco Reorganization*” means (x) any Merger or other reorganization of any Holdco (but, in respect of any change of the jurisdiction of incorporation or organization, of the Company only) or (y) the solvent liquidation or other dissolution of any Holdco (other than the Company); *provided* that:

- (1) each such Merger or other reorganization, solvent liquidation or other dissolution is completed within 365 days from the Issue Date;
- (2) in the case of any Merger or other reorganization involving the Company, the Company is a surviving entity and the jurisdiction of incorporation or organization of the Company is either Luxembourg or Spain;
- (3) in the case of any Merger or other reorganization or the solvent liquidation or other dissolution involving any direct shareholder of Opodo Limited, the Share Pledge remains, subject to the Legal Reservations, legal, valid, binding and enforceable following such Merger or other reorganization or solvent liquidation or other dissolution (it being understood that the Share Pledge may be amended, supplemented, restated, renewed and/or released and retaken in accordance with the Intercreditor Agreement);
- (4) in the case of any Merger or other reorganization or the solvent liquidation or other dissolution involving any Holdco, all Collateral granted pursuant to the Receivables Pledge in respect of any Loan Receivables which, for the avoidance of doubt, are not repaid, redeemed or discharged on or prior to the completion of the relevant Merger or other reorganization or the solvent liquidation or other dissolution remains, subject to the Legal Reservations, legal, valid, binding and enforceable following such Merger or other reorganization or solvent liquidation or other dissolution (it being understood that the Receivables Pledge may be amended, supplemented, restated, renewed and/or released and retaken in accordance with the Intercreditor Agreement; and
- (5) any Holdco (other than the Company) or any Restricted Subsidiary which is a direct or indirect shareholder of Opodo Limited providing any of the Collateral referred to in paragraphs (3) and (4) above shall, subject to the provisions described under the caption “—*Additional Note Guarantees*”, deliver a supplemental indenture providing for a Note Guarantee (to the extent it is not already a Guarantor) substantially concurrently with the completion of the relevant Merger or other reorganization or the solvent liquidation or other dissolution and in any event on, or prior to, the grant by it of any of the Collateral referred to in paragraphs (3) and (4) above.

“*Holding Company*” means, in relation to a person, any other person in respect of which it is a Subsidiary.

“*Immediate Family*” has the meaning specified in Rule 16a-1(e) of the Exchange Act.

“*Indebtedness*” means:

- (A) with respect to any specified Person, the principal and premium amount of any indebtedness (excluding accrued expenses and trade payables) of such Person, whether or not contingent:
- (1) in respect of borrowed money;
 - (2) evidenced by bonds, notes, debentures or similar instruments or letters of credit (or, without duplication, reimbursement agreements in respect thereof, except to the extent such reimbursement obligation relates to a trade payable and such obligation is satisfied within 30 days of incurrence);
 - (3) in respect of banker’s acceptances;
 - (4) representing Capital Lease Obligations;
 - (5) representing the balance deferred and unpaid of the purchase price of any property or services which deferred purchase price is due more than twelve months after such property is acquired or such services are completed (but excluding, for the purpose of calculating the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio, any amount deemed to represent interest pursuant to the definition of Consolidated Interest Expense); or
 - (6) representing any Hedging Obligations (the amount of any such indebtedness to be equal at any time to the net payments that would be payable by such Person at such time under the Hedging Obligations at its scheduled termination date),

if and to the extent any of the preceding items (other than letters of credit and Hedging Obligations) would appear as a liability upon a balance sheet (excluding the footnotes thereto) of the specified Person prepared in accordance with GAAP; and

- (B) all Indebtedness of others secured by a Lien on any asset of the specified Person (whether or not such Indebtedness is assumed by the specified Person) and, to the extent not otherwise included, the guarantee by the specified Person of any Indebtedness of any other Person (to the extent guaranteed by such Person) *provided, however*, that in the case of such Indebtedness secured by a Lien, the amount of such Indebtedness will be the lesser of (a) the Fair Market Value of such asset at such date of determination and (b) the amount of such Indebtedness of such other Person;

provided, however, that in no event shall the following constitute Indebtedness: (i) advances paid by customers in the ordinary course of business for services or products to be provided or delivered in the future, (ii) deferred taxes, (iii) post-closing payment adjustments in connection with the purchase of any business to which a seller may be entitled to the extent such payment is determined by a final closing balance sheet or such payment depends on the performance of such business after the closing; *provided, however*, that at the time of closing, the amount of any such payment is not determinable and, to the extent such payment thereafter becomes fixed and determined, the amount is paid within 30 days thereafter, (iv) any contingent obligation in respect of workers’ compensation claims, early retirement obligations, obligations in respect of severance or retirement or pension fund contributions, (v) contingent obligations in the ordinary course, (vi) any obligations in respect of operating leases and other leases that do not constitute Capital Lease Obligations, (vii) obligations of such Person for the reimbursement of any obligor on any letter of credit, banker’s acceptance, performance bond, advance payment bonds, surety bonds, completion or performance guarantees or similar transactions, including any such letter of credit or guarantee issued under any Credit Facility (including the Super Senior Credit Facilities), to the extent that such letters, bonds, guarantees or similar credit transactions are not drawn upon, (viii) obligations of any other Person except as provided by (B) above, and (ix) Subordinated Shareholder Debt.

The amount of any Indebtedness outstanding as of any date shall be:

- (1) the accreted value of the Indebtedness, in the case of any Indebtedness issued with original issue discount; and
- (2) the principal amount of the Indebtedness in the case of any other Indebtedness.

“*Intercreditor Agreement*” means the Intercreditor Agreement, dated on or around the Issue Date, between, amongst others, the facility agent under the Super Senior Credit Facilities, the Company, various subsidiaries of the Company, the Trustee and the Security Agent, as amended from time to time.

“*Investments*” means, with respect to any Person, all direct or indirect investments by such Person in other Persons (including Affiliates) in the forms of other extensions of credit, loans (including the maintenance of current accounts, cash accounts, and the extension of guarantees or other obligations), advances (other than advances to suppliers

in the ordinary course of business or to customers in the ordinary course of business that are recorded as Receivables) or capital contributions (excluding commission, travel and similar advances to officers and employees made in the ordinary course of business), purchases or other acquisitions for consideration of Indebtedness, Equity Interests or other securities, together with all items that are or would be classified as investments on a balance sheet (excluding the footnotes) prepared in accordance with GAAP. If the Company or any of its Subsidiaries sells or otherwise disposes of any Equity Interests of any direct or indirect Subsidiary of the Company such that, after giving effect to any such sale or disposition, such Person is no longer a Subsidiary of the Company, the Company will be deemed to have made an Investment on the date of any such sale or disposition equal to the Fair Market Value of the Equity Interests of such Subsidiary not sold or disposed of in an amount determined as provided in the last paragraph of the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Restricted Payments.*” The acquisition by the Company or any of its Subsidiaries of a Person that holds an Investment in a third Person will be deemed to be an Investment by the Company or such Subsidiary in such third Person in an amount equal to the Fair Market Value of the Investment held by the acquired Person in such third Person in an amount determined as provided in the last paragraph of the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Restricted Payments.*”

“*Issue Date*” means October 4, 2016.

“*Legal Reservations*” means (1) the principle that equitable remedies may be granted or refused at the discretion of a court and the limitation of enforcement by laws relating to insolvency, reorganization and other laws generally affecting the rights of creditors, (2) the time barring of claims under applicable limitation laws, the possibility that an undertaking to assume liability for or indemnify a person against non-payment of any stamp duty may be void and defenses of set-off or counterclaim, (3) the principle that default interest may be held to be unenforceable on the grounds that it is a penalty, (4) similar principles, rights and defenses under the laws of any relevant jurisdiction and (5) any other matters which are customarily set out as qualifications or reservations as to matters of law of general application in legal opinions regarding such matters.

“*Lien*” means, with respect to any asset, any mortgage, lien, pledge, charge, security interest or encumbrance of any kind in respect of such asset, whether or not filed, recorded or otherwise perfected under applicable law, including any conditional sale or other title retention agreement, any lease in the nature thereof, any option or other agreement to sell or give a security interest in and any filing of or agreement to give any financing statement under the Uniform Commercial Code (or equivalent statutes) of any jurisdiction.

“*Liligo*” means Liligo Metasearch Technologies SAS, an entity organized under the laws of France.

“*Loan Receivable*” means any rights in respect of any Indebtedness arising under any downstream intercompany loan made by any Holdco or any Restricted Subsidiary which is a direct or indirect shareholder of Opodo Limited to either Opodo Limited or any Subsidiary of Opodo Limited (but, for the avoidance of doubt, excluding any Indebtedness arising under (i) any upstream intercompany loan made by either Opodo Limited or any Subsidiary of Opodo Limited to any Holdco and (ii) any upstream, downstream or cross-stream intercompany loans between Opodo Limited and any Subsidiary of Opodo Limited or between Subsidiaries of Opodo Limited.

“*LuxGeo*” means LuxGEO S.à r.l., a company incorporated as a société à responsabilité limitée under the laws of Luxembourg having its registered office at 1, boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 Luxembourg and registered with the Luxembourg Register of Commerce and Companies under B-159.198.

“*Material Subsidiary*” means any Restricted Subsidiary of which the operating profit less depreciation, amortization and impairment losses calculated on a basis consistent with Consolidated EBITDA and excluding intra-group items is equal to or greater than 5.0% of the Consolidated EBITDA of the Company and its Subsidiaries, determined by reference to the most recently available audited accounts delivered to the Trustee pursuant to the Indenture. A determination by a responsible accounting or financial officer of the Company that a Restricted Subsidiary is or is not a Material Subsidiary shall in the absence of manifest error be final and conclusive.

“*Merger*” means any amalgamation, demerger, merger, consolidation or corporate reconstruction.

“*Moody’s*” means Moody’s Investors Service, Inc.

“*Net Cash Proceeds*” means (a) the aggregate proceeds in cash or Cash Equivalents received by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary in respect of any Asset Sale (including, without limitation, any cash in cash or Cash Equivalents received upon the sale or other disposition of any non-cash consideration received in any Asset Sale), net of the direct costs relating to such Asset Sale, including, without limitation, legal, accounting and investment banking fees, and sales commissions, and any relocation expenses incurred as a result of the Asset Sale, taxes paid or payable as a result of the Asset Sale, in each case, after taking into account any available tax credits or deductions and any tax sharing arrangements, and amounts required to be applied to the repayment of Indebtedness, secured by a Lien on the asset or

assets that were the subject of such Asset Sale and any reserve for adjustment in respect of the sale price of such asset or assets established in accordance with GAAP; and (b) with respect to any issuance or sale of Capital Stock or Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness, the proceeds of such issuance or sale in the form of cash or Cash Equivalents, including payments in respect of deferred payment obligations (to the extent corresponding to the principal, but not interest, component thereof) when received in the form of cash or Cash Equivalents (except to the extent that such obligations are financed or sold with recourse to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary), net of attorneys' fees, accountants' fees, underwriters' or placement agents' fees, discounts or commissions and brokerage, consultants' and other fees incurred in connection with such issuance or sale and net of taxes paid or payable as a result thereof.

"Non-Guarantor Gross Leverage Ratio" means the Gross Leverage Ratio, but calculated by replacing "the total amount of outstanding Indebtedness of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries on a consolidated basis as of such date" in clause (x) of such definition with "(1) the sum of the aggregate outstanding Indebtedness of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries on a consolidated basis as of such date less (2) the sum of the aggregate outstanding Indebtedness incurred solely by the Company and/or a Guarantor on a consolidated basis as of such date (for the avoidance of doubt, excluding from this calculation any Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary owed to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary)".

"Non-Recourse Debt" means Indebtedness:

- (1) as to which neither the Company nor any Restricted Subsidiary (a) provides credit support of any kind (including any undertaking, agreement or instrument that would constitute Indebtedness), (b) is directly or indirectly liable as a guarantor or otherwise, or (c) constitutes the lender;
- (2) no default with respect to which (including any rights that the holders thereof may have to take enforcement action against an Unrestricted Subsidiary) would permit upon notice, lapse of time or both any holder of any other Indebtedness (other than Indebtedness with respect to the Notes) of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary to declare a default on such other Indebtedness or cause the payment thereof to be accelerated or payable prior to its stated maturity (except for any such right that would arise pursuant to Existing Indebtedness or Credit Facilities including any refinancing in respect thereof permitted by the Indenture); and
- (3) as to which the lenders have been notified in writing that they will not have any recourse to the stock or assets of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary.

"Obligations" means any principal, interest, penalties, fees, indemnifications, reimbursements, damages and other liabilities payable under the documentation governing any Indebtedness.

"Offering Memorandum" means the offering memorandum in relation to the Notes.

"Officer's Certificate" means, with respect to any Person, a certificate signed by one authorized legal or financial officer of such Person.

"Opinion of Counsel" means a written opinion from legal counsel reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee. The counsel may be an employee of or counsel to the Company or its Subsidiaries.

"Opodo Limited" means Opodo Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales with Company Number 04051797.

"Pari Passu Indebtedness" means Indebtedness of the Company or any Guarantor which is *pari passu* in right of payment with, in the case of the Company, the Notes, and in the case of any Guarantor, such Guarantor's Note Guarantee.

"Permitted Asset Swap" means the concurrent purchase and sale or exchange of assets used or useful in a Similar Business or a combination of such assets, cash and Cash Equivalents between the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary and another Person; *provided* that any cash or Cash Equivalents received in excess of the value of any cash or Cash Equivalents sold or exchanged must be applied in accordance with the covenant described under the caption "*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sales of Assets and Equity Interests in Restricted Subsidiaries.*"

"Permitted Collateral Liens" means (1) Liens on the Collateral (a) arising by operation of law or that are described in one or more of clauses (5), (8), (9), (11), (14), (17) and (26) of the definition of "Permitted Liens" or (b) that are Liens granted to cash management banks securing cash management operations and that, in each case, would not materially interfere with the ability of the Security Agent to enforce the Liens on the Collateral; (2) Liens on the Collateral to secure Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary that is permitted to be incurred under clauses (1) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under the caption "*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of*

Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock” (which Indebtedness may have super priority not materially less favorable to the holders of the Notes than that accorded to the Super Senior Credit Facilities on the Issue Date as provided in the Intercreditor Agreement on the Issue Date) or (8) (to the extent the guarantees described in clause (8) are in respect of Indebtedness otherwise permitted to be secured and is specified in this definition of “Permitted Collateral Liens”); (3) Liens on the Collateral securing the Notes on the Issue Date and any Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness in respect thereof and the related Note Guarantees and any Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness in respect thereof; and (4) Liens on the Collateral securing Senior Secured Indebtedness incurred under the first paragraph of the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock*” (provided that in the case of this clause (4), after giving pro forma effect to such incurrence on that date and the application of the proceeds thereof, the Secured Gross Leverage Ratio shall be no greater than 4.50 to 1.00) and any Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness in respect thereof.

“*Permitted Investments*” means:

- (1) any Investment in the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (2) any Investment in cash or Cash Equivalents;
- (3) any Investment by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary in a Person, if as a result of such Investment:
 - (a) such Person becomes a Restricted Subsidiary; or
 - (b) such Person is merged, consolidated or amalgamated with or into, or transfers or conveys substantially all of its assets to, or is liquidated into, the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (4) any Investment made as a result of the receipt of non-cash consideration including Replacement Assets from an Asset Sale (or a transaction excepted from the definition of Asset Sale) that was made pursuant to and in compliance with the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Limitation on Sales of Assets and Equity Interests in Restricted Subsidiaries*”;
- (5) any Investments received in compromise or resolution of (a) obligations of trade creditors or customers that were incurred in the ordinary course of business of the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries or (b) litigation, arbitration or other disputes;
- (6) any Investment to the extent made solely in exchange for the issuance of Equity Interests (other than Disqualified Stock) of the Company or Subordinated Shareholder Debt;
- (7) (i) Receivables owing to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary if created or acquired in the ordinary course of business and (ii) advance payments made in relation to capital expenditure in the ordinary course of business;
- (8) loans and advances to, and guarantees of loans or advances to, employees in the ordinary course of business and on terms consistent with past practice, including without limitation, travel, relocation and other like advances;
- (9) lease, utility and other similar deposits in the ordinary course of business or otherwise described in the definition of “Permitted Liens”;
- (10) Hedging Obligations incurred in compliance with the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock*”;
- (11) Investments made after the Issue Date having an aggregate Fair Market Value (measured on the date each such Investment was made and without giving effect to subsequent changes in value), when taken together with all other Investments made pursuant to this clause (11) that are at the time outstanding not to exceed (i) €15.0 million plus (ii) an amount equal to 100% of the dividends or distributions (including payments received in respect of loans and advances) received by the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary from a Permitted Joint Venture (which dividends or distributions are not included in the calculation in clauses (3)(a) through (3)(e) of the first paragraph of the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Restricted Payments*” and dividends and distributions that reduce amounts outstanding under clause (i) hereof); *provided* that if an Investment is made pursuant to this clause in a Person that is not a Restricted Subsidiary and such Person is subsequently designated a Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to the covenant described under the caption “—*Certain Covenants—Restricted Payments*,” such Investment shall thereafter be deemed to have been made pursuant to clause (3) of the definition of “Permitted Investments” and not this clause;

- (12) (i) guarantees not prohibited by the covenant described under the caption “*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*” and (ii) (other than with respect to Indebtedness) guarantees, keepwells and similar arrangements in the ordinary course of business;
- (13) any Investments in Permitted Joint Ventures made after the Issue Date having an aggregate Fair Market Value (measured on the date each such Investment was made and without giving effect to subsequent changes in value), when taken together with all other Investments made pursuant to this clause (13) that are at the time outstanding not to exceed, €10.0 million;
- (14) any Investment in the Notes (including any Additional Notes) and any other Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (15) any Investment existing on, or made pursuant to binding commitments existing on, the Issue Date and any Investment consisting of an extension, modification or renewal of any Investment existing on, or made pursuant to a binding commitment existing on, the Issue Date; *provided* that the amount of any such Investment may be increased (x) as required by the terms of the agreement governing such Investment as in existence on the Issue Date or (y) as otherwise permitted under the Indenture; and
- (16) any Investment acquired after the Issue Date as a result of the acquisition by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of another Person, including by way of a merger, amalgamation or consolidation with or into the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in a transaction that is not prohibited by the covenant described under the caption “*—Certain Covenants—Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets*” after the Issue Date to the extent that such Investments were not made in contemplation of such acquisition, merger, amalgamation or consolidation and were in existence on the date of such acquisition, merger, amalgamation or consolidation.

“*Permitted Joint Venture*” means (a) any corporation, association or other business entity (other than a partnership) that is not a Restricted Subsidiary and that, in each case, is engaged primarily in a Similar Business and of which at least 20% of the total equity and total Voting Stock is at the time of determination owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Company or one or more Restricted Subsidiaries or a combination thereof and (b) any partnership, joint venture, limited liability company or similar entity that is not a Restricted Subsidiary and that, in each case, is engaged primarily in a Similar Business and of which at least 20% of the capital accounts, distribution rights, total equity and voting interests or general or limited partnership interests, as applicable, are at the time of determination, owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Company or one or more Restricted Subsidiaries or a combination thereof, whether in the form of membership, general, special or limited partnership interests or otherwise.

“*Permitted Liens*” means:

- (1) Liens on assets of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary securing Indebtedness under Credit Facilities incurred pursuant to clause (1) of the second paragraph under the covenant described under the caption “*—Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock*” in an outstanding principal amount at any one time outstanding not exceeding €25.0 million;
- (2) Liens in favor of the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary (but not, in the case of a Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Guarantor, Liens in favor of such Restricted Subsidiary over the assets of a Guarantor);
- (3) Liens on property of a Person existing at the time such Person becomes a Restricted Subsidiary or is merged with or into or consolidated with the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary; *provided* that such Liens were in existence prior to the contemplation of such Person becoming a Restricted Subsidiary or such merger or consolidation and do not extend to any assets other than those of the Person that becomes a Restricted Subsidiary or is merged with or into or consolidated with the Company or the Restricted Subsidiary;
- (4) Liens on property existing at the time of acquisition of the property by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary; *provided* that such Liens were in existence prior to the contemplation of such acquisition;
- (5) Liens to secure the performance of statutory or regulatory requirements, trade contracts, leases, surety or appeal bonds, performance bonds or other obligations of a like nature incurred in the ordinary course of business (including Liens to secure letters of credit issued to secure payment of such obligations);
- (6) Liens to secure Indebtedness (including Capital Lease Obligations) permitted by clause (4) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under the caption “*—Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*” covering only the assets acquired with such Indebtedness;

- (7) Liens securing Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness of secured Indebtedness incurred by the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary permitted to be incurred under the Indenture; *provided* that any such Lien is limited to all or part of the same property or assets (plus improvements, accessions, proceeds or dividends or distributions in respect thereof) that secured the Indebtedness being refinanced;
- (8) Liens for taxes, assessments or governmental charges or claims that are not yet delinquent or that are being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings; *provided* that any reserve or other appropriate provision as is required in conformity with GAAP has been made therefor;
- (9) Liens, pledges and deposits incurred in connection with workers' compensation, unemployment insurance and other types of statutory obligations;
- (10) any Lien that is a Permitted Collateral Lien, or a Lien in favor of the Notes and the Note Guarantees, including the Liens created pursuant to the Security Documents;
- (11) Liens in favor of customs or revenue authorities to secure payment of customs duties in connection with the importation of goods in the ordinary course of business;
- (12) Liens arising out of put/call agreements with respect to Capital Stock of any joint venture or similar arrangement pursuant to any joint venture or similar agreement;
- (13) Liens securing Indebtedness incurred under clause (7) of the second paragraph under the covenant described under the caption "*—Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock*";
- (14) easements, rights-of-way, municipal and zoning ordinances, utility agreements, reservations, encroachments, restrictions and similar charges, encumbrances, title defects or other irregularities that do not materially interfere with the ordinary course of business of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries taken as a whole;
- (15) Liens on cash or Cash Equivalents set aside at the time of the incurrence of any Indebtedness, to the extent such cash or Cash Equivalents refund the payment of interest on such Indebtedness and are held in an escrow account or similar arrangement to be applied for such purpose;
- (16) Liens on assets of Unrestricted Subsidiaries that secure Non-Recourse Debt of Unrestricted Subsidiaries;
- (17) Liens imposed by law, such as carriers', landlords', warehousemen's, suppliers', and mechanics' Liens and other similar Liens, on the property of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary arising in the ordinary course of business;
- (18) Liens on property of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to conditional sale, title retention agreements, consignment or similar arrangements;
- (19) Liens on property of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary arising as a result of leases of such property to other Persons;
- (20) deposit arrangements entered into in connection with acquisitions or in the ordinary course of business excluding arrangements for borrowed money;
- (21) Liens existing on the Issue Date;
- (22) Liens on the Capital Stock and assets of a Permitted Joint Venture that secure the Indebtedness of such Permitted Joint Venture;
- (23) Liens in respect of factoring of Receivables pursuant to customary arrangements; *provided* that any Indebtedness incurred in relation thereto is permitted to be incurred under the covenant described under the caption "*—Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock*";
- (24) Liens on any proceeds loan made by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary in connection with any future incurrence of Indebtedness (other than Additional Notes) permitted under the Indenture (without any requirement to secure the Notes with a Lien on such proceeds loan);
- (25) Liens on insurance policies and proceeds thereof, or other deposits, to secure insurance premium financings;

- (26) banker's Liens, rights of set off or similar rights and remedies as to deposit accounts, cash pooling arrangements, net balance or balance transfer agreements, Liens arising out of judgments or awards not constituting an Event of Default and associated rights related to litigation being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings and for which adequate reserves have been made;
- (27) Liens to secure Indebtedness incurred under the first paragraph of the covenant described under the caption "*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock*" by any Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Guarantor; *provided* that any such Lien shall only extend to the property or assets of such Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Guarantor;
- (28) Liens on escrowed proceeds from the issuance of Indebtedness for the benefit of the related holders of debt securities or other Indebtedness (or the underwriters or arrangers thereof) or on cash set aside at the time of the Incurrence of any Indebtedness or government securities purchased with such cash, in either case to the extent such cash or government securities prefund the payment of interest or premium or discount on such Indebtedness (or any costs related to the issuance of such Indebtedness) and are held in an escrow account or similar arrangement to be applied for such purpose;
- (29) leases, licenses, subleases and sublicenses of assets in the ordinary course of business;
- (30) any interest or title of a lessor under any operating lease;
- (31) filing of Uniform Commercial Code financing statements under United States state law (or similar filings under other applicable jurisdictions) in connection with operating leases in the ordinary course of business;
- (32) Liens on property or assets under construction (and related rights) in favor of a contractor or developer or arising from progress or partial payments by a third party relating to such property or assets;
- (33) Liens incurred in connection with a cash management program established in the ordinary course of business;
- (34) Liens securing or arising by reason of any netting or set-off arrangement entered into in the ordinary course of banking or other trading activities; and
- (35) any extension, renewal, refinancing or replacement, in whole or in part, of any Lien described in the foregoing clauses (1) through (34); *provided* that any such Lien is limited to all or part of the same property or assets (plus improvements, accessions, proceeds or dividends or distributions in respect thereof) that secured (or, under the written arrangements under which the original Lien arose, could secure) the Indebtedness being refinanced or is in respect of property that is the security for a Permitted Lien hereunder.

"*Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness*" means any Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary issued in exchange for, or the net proceeds of which are used to extend, refinance, renew, replace, exchange, discharge, defease or refund other Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary (other than intercompany Indebtedness); *provided* that:

- (1) the principal amount (or accreted value, if applicable, or if issued with original issue discount, aggregate issue price) of such Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness does not exceed the principal amount (or accreted value, if applicable, or if issued with original issue discount, aggregate issue price) of the Indebtedness extended, refinanced, renewed, replaced, exchanged, discharged, defeased or refunded (plus all accrued interest on the Indebtedness and the amount of all expenses and premiums incurred in connection therewith);
- (2) such Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness has a Weighted Average Life to Maturity equal to or greater than the Weighted Average Life to Maturity of the Indebtedness being extended, refinanced, renewed, replaced, exchanged, discharged, defeased or refunded;
- (3) if the Indebtedness being extended, refinanced, renewed, replaced, exchanged, discharged, defeased or refunded is subordinated in right of payment to the Notes or any Note Guarantee, such Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness has a final maturity date later than the final maturity date of, and is subordinated in right of payment to, the Notes or the Note Guarantee (as applicable) on terms at least as favorable to the holders of Notes as those contained in the documentation governing the Indebtedness being extended, refinanced, renewed, replaced, exchanged, discharged, defeased or refunded; and
- (4) if the Company or a Guarantor was the obligor on the Indebtedness being extended, refinanced, renewed, replaced, exchanged, discharged, defeased or refunded, such Indebtedness is incurred by either the Company or a Guarantor.

“Permitted Reorganization” means:

- (1) any Merger or other reorganization (including, without limitation, any change of the jurisdiction of incorporation or organization, provided that, any Guarantor shall only be permitted to change its jurisdiction of incorporation or organization to either Luxembourg, England and Wales or Spain and Opodo Limited shall not be permitted to change its jurisdiction of incorporation or organisation) of any member of the Group (other than any Holdco) so long as:
 - (a) any payments or assets transferred as a result of such Merger or other reorganization are transferred to other members of the Group; and
 - (b) in the case of a Merger or other reorganization of one or more Guarantors, a Guarantor is the surviving entity of such Merger or other reorganization or, where a Guarantor is not the surviving entity, the assets of such Guarantor(s) are distributed to another entity, which delivers a supplemental indenture providing for a Note Guarantee by such entity within five (5) days after the completion of such Merger or other reorganization; *provided* that, mergers of wholly-owned Subsidiaries of Opodo Limited into Opodo Limited shall only be permitted if (x) Opodo Limited is the surviving entity of such merger and (y) the Share Pledge remains, subject to the Legal Reservations, legal, valid, binding and enforceable following such merger;
- (2) the solvent liquidation or other dissolution of any member of the Group (other than any Holdco or Opodo Limited); *provided* that, if such member of the Group is a Guarantor, the assets of such Guarantor are distributed to another Guarantor; and
- (3) any Holdco Reorganization.

“Person” means any individual, corporation, partnership, joint venture, association, joint stock company, trust, unincorporated organization, limited liability company or government or other entity.

“Public Debt” means any bonds, debentures, notes or other indebtedness of a type that could be issued or traded in any market where capital funds (whether debt or equity) are traded, including private placement sources of debt and equity as well as organized markets and exchanges, whether such indebtedness is issued in a public offering or in a private placement to institutional investors or otherwise.

“Receivable” means a right to receive payment arising from a sale or lease of goods or services by a Person pursuant to an arrangement with another person pursuant to which such other Person is obligated to pay for goods or services under terms that permit the purchase of such goods and services on credit, as determined in accordance with GAAP.

“Refinancing” means the issuance of the Notes, the entry into the Super Senior Credit Facilities and the application of proceeds as set out in the provisions described under the captions *“Summary—Refinancing Transactions”* and *“Use of Proceeds.”*

“Replacement Assets” means, with respect to any Asset Sale by the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary, consideration received in the form of:

- (1) properties and assets (other than cash or any common stock or other security) that will be used in a Similar Business by the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary; or
- (2) Capital Stock of any Person (i) that will become, be merged into, be liquidated into or otherwise combined or amalgamated with, on or within 90 days of the date of acquisition thereof, a Restricted Subsidiary, if such Person is engaged in a Similar Business or (ii) that is or that will become a Restricted Subsidiary engaged in a Similar Business upon the date of acquisition thereof.

“Restricted Investment” means an Investment other than a Permitted Investment.

“Restricted Subsidiary” means any Subsidiary of the Company that is not an Unrestricted Subsidiary.

“S&P” means Standard and Poor’s Rating Group.

“Secured Gross Leverage Ratio” means the Gross Leverage Ratio, but calculated by replacing “the total amount of outstanding Indebtedness of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries” in clause (x) of such definition with “the

total amount of outstanding Indebtedness of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries that is secured by a Lien on assets of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary”.

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

“*Security Agent*” means any Person acting as security agent with respect to the Collateral pursuant to the Indenture, the Security Documents, the Intercreditor Agreement and any Additional Intercreditor Agreement or such successor security agent as may be appointed thereunder.

“*Security Documents*” means each security agreement, pledge agreement, assignment or other document under which a security interest is granted to secure the payment and performance when due of the Company and/or the Guarantors under the Notes, the Note Guarantees and the Indenture, as the case may be.

“*Senior Secured Indebtedness*” means, as of any date of determination, any Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary that is secured by a Lien on assets of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary.

“*Significant Subsidiary*” means any Subsidiary that would be a “significant subsidiary” as defined in Article 1, Rule 1-02 of Regulation S-X, promulgated pursuant to the Securities Act, as such Regulation is in effect on the date hereof.

“*Similar Business*” means (a) any businesses, services or activities engaged in by the Company or any of its Subsidiaries on the Issue Date and (b) any businesses, services and activities engaged in by the Company or any of its Subsidiaries that are related, complementary, incidental, ancillary or similar to any of the foregoing or are extensions or developments of any thereof.

“*Stated Maturity*” means, with respect to any installment of interest or principal on any series of Indebtedness, the date on which the payment of interest or principal was scheduled to be paid in the original documentation governing such Indebtedness, and will not include any contingent obligations to repay, redeem or repurchase any such interest or principal prior to the date originally scheduled for the payment thereof.

“*Subordinated Shareholder Debt*” means, collectively, any debt of the Company issued to and held by any Affiliate of the Company, that:

- (1) does not mature or require any cash amortization, redemption or other cash repayment of principal or any sinking fund payment prior to the first anniversary of the Stated Maturity of the Notes (other than through the conversion or exchange of any such security or instrument into Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) of the Company or for any indebtedness meeting the requirements of this definition);
- (2) does not require, prior to the first anniversary of the Stated Maturity of the Notes, payment of cash interest, cash withholding amounts or other cash gross-ups, or any similar cash amounts;
- (3) contains no change of control or similar provisions and does not accelerate and has no right to declare a default or event of default or take any enforcement action or otherwise require any cash payment, in each case, prior to the first anniversary of the Stated Maturity of the Notes;
- (4) does not provide for or require any security interest or encumbrance over any asset of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary and is not guaranteed by any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (5) does not restrict the payment of amounts due in respect of the Notes or compliance by the Company with its obligations under Notes and the Indenture;
- (6) does not contain any covenants (financial or otherwise), as applicable, other than a covenant to pay such Subordinated Shareholder Debt; and
- (7) is fully subordinated and junior in right of payment to the Notes pursuant to the Intercreditor Agreement or to subordination, payment blockage and enforcement limitation terms which taken as a whole are no less favorable in any material respect to the holders of the Notes than those contained in the Intercreditor Agreement as in effect on the Issue Date,

provided, however, that in any event or circumstance that results in such funding ceasing to qualify as Subordinated Shareholder Debt, such funding shall constitute an incurrence of Indebtedness by the Company, and any and all Restricted Payments made through the use of the net proceeds from the incurrence of such funding since the date of the

original issuance of such Subordinated Shareholder Debt shall constitute new Restricted Payments that are deemed to have been made after the date of the original issuance of such Subordinated Shareholder Debt.

“*Subsidiary*” means, with respect to any specified Person:

- (1) any corporation, association or other business entity (a) of which more than 50% of the total voting power of shares of Capital Stock entitled (without regard to the occurrence of any contingency) to vote in the election of directors, managers or trustees thereof is at the time owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by that Person or one or more of the other Subsidiaries of that Person (or a combination thereof); or (b) where that Person or one or more of the Subsidiaries of that Person (or a combination thereof) have the right to appoint or remove a majority of its board of directors or equivalent administration, management or supervisory body; or (c) where such Person or one or more of the Subsidiaries of that Person (or a combination thereof) has the right to exercise a dominant influence (which must include the right to give directions with respect to operating and financial policies of that corporation, association or other business entity which its directors are obliged to comply with whether or not for its benefit) over such corporation association or other business entity, or by virtue of provisions contained in its articles (or equivalent) or a control contract which is in writing and is authorized by its articles (or equivalent) and is permitted by its law of incorporation; or (d) which is a member of such Person’s Group and such Person controls alone, pursuant to an agreement with other shareholders or members, a majority of the voting rights in such corporation, association or other business entity or the rights under its constitution to direct the overall policy of such corporation, association or other business entity or alter the terms of its constitution; and
- (2) any partnership (a) the sole general partner or the managing general partner of which is such Person or a Subsidiary of such Person or (b) the only general partners of which are that Person or one or more Subsidiaries of that Person (or any combination thereof).

For the purposes of this definition, a person shall be treated as a member of another person if any of that person’s Subsidiaries is a member of that other person or if any shares in that other person are held by a person acting on behalf of it or any of its Subsidiaries. A subsidiary shall include any person the shares or ownership interests in which are subject to a security interest and where the legal title to the shares or ownership interests so secured are registered in the name of the secured party or its nominee pursuant to such security interest.

“*Super Senior Credit Facilities*” means the credit facility incurred pursuant to that certain senior facilities agreement dated on or around the Issue Date entered into between, amongst others, the Company and certain of its Subsidiaries, as borrowers, the Company and certain Subsidiaries of the Company, as guarantors, Société Générale, as agent Société Générale, as security agent, comprising a €117 million super senior revolving credit facility, and a €30 million super senior bank guarantee facility as the same may be further amended, supplemented, waived or otherwise modified from time to time, or refunded, refinanced, restructured, replaced, renewed, repaid, increased or extended from time to time (whether in whole or in part).

“*Taxes*” means any taxes, duties, levies, imposts, assessments or similar governmental charges (including penalties, additions to tax, and interest related thereto, and, for the avoidance of doubt, including any withholding or deduction for or on account of any of the foregoing).

“*Travellink*” means Travellink AB, an entity organized under the laws of Sweden.

“*Unrestricted Subsidiary*” means any Subsidiary of the Company that is designated by the Board of Directors as an Unrestricted Subsidiary pursuant to a board resolution, but only to the extent that such Subsidiary:

- (1) has no Indebtedness other than Non-Recourse Debt;
- (2) is not party to any agreement, contract, arrangement or understanding with the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary unless the terms of any such agreement, contract, arrangement or understanding are no less favorable to the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary than those that might be obtained at the time from Persons who are not Affiliates of the Company;
- (3) is a Person with respect to which neither the Company nor any Restricted Subsidiary has any direct or indirect obligation (a) to subscribe for additional Equity Interests or (b) to maintain or preserve such Person’s financial condition or to cause such Person to achieve any specified levels of operating results; and
- (4) has not guaranteed or otherwise directly or indirectly provided credit support for any Indebtedness of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary.

Any designation of a Subsidiary of the Company as an Unrestricted Subsidiary shall be evidenced to the Trustee by filing with the Trustee a certified copy of the board resolution giving effect to such designation and an Officer's Certificate certifying that such designation complied with the preceding conditions and was permitted by the covenant described under the caption "*Certain Covenants—Restricted Payments.*" If, at any time, any Unrestricted Subsidiary would fail to meet the preceding requirements as an Unrestricted Subsidiary, it will thereafter cease to be an Unrestricted Subsidiary for purposes of the Indenture and any Indebtedness of such Subsidiary will be deemed to be incurred by any Restricted Subsidiary as of such date and, if such Indebtedness is not permitted to be incurred as of such date under the covenant described under the caption "*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock,*" the Company will be in default of such covenant. The Board of Directors of the Company may at any time designate any Unrestricted Subsidiary to be a Restricted Subsidiary; *provided* that such designation shall be deemed to be an incurrence of Indebtedness by any Restricted Subsidiary of any outstanding Indebtedness of such Unrestricted Subsidiary and such designation shall only be permitted if (1) such Indebtedness is permitted under the covenant described under the caption "*Certain Covenants—Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock and Disqualified Stock,*" calculated on a pro forma basis as if such designation had occurred at the beginning of the four-quarter reference period; and (2) no Default or Event of Default would be in existence following such designation.

"*Vacaciones eDreams*" means Vacaciones eDreams SL, an entity organized under the laws of Spain.

"*Voting Stock*" of any Person as of any date means the Capital Stock of such Person that is at the time entitled to vote in the election of the Board of Directors of such Person.

"*Weighted Average Life to Maturity*" means, when applied to any Indebtedness at any date, the number of years obtained by dividing:

- (1) the sum of the products obtained by multiplying (a) the amount of each then remaining installment, sinking fund, serial maturity or other required payments of principal, including payment at final maturity, in respect of the Indebtedness, by (b) the number of years (calculated to the nearest one-twelfth) that will elapse between such date and the making of such payment; by
- (2) the then outstanding principal amount of such Indebtedness.

"*Wholly Owned Restricted Subsidiary*" of any specified Person means a Restricted Subsidiary of such Person all of the outstanding Capital Stock or other ownership interests of which (other than directors' qualifying shares) will at the time be owned by such Person or by one or more Wholly Owned Restricted Subsidiaries of such Person.

LIMITATIONS ON VALIDITY AND ENFORCEABILITY OF THE GUARANTEES AND SECURITY INTERESTS

Set out below is a summary of certain limitations on the enforceability of the Guarantees and the security interests in each of the jurisdictions in which Guarantees or Collateral are being provided. It is a summary only, and proceedings of bankruptcy, insolvency or a similar event could be initiated in any of these jurisdictions and in the jurisdiction of organization of a future guarantor of the Notes. The application of these various laws in multiple jurisdictions could trigger disputes over which jurisdiction's law should apply and could adversely affect your ability to enforce your rights and to collect payment in full under the Notes, the Guarantees and the security interests on the Collateral. Also set forth below is a brief description of certain aspects of insolvency law in Luxembourg, Australia, England and Wales, France, Italy, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America.

European Union

The Issuer and several of the Guarantors are organized under the laws of Member States of the European Union.

Pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) no.1346/2000 on insolvency proceedings (the “EU Insolvency Regulation”), which applies within the European Union, other than Denmark, the courts of the Member State in which a company’s “center of main interests” (“COMI”) (as that term is used in Article 3(1) of the EU Insolvency Regulation) is situated have jurisdiction to open main insolvency proceedings. The determination of where a company has its COMI is a question of fact on which the courts of the different Member States may have differing and even conflicting views. To date, no final decisions have been made in cases that have been brought before the European Court of Justice in relation to questions of interpretation of the effects of the EU Insolvency Regulation throughout the European Union.

Although there is a presumption under Article 3(1) of the EU Insolvency Regulation that a company has its COMI in the Member State in which it has its registered office in the absence of proof to the contrary, Preamble 13 of the EU Insolvency Regulation states that the COMI of a “debtor should correspond to the place where the debtor conducts the administration of its interests on a regular basis and is therefore ascertainable by third parties.” The courts have taken into consideration a number of factors in determining the COMI of a company, including in particular where board meetings are held, the location where the company conducts the majority of its business or has its head office and the location where the majority of the company’s creditors are established. A company’s COMI may change from time to time but is determined for the purposes of deciding which courts have competent jurisdiction to open insolvency proceedings at the time of the filing of the insolvency petition.

The EU Insolvency Regulation applies to insolvency proceedings which are collective insolvency proceedings of the types referred to in Annex A to the EU Insolvency Regulation and to winding-up proceedings referred to in Annex B of the EU Insolvency Regulation.

If the COMI of a company is in one Member State (other than Denmark) under Article 3(2) of the EU Insolvency Regulation, the courts of another Member State (other than Denmark) have jurisdiction to open insolvency proceedings against that company only if such company has an “establishment” in the territory of such other Member State. An “establishment” is defined to mean a place of operations where the company carries on non-transitory economic activity with human means and goods (the “Establishment”). The effects of those insolvency proceedings opened in that other Member State are restricted to the assets of the company situated in such other Member State.

Where main proceedings have been opened in the Member State in which the company has its COMI, any proceedings opened subsequently in another Member State in which the company has an establishment (secondary proceedings) are limited to “winding up proceedings” listed in Annex B of the EU Insolvency Regulation. Where main proceedings in the Member State in which the company has its COMI have not yet been opened, territorial insolvency proceedings can only be opened in another Member State where the company has an establishment where either (i) insolvency proceedings cannot be opened in the Member State in which the company’s COMI is situated under that Member State’s law; or (ii) the territorial insolvency proceedings are opened at the request of a creditor which is domiciled, habitually resident or has its registered office in the other Member State or whose claim arises from the operation of the establishment.

The courts of all Member States (other than Denmark) must recognize the judgment of the court opening main proceedings which will be given the same effect in the other Member States so long as no secondary proceedings have been opened there. The liquidator appointed by a court in a Member State which has jurisdiction to open main proceedings (because the company’s center of main interests is there) may exercise the powers conferred on him by the law of that Member State in another Member State (such as to remove assets of the company from that other Member State) subject to certain limitations so long as no insolvency proceedings have been opened in that other Member State or any preservation measure taken to the contrary further to a request to open insolvency proceedings in that other Member State where the company has assets.

Luxembourg

Any insolvency proceedings applicable to the Issuer and any Guarantor organized and existing under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (together the “Luxembourg Obligor”) may be governed by Luxembourg law.

Certain insolvency law considerations

Pursuant to Luxembourg insolvency laws, your ability to receive payment under the Notes may be more limited than would be the case under U.S. bankruptcy laws. In the event that a Luxembourg Obligor experiences financial difficulty, it is not possible to predict with certainty in which jurisdiction or jurisdictions insolvency or similar proceedings would be commenced, or the outcome of such proceedings. The following is a brief description of certain aspects of insolvency law in Luxembourg.

Under Luxembourg law, the following types of proceedings (altogether referred to as insolvency proceedings) may be opened against a company (i) if such company has its COMI or an Establishment in Luxembourg (in the latter case, in relation to secondary proceedings and assuming that the COMI is located in a Member State (other than Denmark or Luxembourg)) or (ii) in case the COMI of such company is in a jurisdiction which is outside of the territorial scope of the EU Insolvency Regulation, if its place of central administration (*administration centrale*) is in Luxembourg:

- bankruptcy proceedings (*faillite*), the opening of which may be requested by a company or by any of its creditors. Following such a request, the Luxembourg courts having jurisdiction may open bankruptcy proceedings if the company: (i) is in a state of cessation of payments (*cessation des paiements*) and (ii) has lost its commercial creditworthiness (*ébranlement de crédit*). If a Luxembourg court finds that these conditions are satisfied, it may also open bankruptcy proceedings, *ex officio* (absent a request made by the company or a creditor). The main effect of such proceedings is the suspension of all measures of enforcement against the company, except, subject to certain limited exceptions, for enforcement by secured creditors and the payment of the secured creditors in accordance with their rank upon realization of the assets. In addition, the directors or the managers (as the case may) of a Luxembourg Obligor have the obligation to file for bankruptcy within one month in case such Luxembourg Obligor is in a state of cessation of payments (*cessation de paiement*), i.e., which is unable to pay its debts as they fall due with normal means of payment. If the managers or directors fail to comply with such obligation they may be held (i) liable towards the Luxembourg Obligor or any third party on the basis of principles of managers/directors’ liabilities for any loss suffered and (ii) criminally liable for simple bankruptcy (*banqueroute simple*) in accordance with article 574 of the Luxembourg Commercial Code;
- controlled management proceedings (*gestion contrôlée*), the opening of which may only be requested by the company and not by its creditors and under which a Luxembourg court may order provisional suspension of payments, including a stay of enforcement of claims by secured creditors; and
- composition proceedings (*concordat préventif de faillite*), which may be requested only by the company (subject to obtaining the consent of the majority of its creditors holding 75% at least of the claims against such company) and not by its creditors themselves. The Luxembourg court’s decision to admit a company to the composition proceedings triggers a provisional stay on enforcement of claims by creditors.

In addition to these proceedings, your ability to receive payment on the Notes may be affected by a decision of a Luxembourg court to grant a stay on payments (*sursis de paiement*) or to put a Luxembourg Obligor into judicial liquidation (*liquidation judiciaire*). Judicial liquidation proceedings may be opened at the request of the public prosecutor against companies pursuing an activity violating criminal laws or that are in serious breach or violation of the Luxembourg commercial code or of the Luxembourg laws dated August 10, 1915 on commercial companies as amended. The management of such liquidation proceedings will generally follow rules similar to those applicable to Luxembourg bankruptcy proceedings.

Under Luxembourg law, certain creditors of an insolvent party have rights to preferred payments arising by operation of law, some of which may, under certain circumstances, supersede the rights to payment of secured creditors, and most of which are undisclosed preferences (*privilèges occultes*). Liability of a Luxembourg Obligor in respect of the Notes will, in the event of a liquidation of the entity following bankruptcy or judicial liquidation proceedings, only rank after the cost of liquidation (including any debt incurred for the purpose of such liquidation) and any other claims that are entitled to priority under Luxembourg law. Preferential claims under Luxembourg law include, among others:

- certain amounts owed to the Luxembourg Revenue;
- value-added tax and other taxes and duties owed to the Luxembourg Customs and Excise;

- social security contributions; and
- remuneration owed to employees.

For the avoidance of doubt, the above list is not exhaustive.

Assets over which a security interest has been granted will in principle not be available for distribution to unsecured creditors and creditors without any preferential claim (except after enforcement and to the extent a surplus is realized).

During such insolvency proceedings, all enforcement measures by unsecured creditors are suspended. Other than as discussed below, the ability of certain secured creditors to enforce their security interest may also be limited, in particular, in the event of controlled management proceedings providing expressly that the rights of secured creditors are frozen until a final decision has been taken by a Luxembourg court as to the petition for controlled management, and may be affected thereafter by a reorganization order given by the court. A reorganization order requires the prior approval by more than 50% of the creditors representing more than 50% of the relevant Luxembourg Obligor's liabilities in order to take effect.

Furthermore, declarations of default and subsequent acceleration (such as acceleration upon the occurrence of an event of default) may not be enforceable during controlled management proceedings.

Luxembourg insolvency laws may affect transactions entered into or payments made by the Luxembourg Obligor during the period before bankruptcy, the "suspect period" (*période suspecte*), which is a maximum of six months from the date on which the Commercial Court formally adjudicates a person bankrupt and, as for specific payments and transactions (as discussed below), during an additional period of 10 days before the commencement of such period preceding the judgment declaring bankruptcy, except that in certain specific situations the court may set the start of the suspect period at an earlier date, if the bankruptcy judgment was preceded by another insolvency proceeding (i.e., a suspension of payments or controlled management proceedings) under Luxembourg law. In particular:

- pursuant to article 445 of the Luxembourg Code of Commerce (*code de commerce*), specified transactions (such as, in particular, the granting of a security interest for antecedent debts save in respect of financial collateral arrangements within the meaning of the Collateral Act 2005 (as defined below); the payment of debts which have not fallen due, whether payment is made in cash or by way of assignment, sale, set-off or by any other means; the payment of debts which have fallen due by any means other than in cash or by bill of exchange; the sale of assets without consideration or with substantially inadequate consideration) entered into during the suspect period (or the 10 days preceding it) must be set aside or declared null and void, if so requested by the insolvency receiver;
- pursuant to article 446 of the Luxembourg Code of Commerce, payments made for matured debts as well as other transactions concluded for consideration during the suspect period are subject to cancellation by the court upon proceedings instituted by the insolvency receiver if they were concluded with the knowledge of the bankrupt party's cessation of payments; and
- pursuant to article 448 of the Luxembourg Code of Commerce and article 1167 of the Civil Code (*action paulienne*) gives the insolvency receiver (acting on behalf of the creditors) the right to challenge any fraudulent payments and transactions, including the granting of security with an intent to defraud, made prior to the bankruptcy, without any time limit.

In principle, a bankruptcy order rendered by a Luxembourg court does not result in automatic termination of contracts, except for *intuitu personae* contracts, that is, contracts for which the identity of the company or its solvency were crucial. The contracts, therefore, subsist after the bankruptcy order. However, the insolvency receiver may choose to terminate certain contracts as to avoid worsening the financial situation of the company. As of the date of adjudication of bankruptcy, no interest on any unsecured claim will accrue vis-à-vis the bankruptcy estate.

Insolvency proceedings may hence have a material adverse effect on the relevant Luxembourg Obligor's business and assets and the Luxembourg Obligor's respective obligations under the Notes (as Issuer or Luxembourg guarantor, as applicable).

Finally, international aspects of Luxembourg bankruptcy, controlled management or composition with creditors proceedings may be subject to the EU Insolvency Regulation. In particular, rights *in rem* granted by a Luxembourg Obligor over assets located in a jurisdiction (other than Luxembourg) where the EU Insolvency Regulation applies will not be affected by the opening of an insolvency proceeding in Luxembourg against such Luxembourg Obligor subject to however the application of Luxembourg law rules relating to the voidness, voidability or unenforceability of legal acts

detrimental to all the creditors, unless article 24 of the Collateral Act 2005 (as discussed below) or article 13 of the EU Insolvency Regulation is applicable.

Security interests considerations

According to Luxembourg conflict of law rules, the courts in Luxembourg will generally apply the *lex rei sitae* or *lex situs* (the law of the place where the assets or subject matter of the pledge or security interest are situated) in relation to the creation, perfection and enforcement of security interests over such assets.

As a consequence, Luxembourg law will apply in relation to the creation, perfection and enforcement of security interests over assets located or deemed to be located in Luxembourg, such as registered shares in Luxembourg companies, bank accounts held with a Luxembourg bank, receivables/claims governed by Luxembourg law and having debtors located in Luxembourg, tangible assets located in Luxembourg, securities which are held through an account located in Luxembourg, bearer securities physically located in Luxembourg, etc.

Article 24 of the Luxembourg Act dated August 5, 2005 on financial collateral arrangements (the “Collateral Act 2005”) provides that foreign law security interests over claims or financial instruments granted by a Luxembourg Obligor will be valid and enforceable as a matter of Luxembourg law notwithstanding any Luxembourg insolvency proceedings, if such foreign law security interests are similar to a Luxembourg security interest falling within the scope of the Collateral Act 2005. In cases falling under article 24 of the Collateral Act 2005 Luxembourg law rules related to hardening period do not apply (save the case of fraud).

Foreign law governed security interests and the powers of any receivers/administrators may not be enforceable in respect of assets located or deemed to be located in Luxembourg. Security interests/arrangements, which are not expressly recognized under Luxembourg law and the powers of any receivers/administrators might not be recognized or enforced by the Luxembourg courts, in particular where the Luxembourg security grantor becomes subject to Luxembourg insolvency proceedings or where the Luxembourg courts otherwise have jurisdiction because of the actual or deemed location of the relevant rights or assets.

Financial assistance

Any security interests/guarantees granted by a Luxembourg Obligor organized in Luxembourg as a public limited company (*société anonyme*) or a partnership limited by shares (*société en commandite par actions*), which constitute breach of the provisions on financial assistance as defined by article 49-6 of the Luxembourg law dated August 10, 1915 on commercial companies, as amended or any other similar provisions might not be enforceable if the specific requirements set out in the Luxembourg companies act are not met.

Registration in Luxembourg

The registration of the Notes, the Indenture and any other document relating to the Notes with the *Administration de l'Enregistrement et des Domaines* in Luxembourg may be required in the case of legal proceedings before Luxembourg courts or, in case such documents are produced before an official Luxembourg authority (*autorité constituée*). If the registration is required, either a nominal registration duty or an ad valorem duty (or, for instance, 0.24 (zero point twenty-four) per cent. of the amount of the payment obligation mentioned in the document so registered) will be payable depending on the nature of the document to be registered.

The Luxembourg courts or the official Luxembourg authority may require that the Notes, the Indenture and any other document relating to the Notes and any judgment obtained in a foreign court be translated into French or German.

Luxembourg law limitation relating to guarantees

The Luxembourg Guarantors will guarantee certain obligations under the Notes.

The Luxembourg law dated August 10, 1915 on commercial companies, as amended does not provide for rules governing the ability of a Luxembourg company to guarantee the indebtedness of another entity of the same group. The granting of a guarantee by a Luxembourg company is however subject to specific limitations and requirements relating to corporate object and corporate benefit.

Regarding the corporate object, it should be noted that the granting of the Guarantee by a Luxembourg Guarantor needs to be expressly allowed in the corporate object (*objet social*) of such Luxembourg Guarantors. Furthermore, the granting of such Guarantee must not be prohibited by the legal form of that Luxembourg Guarantor.

Regarding the corporate benefit test, although no statutory definition of corporate benefit (*intérêt social*) exists under Luxembourg law, it is generally held that within a group of companies, the corporate interest of each individual corporate entity should, to a certain extent, be tempered by and subordinated to the interest of the group. The assistance from one group company to another does not necessarily conflict with the interest of the assisting company. As at the date hereof, no Luxembourg case law setting out the criteria to assess such group interest exists. However, Luxembourg courts might turn to the following criteria defined by the French Supreme Court (*Cour de Cassation*) as a general guideline in order for a group interest to be recognised:

- the financial commitments (a) are entered into for consideration (not necessarily monetary) and (b) do not disturb the balance between the respective commitments of the group companies;
- the financial commitments must not exceed the assisting company's financial means (which in relation to upstream or crossstream guarantees may be addressed by guarantee limitations); and
- the companies involved must form part of a genuine group and the transaction in the context of which the guarantee is granted is entered into with a view to furthering economic, social or financial interests within the framework of a common policy defined for the group as a whole.

The question of whether there is sufficient corporate benefit for a company to grant a guarantee is very fact-based and is to be assessed by the managers/directors of the relevant company. However, it is generally considered that (a) a guarantee provided for the obligations of a direct or indirect subsidiary, a so called "downstream guarantee", does not raise any particular concern and is in the direct interest of the guarantor, whereas (b) a guarantee provided for the obligations of a direct or indirect parent or sister company, a so called "upstream" or "cross-stream guarantee" respectively, are less likely to be in the direct interest of the guarantor and therefore, such "upstream" or "cross-stream guarantee" are generally limited. Such limitation taking the form of a guarantee limitation language is included in the Indenture.

Failure to comply with the above mentioned corporate benefit requirement will typically result in personal liability or criminal liability of the directors/managers of the Luxembourg company granting such third party guarantee. In addition, a guarantee granted in breach of the above mentioned corporate benefit requirements could itself be held unenforceable.

As a result, the Guarantee granted by each of the Luxembourg Guarantors will be limited to a certain percentage of, among others, the relevant Luxembourg Guarantor's *capitaux propres*.

Australia

Insolvency processes

Geo Travel Pacific, a Guarantor of the Notes, is located in Australia and, accordingly, insolvency proceedings may be commenced in Australia against Geo Travel Pacific if it becomes insolvent. Under Australian law, a company will be insolvent if it is unable to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable (commonly referred to as the "cash flow test"). Accordingly, a company may be insolvent even if the value of its assets exceeds its liabilities if the assets are not easily realizable to allow payment of its debts as and when they fall due, although insolvency is distinguishable from a temporary lack of liquidity. Australian courts have held that this is a question of fact which involves consideration of the company's financial position as a whole, taking into account commercial realities.

Insolvency proceedings in Australia can take a number of forms, the most relevant for holders of the Notes (as unsecured creditors) being the processes known as voluntary administration, deed of company arrangement, scheme of arrangement and liquidation (or winding-up). The law relating to these proceedings is complex and detailed. The below is only a brief summary of the key features which are likely to be relevant to holders of the Notes. Third parties may hold securities granted by Geo Travel Pacific and that are permitted under the Indenture which will give them priority to the assets that are the subject of that security and may give them other remedies such as the ability to appoint a receiver or receiver and manager to those assets.

Voluntary administration

The voluntary administration process in Australia is a non-terminal insolvency process governed by Part 5.3A of the *Corporations Act 2001* of Australia (the "Australian Corporations Act"). Voluntary administration is an out-of-court insolvency procedure that can be initiated by the directors of a company, a secured creditor who is entitled to enforce a security interest over the whole, or substantially the whole, of the property of the company, or if the company is already in liquidation, by its liquidator. It may not be initiated by the holders of the Notes as unsecured creditors of Geo Travel Pacific.

Outside the voluntary administration procedure, Australian law imposes a strict duty on directors of a company to prevent insolvent trading. For directors, failure to prevent insolvent trading carries with it a risk of personal liability under section 588G of the Australian Corporations Act, which if established can result in civil and criminal penalties. If a company is found to have traded whilst insolvent, directors can be personally liable for debts incurred by the company whilst the company was insolvent. Upon the appointment of a voluntary administrator, the directors cease to control the company and their liability for future trading ceases (although liability continues in respect of trading prior to the administrator's appointment). Accordingly, voluntary administration is a step commonly taken by directors where they become concerned that a company may be insolvent or is likely to become insolvent in the future.

The procedure involves the appointment of an administrator to a company that is, or is likely to become, insolvent. It is a temporary process in the sense that it is not an end in itself. Rather, the administrator assumes management of the company's business, property and affairs (the directors' powers being suspended) for a short time with a view to either:

- maximizing the chances of the company, or its business, remaining in existence; or
- if it is not possible for the company or its business to remain in existence, resulting in a better return for the company's creditors and members than would result if the company were to enter liquidation.

During the period of voluntary administration, there is also a moratorium on claims by the company's creditors, such that (with certain exceptions) no proceedings against the company, or in relation to the company's property, can be commenced or continued with, and no enforcement processes can begin or proceed other than with the consent of the administrator or an Australian court. In large administrations, it is common for the administration (and therefore the moratorium period) to be extended by the court (and this could be for up to six to 18 months).

Once an administrator has been appointed, the administrator must investigate the company's business, property, affairs and financial circumstances (and the directors are required to assist the administrator in doing this). Two meetings of creditors are held. The first is held within eight business days of the administrator's appointment. The purpose of that meeting is largely to confirm the appointment of the administrator, or to enable creditors to resolve to replace that administrator.

The second meeting is held within 20 business days of the administrator's appointment, although (as considered above) the administrator can seek a direction from an Australian court to lengthen the period of the administration where the circumstances justify that course. If the administration occurs during the Christmas or Easter holiday period, the period is 25 business days. Prior to the second meeting, the administrator must formulate an opinion as to whether the administration should end (thus returning the company to the directors, for example because the company can continue to trade on a solvent basis), the company should be subject to a deed of company arrangement (in essence, a contract that binds all creditors, the company and sometimes others and seeks to restructure/rehabilitate the company), or the company should be wound up, and must report to creditors. At the second meeting, creditors may resolve on one of those three outcomes by a majority vote by number and value. The capacity to vote on the resolution gives creditors a significant measure of control over the outcome of the voluntary administration procedure, in particular whether a deed of company arrangement is approved or whether the company goes into liquidation.

Deed of company arrangement

A deed of company arrangement ("DOCA") is a deed which binds the company, its unsecured creditors and the secured creditors who vote in favor of it, and can provide for the restructure or rehabilitation of the company usually by compromising claims against the company in exchange for a distribution to creditors.

The content of a DOCA will depend on the arrangement agreed by the company's creditors at the conclusion of a voluntary administration. A company may only enter into a DOCA when it is in voluntary administration. There are minimal restrictions under Australian law regulating the content of a DOCA, meaning a company and its creditors are relatively free to negotiate a DOCA suitably tailored to their individual circumstances. For example, a DOCA may provide for the realization of assets, the orderly winding down of the company's business, the pursuit of litigation for the benefit of creditors, and the compromise of claims against the company. It will often also provide for a moratorium on claims against the company for the period in which the DOCA operates

As stated above, the DOCA will bind the company, its unsecured creditors (whether or not they voted in favor of it) and those of its secured creditors who voted in favor of it. Secured creditors who did not vote in favor of the DOCA will not generally be bound by the DOCA (including any moratorium provisions contained in it).

A DOCA can be terminated in accordance with its terms, by an order of an Australian court, or in certain circumstances by resolution of the company's creditors.

Scheme of arrangement

A scheme of arrangement is a court-approved compromise or arrangement between a company and its creditors or members. Schemes can be utilized by companies to provide for a modification or adjustment of the rights of the company's creditors or members which, if approved, will be binding on all creditors or members.

A scheme of arrangement, while similar to a DOCA, requires the approval of an Australian court (with the right for the Australian Securities and Investments Commission ("ASIC") to object) but may be entered into at any time, rather than only when a company is under voluntary administration.

There are two different types of schemes: members' schemes and creditors' scheme.

A members' scheme will inevitably involve some restructuring of the company and the rights and obligations of its members. Once approved, the scheme will be binding on all members (including dissenting members).

A creditors' scheme will often involve a proposal to defer, compromise or extinguish the company's debts; a typical scenario would involve a moratorium in respect of claims against the company and a compromise of debts owed by it (and/or a modification of the rights of creditors or a class of them in relation to the company). Once approved, the scheme will be binding on all creditors (including dissenting creditors).

Schemes are, however, extremely flexible and can be utilized to implement any arrangement relating to the rights and obligations of the company and its creditors, save that a scheme which is contrary to law, or not in the public interest, is unlikely to be approved by the court (even if it has the support of members and/or creditors).

Liquidation

In Australia, company liquidation is a terminal insolvency process which can commence voluntarily (by resolution of the company's members) or by court order (e.g., on the application of the company, a creditor, a contributory, a director or certain regulatory bodies). One further procedure which could occur is provisional liquidation, in which the Australian courts can appoint an independent office holder to take control of the company with powers similar to a liquidator for the period between the filing of the application to wind up the company and the court hearing the application. Provisional liquidation usually leads to liquidation, so the procedure is not separately outlined here. Once a liquidator has been appointed, the liquidator takes control of the company's affairs. The liquidator has similar powers as a voluntary administrator to carry on and conduct the company's business. However, the liquidator can exercise those powers only for the beneficial conduct of the winding-up of the company. The approval of creditors or the court is also required for the liquidator to enter into certain contracts on the company's behalf, including those with obligations or arrangements that endure longer than three months. The liquidator also has powers and duties to investigate the conduct of the company's business and affairs prior to the liquidation. Investigations include transactions entered into by the company and the conduct of its directors and officers. Other functions and powers of the liquidator include gathering in the assets of the company, discharging its liabilities and distributing the remaining assets in accordance with the statutory priority regime set out in the Australian Corporations Act. In that regard, the holders of the Notes will rank as unsecured creditors of Geo Travel Pacific on a liquidation. Throughout the course of the liquidation the directors' powers cease and, once the liquidation is finalized, the company is ultimately deregistered and ceases to exist.

After the commencement of a winding-up of a company by the court, during an administration and after the passing of a resolution for voluntary winding-up, a transfer of shares in the company will be void as against the company unless the court makes an order authorizing the transfer, or the liquidator or administrator (as applicable) gives written consent.

During a winding-up, unless leave is granted by a court, a person cannot bring or proceed with a court proceeding against a company, or in relation to the property of the company, or enforcement process in relation to such property. Secured creditors (discussed further below) are exempt from this obligation and are able to realize, enforce or otherwise deal with their security interest and may also elect to appoint a receiver. Unsecured creditors have no rights to specific items of the company's assets and must prove their debts by lodging a proof of debt with the liquidator. Unsecured creditors have a right to have a fund of assets protected and properly administered by the liquidator.

Any proof of debt lodged by a secured creditor ranks equally with any unsecured creditor. Once a fund has been generated by the liquidator collecting available assets and the time period for the proving of claims has expired, the liquidator can make a distribution to creditors. Depending upon the complexity and size of the company, liquidation can last for several years and the liquidator may make several distributions over that time. There is a prescribed order of payment of debts which in summary is as follows:

- expenses of the winding-up (including the liquidator's and any prior voluntary administrator's or deed administrator's remuneration); then
- unpaid wages, unpaid superannuation contributions, and other employee entitlements (noting that persons who advance funds to pay such claims have the priorities for those payments which the employees otherwise enjoy); then
- unsecured creditors (including secured creditors with outstanding debts following realization of, surrender of, or redemption by the liquidator of the estimated value of, their security interest); then finally
- shareholders.

In the case of winding-up, the final step to be taken is to deregister the company. The steps for deregistration are governed by the Australian Corporations Act and once deregistered, the company ceases to exist and the liquidator's role comes to an end.

The Australian Corporations Act provides for a number of grounds under which a liquidator may apply to the court for a declaration that a transaction conducted by the company in the lead-up to its insolvency be deemed void. A “transaction” for the purposes of the voidable transactions legislation is given a wide meaning and includes a guarantee given by a body. A brief summary of the types of transactions that can be deemed voidable include:

- *Unfair Preference:* This is a transaction between the company and the creditor that results in the creditor receiving from the company, in respect of an unsecured debt, more than the creditor would receive on a winding-up of the company. A payment under a guarantee could be declared void (and therefore unenforceable) if a liquidator establishes to a Court that:
 - it is an unfair preference;
 - the guarantee was granted (or an act was done to give effect to it) when the company was insolvent (or the company became insolvent as a result of entry into (or giving effect to) the transaction); and
 - payment occurred during the six months prior to the liquidator’s appointment.
- *Uncommercial Transaction:* This is a transaction of a company that a reasonable person in the company’s position would not have entered into, having regard to the benefits and detriment to the company, the benefits to the other parties to the transaction and any other matters the court considers relevant. A guarantee could be declared void if a liquidator establishes to a court that:
 - it is an uncommercial transaction;
 - it was granted (or an act was done to give effect to it) when the company was insolvent (or the company became insolvent as a result of entry into (or giving effect to) the transaction); and
 - it was granted during the two years prior to the liquidator’s appointment.
- *Unreasonable director-related transaction* or an *unfair loan* as those terms are defined in the Australian Corporations Act.

The extent to which the entry into Geo Travel Pacific’s guarantee is susceptible to challenge on the bases set out above depends on when the relevant transaction was entered into relative to the commencement of the winding-up (or, if a voluntary administration precedes the winding-up, the commencement of the voluntary administration). Different time periods apply depending on the circumstances of the relevant transaction and the identity of the parties to it.

Guarantees—liability to be set aside—other grounds

Under Australian law, a guarantee given by a company may also be set aside on a number of other grounds. For example, a guarantee may be unenforceable against a guarantor if the directors of the guarantor did not comply with their duties to act in good faith for the benefit of the guarantor and for a proper purpose in giving the guarantee. The issue is particularly relevant where a company provides a guarantee in relation to the obligations of another member of its corporate family, as is the case for the guarantee given by Geo Travel Pacific with respect to the Notes. However, a director of a wholly owned subsidiary is taken to act in good faith in the best interests of the subsidiary if the subsidiary’s constitution expressly authorizes the director to act in the best interests of the holding company, the director acts in good faith in the best interests of the holding company and the subsidiary is not insolvent at the time the director acts and does not become insolvent because of the director’s act.

In determining whether there is sufficient benefit, all relevant facts and circumstances of the transaction need to be considered by the directors, including the benefits and detriments to Geo Travel Pacific in giving the guarantee, and the respective benefits to the other parties involved in the transaction.

Whether a guarantee entered into in breach of directors’ duties can be avoided against a party relying on the guarantee depends on certain factors, including the state of knowledge of that party, and whether the party knew of or suspected the breach. Under Australian law, a person is entitled to assume that the directors have properly performed their duties to the company unless that person knows or suspects that the assumption is incorrect.

Voidable transactions—consequences for the holders of the Notes

With respect to Geo Travel Pacific, holders of the Notes will need to be mindful of the following:

- the guarantee granted to the holders of the Notes may be at risk of being subject to an order that the new guarantee is a voidable transaction, if a liquidator is appointed to Geo Travel Pacific within the relevant period(s) noted above following the grant of the guarantee;
- if the guarantee from Geo Travel Pacific is avoided, it is possible that holders of the Notes would be left with a claim solely against the Issuer and the other Guarantors and payments received from Geo Travel Pacific may need to be repaid; and
- pursuant to the *Cross Border Insolvency Act 2008* of Australia, Australia adopted the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Model Law on Cross Border Insolvency (“Model Law”). The Model Law includes provisions for the co-operation of the Australian courts with representatives of foreign insolvency proceedings and provides for the facilitation of those insolvency proceedings in Australia.

Additional Limitations

In addition to the limitations on enforcement of Geo Travel Pacific’s guarantee imposed by the provisions of the Australian Corporations Act, the validity and enforceability of the Notes and Geo Travel Pacific’s guarantee may also be subject to various other limitations under the laws of Australia generally, including:

- statutes of limitations, laws relating to moratoria, bankruptcy, liquidation, insolvency, receivership, reorganization, schemes of arrangement and similar laws affecting creditors’ and counterparties’ rights generally and specific court orders that may be made under such laws;
- defenses such as set-off, laches, forbearance, election, abatement or counterclaim, the doctrine of frustration and the doctrine of estoppel and waiver and the fact that certain documents and obligations may be discharged as a matter of law in certain circumstances;
- the fact that equitable remedies will only be granted by an Australian court in its discretion (for example, specific performance will not normally be ordered in respect of a monetary obligation and an injunction will only be granted where it would be just to do so);
- any applicable sanctions;
- general law and statutory duties, obligations, prohibitions and limitations affecting the enforceability of, and exercise of rights under, the Notes or Geo Travel Pacific’s guarantee and related documents generally;
- the Notes and Geo Travel Pacific’s guarantee may be voidable at the option of a party, or may be set aside by a court upon application by a party, or a party may be entitled to rescind guarantees, and amounts paid or property transferred under them may be recovered by that party for a number of reasons, including, if that party entered into the guarantees or related transactions as a result of:
 - a mistake;
 - the other party’s misrepresentation;
 - fraud, duress, unconscionable conduct or misleading or deceptive conduct on the part of the other party (or a third person, whose conduct was, actually or constructively, known to the other party); or
 - a breach by the other party (or a third person, whose breach was, actually or constructively, known to the other party) of any duty owed to that party; and
- certain rights under Geo Travel Pacific’s guarantee are not assignable, because of their nature or their connections with other rights and obligations or for reasons of public policy.

Secured creditors

Geo Travel Pacific may have one or more secured creditors. Under Australian law, secured creditors of Geo Travel Pacific generally will rank ahead of the holders of the Notes in respect of property that is secured in their favor. The remedies available to a secured creditor will generally exceed the remedies available to unsecured creditors such as the holders of the Notes and may include the ability to appoint a receiver or receiver and manager over the particular property over which security is held. A receivership can occur concurrently with a voluntary administration, DOCA or a winding-up. It does not prevent other secured or unsecured creditors from making claims against the company. Where a receivership occurs concurrently with a voluntary administration, the administrator’s powers are subject to the functions

and powers of the receiver. Where a receivership occurs concurrently with a winding-up, the receiver's powers are not diminished, although there may be some restrictions on the extent to which the receiver may exercise those powers.

Geo Travel Pacific's guarantee is not considered to be a security interest. Accordingly, the enforcement of a security interest by a secured creditor against Geo Travel Pacific may affect Geo Travel Pacific's ability to satisfy its obligations under its guarantee.

England and Wales

One of the Guarantors is a company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales (the "English Obligor"). Therefore, any main insolvency proceedings in respect of the English Obligor would likely be commenced in England. However, pursuant to the EU Insolvency Regulation, where an English company conducts business in another member state of the European Union, the jurisdiction of the English courts may be limited if the company's COMI is found to be in another Member State. See "[—European Union](#)". There are a number of factors that are taken into account to ascertain the COMI. The COMI should correspond to the place where the company conducts the administration of its interests on a regular basis and is therefore ascertainable by third parties. The place of the registered office of the company is presumed to be the COMI in the absence of proof to the contrary. The point at which this issue falls to be determined is at the time that the relevant insolvency proceedings are opened. Similarly, the U.K. Cross-Border Insolvency Regulations 2006, which implement the UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency in the United Kingdom, provide that a foreign (i.e., non-European) court may have jurisdiction where any English company has a COMI in such foreign jurisdiction or where it has an "establishment" (being a place of operations in such foreign jurisdiction, where it carries out non-transitory economic activities with human means and assets or services) in such foreign jurisdiction.

Fixed and floating charges

There are a number of ways in which fixed charge security has an advantage over floating charge security, including (a) an administrator appointed to a charging company can convert floating charge assets to cash and use such cash, or use cash subject to a floating charge, to meet administration expenses (which can include the costs of continuing to operate the charging company's business) while in administration in priority to the claims of the floating charge holder; (b) a fixed charge, even if created after the date of a floating charge, may have priority as against the floating charge over the charged assets; (c) general costs and expenses (including the liquidator's remuneration) properly incurred in a winding-up are payable out of the company's assets (including the assets that are the subject of the floating charge) in priority to floating charge claims; (d) until the floating charge security crystallizes, a company is entitled to deal with assets that are subject to floating charge security in the ordinary course of business, meaning that such assets can be effectively disposed of by the charging company so as to give a third party good title to the assets free of the floating charge and meaning that there is a risk of security being granted over such assets in priority to the floating charge security; (e) floating charge security is subject to certain challenges under English insolvency law, please see "[—Challenges to guarantees and security—Grant of floating charge](#)"; and (f) floating charge security is subject to the claims of preferential creditors (such as occupational pension scheme contributions and salaries owed to employees) and to ring-fencing please see "[—Administration and floating charges](#)".

Under English law there is a possibility that a court could recharacterize fixed security interests purported to be created by a security document as floating charges, and the description given to security interests by the parties is not determinative. Whether security interests labelled as fixed will be upheld as fixed security interests rather than floating security interests will depend, among other things, on whether the chargee has the requisite degree of control over the relevant chargor's ability to deal in the relevant assets and the proceeds thereof and, if so, whether such control is exercised by the chargee in practice. Where the chargor is free to deal with the secured assets without the consent of the chargee prior to crystallization, the court is likely to hold that the security interest in question constitutes a floating charge, notwithstanding that it may be described as a fixed charge in the security documents.

Administration

The relevant English insolvency statutes empower English courts to make an administration order in respect of an English company in certain circumstances. An administration order can be made if the court is satisfied that the relevant company is or is likely to become "unable to pay its debts" and that the administration order is reasonably likely to achieve the purpose of administration. An administrator can also be appointed out of court by the company, its directors or the holder of a qualifying floating charge, and different procedures apply according to the identity of the appointor. In general, during the administration, no proceedings or other legal process may be commenced or continued against the debtor or security enforced over the company's property, except with leave of the court or the consent of the administrator. Certain creditors of a company in administration may be able to realize their security over that company's property notwithstanding the statutory moratorium. This is by virtue of the disapplication of the moratorium in relation to a "security financial collateral agreement" (generally, cash or financial instruments such as shares, bonds or tradable capital market debt instruments) under the Financial Collateral Arrangements (No. 2) Regulations 2003. If the English

Obligor were to enter administration, it is possible that the guarantee granted by it may not be enforced while it is in administration, without the leave of the court or consent of the administrator. In addition, other than in limited circumstances, no administrative receiver can be appointed by a secured creditor in preference to an administrator, and any already appointed receiver must resign if requested to do so by the administrator. Where the company is already in administration no receiver may be appointed.

In addition, under English insolvency law any debt payable in a currency other than pounds sterling (such as euro, in the case of the Notes) must be converted into pounds sterling at the “official exchange rate” prevailing at the date when the debtor went into liquidation or administration. This provision overrides any agreement between the parties. The “official exchange rate” for these purposes is the middle market rate at the London Foreign Exchange Market at close of business as published for the date in question or, if no such rate is published, such rate as the court determines. Accordingly, in the event that an English Obligor goes into liquidation or administration, holders of the Notes may be subject to exchange rate risk between the date that such English Obligor went into liquidation or administration and the date of receipt of any amounts to which such holders of the Notes may become entitled.

Liquidation

Liquidation is a winding-up procedure applicable to companies incorporated under the laws of England and Wales. There are three ways the English Obligor may be placed into liquidation or “wound up”: (1) Members’ Voluntary Liquidation (which is a procedure available to solvent companies only), (2) Creditors’ Voluntary Liquidation and (3) Compulsory Winding-Up.

On the liquidation of an English company, there is no automatic statutory moratorium in place preventing the holders of security interests from taking steps to enforce those security interests. Where a company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales is placed into liquidation, a creditor holding a valid mortgage, charge or other security interest has four options: (1) to realize the security, apply the proceeds towards discharge of the secured debt, and prove in the liquidation for any balance; (2) to retain the security and not prove in the liquidation; (3) to value the security and prove for any shortfall between that value and the value of the debt, or (4) to surrender the security and prove for the full amount of the debt.

Challenges to guarantees and security

There are circumstances under English insolvency law in which the granting by an English company of security and guarantees can be challenged. In most cases this will only arise if the company is placed into administration or liquidation within a specified period (as set out in more detail below) of the granting of the guarantee or security. Therefore, if during the specified period an administrator or liquidator is appointed to an English company, he may challenge the validity of the guarantee or security given by such company.

The following potential grounds for challenge may apply to guarantees and charges.

Transaction at an undervalue

Under English insolvency law, a liquidator or administrator of an English company can apply to the court for an order to set aside the creation of a security interest or a guarantee if such liquidator or administrator believes that the creation of such security interest or guarantee constituted a transaction at an undervalue. There will only be a transaction at an undervalue if, at the time of the transaction or as a result of the transaction, the English company was or becomes unable to pay its debts (as defined in the U.K. Insolvency Act 1986 (as amended)). The transaction can be challenged if the English company enters into liquidation or administration proceedings within a period of two years from the date the English company grants the security interest or the guarantee. A transaction might be subject to being set aside as a transaction at an undervalue if the company makes a gift to a person, if the company receives no consideration or if the company receives consideration of significantly less value, in money or money’s worth, than the consideration given by such company. However, a court generally will not intervene if it is satisfied that the company entered into the transaction in good faith and for the purpose of carrying on its business and that, at the time it did so, there were reasonable grounds for believing the transaction would benefit it. If the court determines that the transaction was a transaction at an undervalue the court can make such order as it thinks fit to restore the position to what it would have been in if the transaction had not been entered into. It is for the administrator or liquidator to demonstrate that the English company was insolvent unless a beneficiary of the transaction was a connected person (as defined in the U.K. Insolvency Act 1986 (as amended)), in which case there is a presumption of insolvency and the connected person must demonstrate the solvency of the English company in such proceedings.

Preference

Under English insolvency law, a liquidator or administrator of an English company could apply to the court for an order to set aside the creation of a security interest or a guarantee if such liquidator or administrator believes that the creation of such security interest or such guarantee constituted a preference. There will only be a preference if, at the time of the transaction or as a result of the transaction, the English company was or becomes unable to pay its debts (as defined in the U.K. Insolvency Act 1986 (as amended)). The transaction can be challenged if the English company enters into liquidation or administration proceedings within a period of six months (if the beneficiary of the security or the guarantee is not a connected person) or two years (if the beneficiary is a connected person) from the date the English company grants the security interest or the guarantee. A transaction will constitute a factual preference if it has the effect of putting a creditor of the English company (or a surety or guarantor for any of the company's debts or liabilities) in a better position (in the event of the company going into insolvent liquidation) than such creditor, guarantor or surety would otherwise have been in had that transaction not been entered into. If the court determines that the transaction constituted such a preference, the court has very wide powers for restoring the position to what it would have been if that preference had not been given, which could include reducing payments in respect of the Guarantee of the English Obligor (although there is protection for a third party who enters into one of the transactions in good faith and without notice). However, for the court to do so, it must be shown that in deciding to give the factual preference the English company was influenced by a desire to produce the preferential effect. It is for the administrator or liquidator to demonstrate that the English company was insolvent at the relevant time and that the company was influenced by a desire to produce the preferential effect, unless the beneficiary of the transaction was a connected person (other than an employee), in which case there is a presumption that the company was influenced by a desire to produce the preferential effect and the connected person must demonstrate in such proceedings that there was no such influence.

The Issuer cannot assure holders of the Notes that, in the event of insolvency, the giving of the Guarantee by the English Obligor incorporated under the laws of England and Wales would not be challenged by a liquidator or administrator or that a court would support the Group's analysis that (in any event) the Guarantee was entered into in good faith for the purposes described above. If a court were to avoid any giving of any Guarantee as a result of a transaction at an undervalue or preference, or held it unenforceable for any other reason, you would cease to have any claim against the Guarantor giving such Guarantee.

Transaction defrauding creditors

Under English insolvency law, where it can be shown that a transaction was at an undervalue and was made for the purposes of putting assets beyond the reach of a person who is making, or may make, a claim against a company, or of otherwise prejudicing the interests of a person in relation to the claim, which that person is making or may make, the transaction may be set aside by the court as a transaction defrauding creditors. This provision may be used by any person who is a "victim" of the transaction and is not therefore limited to liquidators or administrators. There is no time limit in the English insolvency legislation within which the challenge must be made, and the relevant company does not need to be insolvent at the time of the transaction. If the court determines that the transaction was a transaction defrauding creditors, the court can make such orders as it thinks fit to restore the position to what it would have been if the transaction had not been entered into and to protect the interests of the victims of the transaction.

Extortionate credit transaction

An administrator or a liquidator can apply for a court to set aside an extortionate credit transaction. The court can review extortionate credit transactions entered into by the English Obligor up to three years before the day on which the English Obligor entered into administration or went into liquidation. A transaction is "extortionate" if, having regard to the risk accepted by the person providing the credit, the terms of it are (or were) such as to require grossly exorbitant payments to be made (whether unconditionally or in certain contingencies) in respect of the provision of the credit or it otherwise grossly contravened ordinary principles of fair dealing.

Grant of floating charge

Under English insolvency law, if the English Obligor is unable to pay its debts at the time of (or as a result of) granting a floating charge, and the floating charge was granted within the specified period referred to below, then such floating charge is invalid except to the extent of the value of the money paid to, or goods or services supplied to, or any discharge or reduction of any debt of, the English Obligor at the same time as or after the creation of the floating charge. The requirement for the English Obligor to be insolvent at the time of (or as a result of) granting the floating charge does not apply where the floating charge was granted within the specified period referred to below and is granted to a connected person. If the floating charge is granted to a connected person, and the floating charge was granted within the specified period referred to below, then the floating charge is invalid except to the extent of the value of the money paid to, or goods or services supplied to, or any discharge or reduction of any debt of, the English Obligor at the same time as or after the creation of the floating charge, whether the English Obligor is solvent or insolvent. The granting of the charge

can be challenged only if the English Obligor enters into liquidation or administration proceedings within a period of one year (if the beneficiary is not a connected person) or two years (if the beneficiary is a connected person) from the date the English Obligor grants the floating charge. However, if a floating charge qualifies as a “security financial collateral agreement” under the Financial Collateral Arrangements (No. 2) Regulations 2003, the floating charge will not be subject to challenge as described in this paragraph. An administrator or a liquidator, as applicable, does not need to apply to court for an order declaring that a floating charge is invalid. Any floating charge created during the relevant time period is automatically invalid except to the extent of the value of the money paid to, or goods or services supplied to, or any discharge or reduction of any debt of, the English company at the same time as or after the creation of the floating charge (plus certain interest), whether the relevant English company is solvent or insolvent at the time of grant.

France

Go Voyages S.A.S., Liligo and GoVoyages Trade S.A.S., Guarantors of the Notes (the “French Guarantors”), are incorporated under the laws of France and, as such, any insolvency proceedings applicable to the French Guarantors may be governed by French insolvency law.

French courts may also have jurisdiction to commence insolvency proceedings with respect to other companies of the group if the conditions provided for by the EU Insolvency Regulation (if applicable) are met (see above), or, if not applicable, in accordance with traditional French private international law.

The following is a brief description of certain aspects of insolvency law in France.

Grace periods

Pursuant to Article 1244-1 of the French Civil Code, French courts may, in any civil proceeding involving the debtor, whether initiated by the debtor or the creditor, taking into account the debtor’s financial position and the creditor’s financial needs, defer or otherwise reschedule the payment dates or payment obligations over a maximum period of two years. In addition, pursuant to Article 1244-1, if a debtor specifically initiates proceedings thereunder, French courts may decide that any amounts, the payment date of which is thus deferred or rescheduled, will bear interest at a rate which is lower than the contractual rate (but not lower than the legal rate) or that payments made shall first be allocated to repayment of the principal. If a court order under Article 1244-1 of the French Civil Code is made, it will suspend any pending enforcement measures, and any contractual interest or penalty for late payment will not accrue or be due during the period ordered by the court.

When the debtor is subject to conciliation proceeding, these provisions shall be read in combination with Article L. 611-7 of the French Commercial Code (see below).

Insolvency—Cessation des paiements

Under French law, a company is deemed insolvent (in *cessation des paiements*) when it is not able to pay its debts as they fall due out of its available and liquid assets, taking into account any moratorium which its creditors may have granted as well as any available liquidity reserves.

The debtor is required to petition for insolvency proceedings (either judicial reorganization or judicial liquidation) within 45 days of becoming insolvent unless it has initiated conciliation proceedings within the same period. If it does not, directors and, as the case may be, de facto managers, may be subject to civil liability. Insolvency proceedings may also be initiated upon the initiative of a creditor or of the State prosecutor, provided that the debtor is insolvent.

Court-assisted proceedings

Mandat ad hoc and conciliation proceedings are informal amicable proceedings carried out under the supervision of the President of the commercial court. A trustee (as the case may be, a *mandataire ad hoc* or a *conciliateur*) is appointed confidentially by the President of the commercial court in order to help the debtor reach an agreement with its creditors in particular by reducing or rescheduling its indebtedness. The debtor may propose, in the filing for the commencement of the proceedings, the appointment of a particular person as trustee.

Mandat ad hoc proceedings (mandat ad hoc)

Mandat ad hoc proceedings are confidential proceedings available to solvent debtors. The process is voluntary, the legal representative of the company being the only one entitled to file a request with the President of the commercial court for the appointment of a *mandataire ad hoc*. A restructuring agreement may be negotiated between the company and its main creditors on a consensual basis—those creditors not willing to take part cannot be bound by the

arrangement. In the event an agreement is reached, the President of the commercial court may acknowledge (*constater*) it but the acknowledged agreement will have no binding effect upon third parties and will not benefit from any statutory protections. There is no time limit for the duration of *mandat ad hoc* proceedings.

Conciliation proceedings (procédure de conciliation)

A company may, in its sole discretion, request the commencement of conciliation proceedings (*procédure de conciliation*) with respect to itself, provided it (i) is not insolvent or has not been insolvent for more than 45 days, and (ii) experiences legal, economic or financial difficulties. The competent commercial court will appoint a conciliator (*conciliateur*) to help the company reach an agreement with its creditors for reducing or rescheduling its indebtedness. Such agreement may be either confidentially acknowledged (*constaté*) by the President of the commercial court (in which case the agreement becomes immediately enforceable (*exécutoire*)) or approved (*homologué*) by the commercial court. The main consequences of the approval (*homologation*) by the commercial court will be the following:

- creditors who provide new money or goods or services designed to ensure the continuation of the business of the distressed company (other than shareholders providing new equity) will enjoy a preferential treatment in the event of subsequent insolvency proceedings; and
- in the event of subsequent judicial reorganization proceedings or judicial liquidation proceedings, the date of the *cessation des paiements*, which is the starting date of the “hardening period” preceding the opening of insolvency proceedings (see below), cannot be fixed by the commercial court as of a date earlier than the date of the approval of the agreement.

Conciliation proceedings are also confidential, but, in case of approval by the commercial court, third parties are informed that such an agreement has been entered into, through a publication. Conciliation proceedings may last up to five months.

If a creditor seeks payment during conciliation proceedings, then pursuant to article L. 611-7 of the French Commercial Code, the judge having opened the conciliation proceedings has jurisdiction to grant a grace period to the debtor, in accordance with article 1244-1 et seq. of the French Civil Code, provided that the debtor has received a formal notice requesting payment or faces enforcement measures, in which case the decision would be taken after having heard the conciliator. This judge also has jurisdiction to grant such a grace period during the implementation of the conciliation agreement (i.e., after the end of the conciliation proceedings), in relation to claims of non-consenting creditors (other than public creditors), provided that this agreement has been either recognized or sanctioned by a court decision, as discussed below.

Conciliation proceedings may also be the first step of:

- Either a so-called “prepack” sale of business to be implemented in subsequent judicial reorganization or judicial liquidation proceedings. Potential purchasers of the business are sought during the conciliation proceedings, and the sale of the company’s business is then implemented very quickly after the opening of insolvency proceedings; or
- Accelerated safeguard or accelerated financial safeguard proceedings (see below).

Safeguard proceedings (procédure de sauvegarde)

The safeguard proceedings allows for the establishment of a restructuring plan under commercial court supervision before the company becomes insolvent. It is available only at the request of a debtor company. The objectives of safeguard proceedings are, in order of priority, to safeguard the debtor’s activity, to safeguard jobs and to pay creditors. French insolvency proceedings are safeguard proceedings (including accelerated safeguard and accelerated financial safeguard proceedings), judicial reorganization proceedings and judicial liquidation. The debtor must be solvent (i.e., not unable to pay its due debts out of its available assets) but experiencing difficulties that cannot be overcome. Safeguard proceedings are public and include an automatic stay of all actions against the debtor for up to six months, renewable for an additional six months with commercial court approval and which can be extended to a maximum of 18 months upon request of the State prosecutor. During this period (the “observation period”), the debtor and the insolvency officers try to elaborate a viable restructuring plan (including a debt restructuring) called the “safeguard plan,” and to have it adopted by the court.

During the observation period, payments by the debtor of any debts incurred prior to the commencement of the proceedings are prohibited, subject to limited exceptions. The supervising judge (*juge-commissaire*) can authorize payments for prepetition debts in order to discharge a lien on property needed for the continued operation of the business or get back goods or rights transferred as collateral in a fiduciary estate (*patrimoine fiduciaire*). Debts arising after the

commencement of the safeguard proceedings will be given priority over debts incurred prior to the commencement of the safeguard proceedings if they relate to expenses necessary for the business's ordinary activities or are for the requirements of the proceedings.

One of the main features of the safeguard proceedings consists in the creation of two creditors' committees (mandatory for companies employing more than 150 persons or with a turnover exceeding €20 million, optional below such thresholds), one consisting of credit institutions and "assimilated entities" (including not only credit institutions but also any entity having granted credit facilities to the debtor, and any assignees of such receivables) and the other of the main trade creditors (creditors whose claim is equal to more than 3% of the company's total debt to its trade creditors), and a general meeting of noteholders (comprising all holders of all notes issued by the Company even they relate to different issues and no matter what the applicable law of those notes is) in the event the relevant debtor has issued bonds, to which the debtor submits a draft safeguard plan. Any member of the creditors' committees (but not of the general meeting of noteholders) is also entitled to submit a draft safeguard plan.

The plan is approved where members of each committee voting in favor of the plan account for at least two-thirds of the outstanding claims of the creditors expressing a vote. In cases where bonds have been issued by the relevant French company, the plan, if approved by the committees, is then submitted to the general meeting of noteholders (majority of two thirds of the outstanding claims of the noteholders expressing a vote). Each member of a committee or of the general meeting of noteholders must inform the court-appointed administrator of any agreement subjecting its vote to certain conditions or providing for the total or partial payment of its claim by a third-party or any subordination agreement. The court-appointed administrator can then modulate the voting rights of such a creditor, and submit to such creditor the conditions of calculation of its voting rights. In case of disagreement on this calculation, the creditor or the court-appointed administrator may seize the president of the Court in summary proceedings. Those creditors or bondholders whose repayment terms are not affected by the draft plan or for which the draft plan provides for a full repayment in cash upon approval of the plan will not take part in the vote. The committees and the general meeting of noteholders, if any, shall vote on the plan within six months of the date of the judgment commencing the proceedings (subject to a potential court decision to postpone this deadline).

Creditors which are not members of committees and which are not noteholders are consulted on an individual basis on debt rescheduling, write-offs and/or debt-for-equity swaps. Creditors are deemed to have accepted the debt rescheduling or write-offs proposals if they fail to respond within 30 days from the receipt of the debtor's proposal. However, in respect to debt-for-equity swap proposals, the creditors' representative must obtain the agreement of each creditor in writing.

The plan submitted to the committees and the noteholders, if any, may include not only rescheduling of debts but also cancellation of debts and debt-for-equity swaps (debt-for-equity swaps requiring the relevant shareholder consent). The plan may provide for a different treatment of creditors if their differences of situation so justify. The plan must "take into account" intercreditor subordination agreements entered into prior to the opening of the proceedings (which does not mean that the plan must necessarily be totally compliant with such agreements). Following approval by the creditors' committees and the general meeting of noteholders, if any, and subject to verification by the commercial court that creditors' interests are adequately preserved, the commercial court can approve the plan, in which case the plan will be binding also on dissenting members of the committees and on noteholders (if any). For those individual creditors which have not accepted the debtor's proposals, the commercial court can reschedule repayment of their claims over a maximum period of 10 years, except for debts with maturity dates of more than 10 years, in which case the maturity date may remain the same. The commercial court cannot oblige such creditors to waive part of their claim. The first payment must be made within a year of the judgment adopting the plan (in the third and subsequent years, the amount of each annual installment must be of at least 5% of the total admitted pre-filing liabilities).

The commercial court can also adopt a safeguard plan in the absence of creditors' committees (e.g., because such committees were not created or because they were dissolved following their failure to vote within the specified period or following their decision to reject the draft plan). In such a case, all creditors are consulted on an individual basis, as explained above (in particular, with respect to creditors rejecting the debtor's proposals, the commercial court can only impose a rescheduling of the repayment of the debts over a maximum period of 10 years, except for debts with maturity dates of more than 10 years, in which case the maturity date may remain the same).

Accelerated safeguard proceedings (procédure de sauvegarde accélérée)

A company in the course of conciliation proceedings may request commencement of accelerated safeguard proceedings (*procédure de sauvegarde accélérée*) if (i) while not being *en cessation des paiements* (i.e., being unable to pay its debts as they fall due out of its available assets) for more than 45 days when it initially requested the opening of conciliation, it is facing difficulties that it cannot overcome, (ii) it (x) has its accounts certified by a statutory auditor (*commissaire aux comptes*) or established by certified public accountant (*expert comptable*) and has (A) more than 20 employees or (B) a turnover greater than €3 million excluding any applicable taxes or (C) total assets in its balance sheet

greater than €1.5 million or (y) establishes consolidated financial statements in accordance with article L. 233-16 of the French Commercial Code and (iii) it has prepared, in the context of conciliation proceedings, a draft safeguard plan that aims to protect its operations in the long run and which is likely to be supported by a sufficiently large majority of the creditors to allow the adoption of the plan by the creditors' committees and the noteholders' general meeting within the duration of the procedure (i.e., three months from the opening judgment of the accelerated safeguard procedure).

The accelerated safeguard proceedings have been designed to “fast track” the safeguard proceedings for large companies. The regime applicable to accelerated safeguard proceedings is roughly similar to the regular safeguard proceedings, to the extent compatible with the accelerated timing in accelerated safeguard proceedings. Therefore some provisions relating in particular to ongoing contracts and restitution claims made by owners benefiting from retention of title clauses are, for instance, excluded by law.

Trade creditors are involved in the accelerated safeguard proceedings. Where accelerated safeguard proceedings are opened, the credit institutions committee, the trade creditors' committee and the general meeting of noteholders are convened and are required to vote on the proposed accelerated safeguard plan within the minimum period of 15 days from delivery of the proposed plan (as applicable in safeguard proceedings).

As with traditional safeguard proceedings, the plan adopted in the context of accelerated safeguard proceedings may notably provide for rescheduling of debts, debt cancellation or debt-for-equity swaps (requiring the relevant shareholder consent).

The maximum duration of the accelerated safeguard proceedings is three months. If, during this period, no plan is adopted by the required majorities of the creditors' committee and the general meeting of noteholders, the commercial court shall terminate the accelerated safeguard proceedings.

Accelerated financial safeguard proceedings (procédure de sauvegarde financière accélérée)

A company in the course of conciliation proceedings may request commencement of accelerated financial safeguard proceedings (*procédure de sauvegarde financière accélérée*). The regime applicable to accelerated financial safeguard proceedings is similar to that applicable to accelerated safeguard proceedings but it is designed to “fast-track” safeguard proceedings dealing with purely financial difficulties. The key difference between accelerated safeguard proceedings and accelerated financial safeguard proceedings is that the latter relate only to debts owed to so-called “financial debts” (i.e., debts towards entities that are eligible members of the credit institutions' committee and debts towards noteholders which are eligible members of the general meeting of noteholders described above), which are subjected to an automatic stay and dealt with under the safeguard plan. Other classes of creditors, such as suppliers or public creditors, are not affected by the proceedings. The company therefore continues to trade normally while the proceedings are pending, thus reducing significantly the impact of such safeguard proceedings on operational companies.

The same conditions mentioned above for the opening of accelerated safeguard proceedings also apply to a debtor eligible for accelerated financial safeguard proceedings, provided that the accounts of the debtor offer evidence that a plan prepared in the context of conciliation proceedings is supported by a large majority of those financial creditors who will be affected by the accelerated financial safeguard proceedings (as indicated in the preceding paragraph), and is likely to be adopted within the duration of the procedure.

The content of the safeguard plan and conditions of its adoption are the same as in accelerated safeguard proceedings, except that the credit institutions' committee and the general meeting of noteholders are required to vote on the proposed safeguard plan within a shortened minimum period of eight days of being notified of the proposed plan.

The duration of the accelerated financial safeguard proceedings must not exceed one month, unless the commercial court decides to extend it by one additional month. If, during this period, no plan is adopted by the required majorities of the financial creditors and noteholders (the same majority rules apply as in committees in regular safeguard proceedings), the commercial court shall terminate the accelerated financial safeguard proceedings and may not impose any uniform debt rescheduling on creditors.

Judicial reorganization (procédure de redressement judiciaire)

A judicial reorganization may be initiated with respect to a company incorporated in France (or a foreign company whose center of main interest is situated in France) if it cannot pay its due debts out of its available assets (i.e., if it is in *cessation des paiements*) provided that its financial situation is capable of improving.

Such proceedings may be initiated by the company, a creditor, the commercial court or the State prosecutor. The debtor is required to petition for insolvency proceedings within 45 days of becoming in *cessation des paiements* unless it

has initiated a conciliation proceedings within the same period. If it does not, directors and, as the case may be, de facto managers, may be subject to civil liability.

The objectives of judicial reorganization proceedings are the same as those of safeguard proceedings. Most of the rules applicable to safeguard proceedings apply to judicial reorganization proceedings. In particular, the commencement of judicial reorganization proceedings triggers an automatic stay of proceedings against the debtor during the observation period (subject to the same limited exceptions). As with safeguard proceedings, the restructuring plan (the “reorganization plan”) may be adopted by two creditors’ committees (mandatory for companies employing more than 150 persons or with a turnover exceeding €20 million, optional below such thresholds), one consisting of credit institutions and “assimilated entities” and the other of the main trade creditors (creditors whose claim is equal to more than 3% of the company’s total debt to its trade creditors), and a general meeting of noteholders (comprising all holders of all notes issued by the company even they relate to different issues and no matter what the applicable law of those notes is).

The reorganization plan can combine all of the following: a debt restructuring, a recapitalization of the company, a debt-for-equity swap (always with the relevant shareholder approval) and the sale of certain assets or of portions of the business.

In addition, Law No. 2015-990 dated August 6, 2015 (known as “*loi Macron*”) has introduced a new provision (Article L. 631-19-2 of the French Commercial Code) applicable to judicial reorganization proceedings opened as from August 7, 2015 in the cases where (i) a debtor (a) employs more than 150 employees or (b) controls one or more companies employing 150 employees, (ii) the disappearance of such debtor is likely to cause serious disturbance to the national or local economy and to local employment, and (iii) a share capital modification appears, after review of total or partial disposal plan solutions, the only credible solution to avoid such a disturbance and to allow the debtor’s business activities to continue. In summary, if, in such event, a reorganization plan provides for a modification of the share capital in favor of one or more person(s) who undertake to execute the plan (e.g., the new majority shareholders) and the existing shareholders refuse to vote in favor of such share capital modification, the commercial court may, under certain procedural and substantial conditions (e.g., the payment to the evicted shareholders of an amount corresponding to the value of their shares, as determined by a commercial court-appointed expert if no agreement as to such value is reached among the parties) and upon request of the commercial court-appointed administrator or the State prosecutor, either (a) appoint a trustee (*mandataire de justice*) to vote in favor of a share capital increase in place of the dissenting shareholders or (b) order, in favor of the person(s) who have undertaken to execute the plan, the transfer of all or part of the shares owned by the dissenting shareholders who own a majority of voting rights or hold a blocking minority in the company. Any approval clause included in the company’s constitutional documents is deemed null and void.

If no reorganization plan is drafted or if the draft reorganization plan appears obviously incapable of restoring the debtor’s viability, the court may decide to adopt a sale plan (*plan de cession*), i.e., a plan whereby all or part of the business is sold to a third party which can cherry-pick the assets, contracts and employees, without (subject to certain exceptions) the need to obtain the consent of either the debtor, the creditors or the other party to certain contracts (such as lease-back agreements or supply agreements of goods and services). Any third party may make a bid to that effect as from the opening of judicial reorganization proceedings. If such a sale plan is adopted, the proceeds of the sale will be allocated for the repayment of the creditors according to the ranking of their claims. The sale price is generally significantly lower than the aggregate value of the assets, bearing in mind that the courts would endorse the most credible offer that would best ensure the preservation of jobs.

Judicial liquidation (procédure de liquidation judiciaire)

Such proceedings may be initiated by the company, a creditor or the State prosecutor if the debtor is cannot pay its due debts out of its available assets (i.e., if it is in “*cessation des paiement*”) and its recovery is not possible. The aim of these proceedings is to liquidate a company and end its activities, by selling its business, either as a whole or per branch of activity or asset by asset. The activity is ended from the opening of proceedings, except if a sale of all or part of the business is feasible. In such a case, the court authorizes the company to continue its activity during a maximum period of three months (renewable once) to implement such a sale.

Liquidation proceedings trigger an automatic stay of proceedings against the company. However, secured creditors benefiting from a pledge are, where the applicable security arrangements so contemplate, entitled to enforce their security interest through a court-monitored allocation process (*attribution judiciaire*) (i.e., request the court to transfer ownership of the pledged asset(s)). In any case, secured creditors benefiting from a pledge or a mortgage are entitled to enforce their security interest if the liquidator has not commenced selling the asset subject to the pledge or mortgage within three months from the judgment opening the liquidation proceedings.

The commercial court will end the proceedings when either no due liabilities remain, the liquidator having sufficient funds to pay off the creditors (*extinction du passif*), or continuation of the liquidation process becomes impossible due to insufficiency of assets (*insuffisance d’actif*).

Void and voidable transactions

The date of insolvency (*cessation des paiements*) is generally deemed to be the date of the court decision commencing the judicial reorganization or judicial liquidation proceedings. However, in the decision commencing judicial reorganization or judicial liquidation proceedings or in a subsequent decision, a court may set the date on which the debtor became insolvent at an earlier date, up to 18 months prior to the court decision commencing the proceedings. This date is important because it marks the beginning of the “hardening period,” which lasts until the opening of the insolvency proceedings. Certain transactions entered into by the debtor during the suspect period are, by law, automatically void or voidable by the court.

Automatically void transactions include in particular transactions or payments entered into during the hardening period that may constitute voluntary preferences for the benefit of some creditors to the detriment of other creditors. Such transactions or payments must be set aside by the court if a claimant (the judicial administrator, the liquidator, the creditors’ representative or the court-appointed trustee in charge of overseeing the implementation of the restructuring plan, or the State prosecutor) so requests. These include, notably, transfers of assets for no consideration, contracts under which the reciprocal obligations of the debtor significantly exceed those of the other party, payments of debts not due at the time of payment, payments made in a manner which is not commonly used in the ordinary course of business, security granted for debts previously incurred, provisional measures (unless the right of attachment or seizure predates the date of insolvency), share options granted or sold during the suspect period, the transfer of any assets or rights to a trust arrangement (*fiducie*) (unless such transfer is made as a security for debt incurred at the same time), and any amendment to a trust arrangement (*fiducie*) that dedicates assets or rights as a guaranty of pre-existing debts.

Voidable transactions include, (i) transactions for consideration, (ii) payments of due and payable debts or (iii) notices of attachments made to third parties (*avis à tiers détenteur*), seizures (*saisie attribution*) and oppositions, in each case, if such actions are taken after the debtor was in *cessation des paiements* and the party dealing with the debtor knew that the debtor was in *cessation des paiements* at that time. In addition, transactions relating to transfers of assets for no consideration are also voidable when carried out during the six-month period prior to the beginning of the suspect period. Unlike void transactions, which must be set aside by the court if so requested, the court has discretion to decide whether or not it is appropriate to set aside transactions that are only “voidable.”

There is no hardening period prior to the opening of safeguard proceedings, since the condition required to commence such proceedings is that the company is not insolvent (*en état de cessation des paiements*) within the meaning of French law.

Article L. 650-1 of the French commercial code also provides that when safeguard, accelerated financial safeguard, judicial reorganization (*redressement judiciaire*) or judicial liquidation (*liquidation judiciaire*) proceedings are initiated, creditors cannot be held liable for damages resulting from facilities that they granted, unless they acted fraudulently or deliberately interfered with the management of the debtor or if security interests granted to secure such facilities (which may include bonds) were out of proportion with the latter. Case law has recently set out that this liability would also require that the granting of the facility be deemed to be wrongful. If the creditors are held liable, the security interests granted to secure the facility may be held void or reduced by a commercial court. The date at which the proportion should be analyzed is the date when the security interests were granted, not the date when they were enforced. With regard to the extent by which the security interests must exceed the amount of the facility to be considered “out of proportion” this is a question which is reviewed by French courts on a case-by-case basis.

Status of creditors

As a general rule, creditors domiciled in France whose debts arose prior to the commencement of the proceedings must file a proof of claim with the creditors’ representative within two months of the publication of the commercial court commencing the proceedings in the *Bulletin Officiel des Annonces Civiles et Commerciales*; this period is extended to four months for creditors domiciled outside France. Creditors who have not submitted their claims during the relevant period are, except with respect to very limited exceptions, barred from receiving distributions made in connection with the proceedings and their unasserted claims are unenforceable (*inopposables*) during the safeguard or reorganization plan and even after the plan if the obligations under the plan have been complied with. Employees are not subject to such limits and are preferential creditors under French law.

Contractual provisions that would accelerate the payment of the company’s obligations upon the opening of insolvency proceedings or the occurrence of a state of *cessation des paiements* are not enforceable under French law. The commencement of liquidation proceedings, however, automatically accelerates the maturity of the company’s obligations. If, however, the court authorizes the company to continue its activity because a sale of all of the business is feasible, the company’s obligations which have not yet matured shall only mature as at the date of the judgment ordering such total sale of the business. The administrator may opt for the continuation (or not) of on-going contracts (*contrats en cours*) (except for employment contracts). The continuation of on-going contracts requires that the company fully

performs its contractual obligations arising after the commencement of the insolvency proceedings. French insolvency law assigns priority to the payment of certain preferential creditors, including employees, the commercial court, officials appointed by the commercial court as required by the insolvency proceedings, certain post-petition creditors, certain secured creditors and the French tax authorities.

As from the commencement of insolvency proceedings:

- accrual of interest is suspended (except in respect of loans providing for an initial term of at least one year, or contracts providing for a payment which is deferred by at least one year; even in such a case, accrued interest cannot bear themselves interest, notwithstanding Article 1154 of the French Civil Code (as it currently stands));
- the debtor is prohibited from paying debts incurred prior to the date of the court decision commencing the insolvency proceedings, subject to specified exceptions which essentially cover the set-off of related debts (*compensation pour dettes connexes*), payments authorized by the supervising judge (*juge-commissaire*) to recover assets for which recovery is justified by the continued operation of the business; and
- creditors may not initiate or pursue any individual legal action against the debtor with respect to any claim arising prior to the court decision commencing the insolvency proceedings if the objective of such legal action is:
- to obtain an order for payment of a sum of money by the debtor to the creditor (however, the creditor may require that a court determine the amount due);
- to terminate or cancel a contract for non-payment of pre-opening amounts owed to the creditor; or
- to enforce the creditor's rights against any assets of the debtor (subject to limited exceptions).

French insolvency law assigns priority to the payment of certain preferential creditors, including in particular employees, the commercial court, officials appointed by the commercial court as required by the insolvency proceedings, certain creditors whose claims arose after the commencement of the insolvency proceedings, secured creditors and the French tax authorities. Some creditors may nevertheless bypass this order of priority, e.g., if they benefit from a retention right over certain assets.

Corporate Benefit Rules—Limitation on Enforcement of the Guarantee

The grant of a guarantee by a French Guarantor for the obligations of the issuer under the Notes must be for the corporate benefit of such French Guarantor. Under Articles L.242-6 and L.244-1 of the French commercial code, directors and managers of a company incorporated as a *société par actions simplifiée* (simplified joint-stock company) such as the French Guarantors, may be prosecuted for misappropriation of corporate funds and/or credit if they are determined to have, in bad faith, used the company's property or credit in a manner which they knew to be contrary to the company's interests for personal ends or for the benefit of another company in which they have a direct or indirect interest.

Furthermore, under French corporate benefit rules, a court could declare any guarantee unenforceable and void, if payment had already been made under the relevant guarantee, require that the recipient return the payment to the relevant guarantor, if the court found that the French Guarantor did not receive some real and adequate corporate benefit from the transaction involving the grant of the guarantee as a whole. Existence of corporate benefit is a factual matter which must be determined on a case-by-case basis.

The existence of a real and adequate benefit to the guarantor and whether the amounts guaranteed are commensurate with the benefit received are matters of fact as to which French case law provides no clear guidance.

However, based on current case law certain inter-group transactions (including up-stream guarantees) can be in the corporate interest of the relevant company, in particular, where the following four criteria are fulfilled:

- existence of a genuine group of companies to which the guarantor and the person whose obligations are being guaranteed belong operating under a common strategy aimed at a common objective and the guarantee, and the transaction to which they relate, must be entered into in furtherance of the common economic interest of the group as a whole and the liability under the guarantee should be commensurate with such group benefit;
- the risk assumed by a French Guarantor must be proportionate to the benefit;

- the French Guarantor must receive an actual and adequate benefit, consideration or advantage from the transaction involving the granting by it of the guarantee which is commensurate with the liability which it takes on under the guarantee; and
- the obligations of the French Guarantor under the guarantee must not exceed its financial capability.

However, such criteria being subject to interpretation and depending on factual matters, the prudent approach prevailing in the French market is to create a strict correlation between the risk assumed and the benefit received by a French Guarantor without relying on the corporate benefit of the group (*intérêt social de groupe*) and applying the conditions listed above and therefore, limiting the amounts of the guarantee to the amounts on-lent to the French Guarantors as set out below.

Each Guarantee provided by a French Guarantor will apply only insofar as required to:

- guarantee the payment obligations under the Indenture and the Notes of its direct or indirect subsidiaries which are or become Issuer or Guarantor from time to time under the Indenture and the Notes and incurred by those subsidiaries as Issuer and Guarantors (without double counting). However, where such subsidiary is itself a Guarantor which guarantees the obligations of a member of the Group which is not a subsidiary of the relevant French Guarantor, the amounts payable by such French Guarantor under this paragraph (i) in respect of the obligations of this subsidiary as Guarantor shall be limited as set out in paragraph (ii) below; and
- guarantee the payment obligations under the Indenture and the Notes of each other Issuer or Guarantor which is not a direct or indirect subsidiary of that French Guarantor, provided that in each case such guarantee shall be limited to the payment obligations of such other Issuer or Guarantor under the Indenture and the Notes provided that these shall not exceed an amount equal to the aggregate of all amounts made available (directly or indirectly) to such other Issuer or Guarantor under the Indenture and the Notes and on-lent (directly or indirectly by way of intra-group loans) to such French Guarantor and outstanding from time to time (such amount being the “French Maximum Guaranteed Amount”).

It being specified that any payment made by such French Guarantor in accordance with paragraph (ii) above in respect of the obligations of any other Issuer or Guarantor shall reduce *pro tanto* the outstanding amount of the intercompany loans (if any) due by such French Guarantor to that Issuer or Guarantor under the intercompany loan arrangements referred to above. For the avoidance of doubt, any payment made by a French Guarantor in respect of the payment obligations of an Issuer or a Guarantor referred to in paragraph (ii) above shall reduce the French Maximum Guaranteed Amount.

No French Guarantor will secure liabilities under the Indenture and the Notes which would result in such French Guarantor not complying with French financial assistance rules as set out in Article L. 225-216 of the French Commercial Code (*Code de commerce*) and/or would constitute a misuse of corporate assets within the meaning of article L. 242-6 or L. 244-1 of the French Commercial Code (*Code de commerce*) or any other law or regulations having the same effect, as interpreted by French courts.

No French Guarantor will be acting jointly and severally with the Issuer and/or the other Guarantors and no French Guarantor shall be deemed to be a “*co-débiteur solidaire*” as to its obligations arising under or in connection with any such guarantee given in accordance with the Indenture and the Notes.

By virtue of this limitation, each French Guarantor’s obligations under the Guarantees could be significantly less than amounts payable with respect to the Notes or a French Guarantor may have effectively no obligation under the Guarantee should the balance of the portion of the proceeds of the Notes made available to a French Guarantor directly or indirectly be equal to or reduced to zero.

In addition, if a French Guarantor receives, in return for issuing the guarantee, an economic return that is less than the economic benefit such French Guarantor would obtain in a transaction entered into on an arms’ length basis, the difference between the actual economic benefit and that in a comparable arms’ length transaction could be taxable under certain circumstances.

The Guarantee is subordinated to the guarantee granted by the French Guarantors under the Super Senior Credit Facilities. The rights of the holders of the Notes under the Guarantee are therefore subject to the Intercreditor Agreement (see “Description of Other Indebtedness—Intercreditor Agreement.”).

The Guarantee is also contractually adjusted so that such guarantee (together with the guarantee granted under the Super Senior Credit Facilities) does not result in interest payments not being deductible for corporate income tax purposes when compared to the position that would have been applicable in the absence of such guarantee and indemnity

obligations. By virtue of this limitation, a Guarantor's obligations under the Guarantee may be less than the amount that a noteholder could have claimed in the absence of such limitation.

Recognition of intercreditor arrangements by French courts

There is no law or published decision of the French courts of appeal or of the French Supreme Court (*Cour de cassation*) on the validity or enforceability of the obligations of an agreement such as the Intercreditor Agreement, except for Article L.626-30-2 of the French Commercial Code which states that, in the context of safeguard proceedings (applicable in judicial reorganization proceedings), the safeguard plan which is put to the vote of the creditors' committees takes into consideration (*prend en compte*) the provisions of subordination agreements between creditors which were entered into prior to the commencement of the safeguard proceedings. As a consequence, except to the extent referred to above (which, as at the date of this offering memorandum, has received no judicial interpretation), we cannot rule out that a French court would not give effect to certain provisions of the Intercreditor Agreement.

Fraudulent Conveyance

French law contains specific provisions dealing with fraudulent conveyance both in and outside of insolvency proceedings, called action paulienne provisions. The action paulienne offers creditors protection against a decrease in their means of recovery. A legal act performed by a debtor (including, without limitation, an agreement pursuant to which such person guarantees the performance of the obligations of a third party or agrees to provide or provides security for any of such person's or a third party's obligations, enters into additional agreements benefiting from existing security and any other legal act having similar effect) can be challenged in or outside insolvency proceedings of the relevant person by, as the case may be, the creditors' representative or the trustee in charge of overseeing the implementation of the restructuring plan (commissaire à l'exécution du plan) of the relevant debtor, or any creditor who was prejudiced in its means of recovery as a consequence of the act in or outside insolvency proceedings, and may be declared unenforceable against third parties if: (i) the person performed such acts without an obligation to do so; (ii) the creditor concerned or, in the case of the debtor's insolvency proceedings, any creditor, was prejudiced in its means of recovery as a consequence of the act; and (iii) at the time the act was performed both the person and the counterparty to the transaction knew or should have known that one or more of such person's creditors (existing or future) would be prejudiced in their means of recovery, unless the act was entered into for no consideration (*à titre gratuit*), in which case such knowledge of the counterparty is not necessary for a successful challenge on grounds of fraudulent conveyance. If a court found that the issuance of the Notes, the granting of a guarantee involved a fraudulent conveyance that did not qualify for any defense under applicable law, then the issuance of the Notes, the granting of such guarantee could be declared unenforceable against third parties or declared unenforceable against the creditor that lodged the claim in relation to the relevant act. As a result of such successful challenges, the noteholders may not enjoy the benefit of the Notes, the guarantees and the value of any consideration that the noteholders received with respect to the Notes, the guarantees could also be subject to recovery from the noteholders and, possibly, from subsequent transferees. In addition, under such circumstances, the noteholders might be held liable for any damages incurred by prejudiced creditors of the Issuer or the Guarantors as a result of the fraudulent conveyance.

Italy

Insolvency

In the event of insolvency or financial distress of an entity having its COMI in Italy, insolvency, reorganization and debt restructuring proceedings will be initiated in Italy.

The insolvency laws of Italy may not be as favorable to your interests as creditors in other jurisdictions with which you may be familiar. In general, Italian creditors' rights and insolvency laws are generally considered to be more favorable to debtors and to the trustee in bankruptcy than the regimes of certain other jurisdictions. In Italy, the courts play a central role in the insolvency process. Moreover, the enforcement of security interests by creditors in Italy can be time consuming.

The following is a brief description of certain aspects of insolvency law in Italy. Certain provisions of Italian law have been amended or have entered into force only recently and, therefore, may be subject to further implementation and/or interpretations and have not been tested to date in the Italian courts. In this respect, the most recent reform has been approved by the Italian Government on 23 June 2015 through a law-decree containing urgent reforms applicable, inter alia, to Italian bankruptcy law (the "Decree"). The Decree entered into force on 27 June 2015 (the date of its publication in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale*) and has been converted into law by the Law No. 132/2015 ("Law 132"). Law 132 entered into force on 21 August 2015 (the date after its publication in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale*).

The two primary aims of Royal Decree No. 267 of March 16, 1942 (the main Italian bankruptcy legislation), as reformed and currently in force (the "Italian Bankruptcy Law"), are to liquidate the debtor's assets and protect the

goodwill of the going concern (if any) for the satisfaction of creditors' claims as well as, in case of the "*Prodi-bis*" procedure or "*Marzano*" procedure, to maintain employment. These competing aims have often been balanced by selling businesses as going concerns and ensuring that employees are transferred along with the businesses being sold. However, the Italian Bankruptcy Law has been recently amended with a view to promoting rescue procedures rather than liquidation, and a focus on the continuity and survival of financially distressed businesses and enhancing pre-bankruptcy restructuring options.

Under the Italian Bankruptcy Law, bankruptcy must be declared by a court, based on the insolvency (*insolvenza*) of a company upon a petition filed by the company itself, the public prosecutor and/or one or more creditors. Insolvency occurs when a debtor is no longer able to regularly meet its obligations as they become due. This must be a permanent, and not a temporary, status of insolvency in order for a court to hold that a company is insolvent.

In cases where a company is in distress, it may be possible for it to enter into out-of-court arrangements with its creditors, which may safeguard the existence of the company, but which are susceptible to being reviewed by a court in the event of a subsequent insolvency, and possibly challenged as voidable transactions.

In addition, the following forms of debt restructuring and bankruptcy are available under Italian law for companies in a state of crisis and for insolvent companies.

Out-of-court reorganization plans (piani di risanamento) pursuant to Article 67, Paragraph 3(d) of the Italian Bankruptcy Law

Out-of-court debt restructuring agreements are based on restructuring plans (*piani di risanamento attestati*) prepared by companies in order to restructure their indebtedness and to ensure the recovery of their financial condition. An independent expert appointed by the debtor has to verify the feasibility of the restructuring plan and the truthfulness of the business data provided by the company.

The terms and conditions of these plans are freely negotiable. Unlike in-court pre-bankruptcy agreement proceedings and debt restructuring agreements, out-of-court reorganization plans pursuant to Article 67, Paragraph 3(d) of the Italian Bankruptcy Law do not offer the debtor any protection against enforcement proceedings and/or precautionary actions of third-party creditors. The Italian Bankruptcy Law provides that, should these plans fail and the debtor be declared bankrupt, the payments and/or acts carried out for the implementation of the reorganization plan, subject to certain conditions (i) are not subject to clawback action and (ii) are exempted from certain potentially applicable criminal sanctions. Neither ratification by the court nor publication in the companies' register are needed (although publication in the companies' register is possible upon a debtor's request and would allow for certain tax benefits) and, therefore, the risk of bad publicity or disvalue judgments are lower than in case of an in-court pre-bankruptcy agreement or a debt restructuring agreement.

Debt restructuring agreements with creditors (accordi di ristrutturazione dei debiti) pursuant to Article 182-bis of the Italian Bankruptcy Law

Out-of-court agreements for the restructuring of indebtedness entered into with creditors representing at least 60% of the outstanding company's debts can be ratified by the court. An expert appointed by the debtor must assess the truthfulness of the business data provided by the company and declare that the agreement is feasible and, particularly, that it ensures that the debts of the non-participating creditors can be fully satisfied within the following time frames: (i) 120 days from the date of ratification of the agreement by the court, in the case of debts which are due and payable to the non-participating creditors as at the date of the sanctioning (*omologazione*) of the debt restructuring agreement by the court; and (ii) 120 days from the date on which the relevant debts fall due, in case of receivables which are not yet due and payable to the non-participating creditors as of the date of the sanctioning (*omologazione*) of the debt restructuring agreement by the court. Only a debtor who is insolvent or in a state of crisis (i.e., facing distress which does not yet amount to insolvency) can initiate this process and request the court's sanctioning (*omologazione*) of the debt restructuring agreement entered into with its creditors.

The agreement is published in the companies' register and is effective as of the day of its publication. Starting from the date of such publication and for 60 days thereafter, creditors cannot start or continue any interim relief or enforcement actions over the assets of the debtor and cannot obtain any security interest (unless agreed) in relation to pre-existing debts. Such moratorium can be requested, pursuant to Article 182-bis, Paragraph 6 of the Italian Bankruptcy Law, by the debtor from the court pending negotiations with creditors (prior to the abovementioned publication of the agreement), subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions. Such moratorium request must be published in the companies' register and becomes effective as of the date of publication. The court, having verified the completeness of the documentation, sets the date for a hearing within 30 days of the publication and orders the company to supply the relevant documentation in relation to the moratorium to the creditors. In such hearing, the court assesses whether the conditions for granting the moratorium are in place and, if they are, orders that no interim relief or enforcement action

may be started or continued, nor can security interests (unless agreed) be acquired over the assets of the debtor, and sets a deadline (not exceeding 60 days) within which the restructuring agreement has to be filed. The court's order may be challenged within 15 days of its publication. Within the same time frame, an application for the *concordato preventivo* (as discussed below) may be filed, without prejudice to the effect of the moratorium.

The Italian Bankruptcy Law does not expressly provide for any indications concerning the contents of the debt restructuring agreement. The plan can therefore provide, *inter alia*, either for the prosecution of the business by the debtor or by a third party, or the sale of the business to a third party and may contain, refinancing agreements, moratoria, write-offs and/or postponements of claims. The debt restructuring agreement may also contain a proposed tax settlement for the partial or deferred payment of certain taxes.

Creditors and other interested parties may oppose the agreement within 30 days from the publication of the agreement in the companies' register. The court will, after having settled the oppositions (if any), validate the agreement by issuing a decree, which may be appealed within 15 days of its publication.

Pursuant to the new Article 182-quinquies of the Italian Bankruptcy Law, the court, pending the sanctioning (*omologazione*) of the agreement pursuant to Article 182-bis, paragraph 1, or after the filing of the instance pursuant to Article 182-bis, paragraph 6, or a petition for a *concordato preventivo*, also pursuant to Article 161, paragraph 6, may authorize the debtor (i) to incur in new indebtedness pre-deductible pursuant to Article 111 of the Italian Bankruptcy Law, provided that the expert appointed by the debtor, having verified the overall financial needs of the company until the sanctioning (*omologazione*), declares the aim of the new financial indebtedness results in a better satisfaction of the creditors and (ii) to pay debts deriving from the supply of services or goods, already payable and due, provided that the expert declares that such payment is essential for the keeping of company's activities and to ensure the best satisfaction for all creditors.

Furthermore, Law 132 introduced a new paragraph to Article 182 quinquies whereby is provided that debtors can apply—without the need of an expert's certification—to the court to seek urgent court authorization to enter into “interim financing” agreements pre-deductible pursuant to Article 111 of the Italian Bankruptcy Law and also to continue to use existing “*linee di credito autoliquidanti*” (trade receivables credit lines). To that end, the new financings and credit lines must be functional to meet urgent needs of the business' activities and the debtor's application must state what use will be made of the new financings. In addition, the debtor must state that is otherwise unable to obtain alternative financing and that, without these new financings, the business would suffer an imminent and irremediable prejudice. Further to the debtor's application, the court must decide within the following ten days, after having heard (if considered necessary) the opinion of the main creditors.

The “new” debt restructuring agreement with banks and financial intermediaries under Article 182-septies of the Italian Bankruptcy Law

Law 132 has introduced a specific type of debt restructuring agreement for businesses whose debts are predominantly (at least 50% of the total amount) owed to banks and financial intermediaries. Other creditors' (not banks or financial intermediaries) rights remain unaffected and debts to such creditors must be paid in full. Essentially, a specific regime has been established that means that even financial creditors who, although entitled to participate in negotiations, have chosen not to take part in the agreement, can be bound by the contents of a restructuring agreement, thus overcoming the need for unanimity requested by credit institutions in negotiations of financial manoeuvres. The purpose is to prevent banks with modest credits from effectively having the power to block restructuring operations involving more exposed bank creditors, resulting in the failure of the overall restructuring and the opening of a procedure. Financial creditors who did not participate in the agreement may oppose to it (within 30 days of receipt of the application).

Court-supervised pre-bankruptcy composition with creditors (concordato preventivo)

A company which is insolvent or in a situation of crisis, but has not been declared insolvent by the court, has the option to make a composition proposal to its creditors, under court supervision, in order to compose its overall indebtedness and/or reorganize its business, thereby avoiding a declaration of insolvency and the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings. Such composition proposal can be made by a commercial enterprise which exceeds any of the following thresholds: (i) has had assets (*attivo patrimoniale*) in an aggregate amount exceeding €0.3 million for each of the three preceding fiscal years, (ii) gross revenues (*ricavi lordi*) in an aggregate amount exceeding €0.2 million for each of the three preceding fiscal years and (iii) has total indebtedness in excess of €0.5 million. Only the debtor company can file a petition with the court for a *concordato preventivo* (together with, *inter alia*, the proposed agreement and an independent expert report assessing the feasibility of the composition proposal and the truthfulness of the business data provided by the company).

As amended by Law 132, a *concordato preventivo* proposal must now provide for the repayment of at least 20% of unsecured credits, although such limit does not apply if the *concordato* proposal relates to a “*concordato* with business continuity” (*concordato con continuità aziendale*) and, therefore, is applicable only when the *concordato* is of liquidatory nature. Law 132 extends the timing requested for the homologation of *concordato preventivo* procedures, which shall occur within 9 months from the filing of the request by the company.

The petition for *concordato preventivo* is then published by the debtor in the companies’ register. From the date of such publication to the date on which the court sanctions the *concordato preventivo*, all enforcement and interim relief actions by the creditors (whose debt became due before the sanctioning of the *concordato preventivo* by the court) are stayed. During this time, all enforcement, precautionary actions and interim measures sought by the creditors, whose title arose beforehand, are stayed. Pre-existing creditors cannot obtain security interests (unless authorized by the court) and mortgages registered within the 90 days preceding the date on which the petition for the *concordato preventivo* is published in the companies’ register are ineffective against such pre-existing creditors.

The composition proposal filed in connection with the petition may provide for: (i) the restructuring of debts and the satisfaction of creditors’ claims (including through extraordinary transactions, such as the granting to creditors and to their subsidiaries or affiliated companies of shares, bonds (including bonds convertible into shares), or other financial instruments and debt securities); (ii) the transfer to a receiver (*assuntore*) of the operations of the debtor company making the composition proposal; (iii) the division of creditors into classes; and (iv) different treatment of creditors belonging to different classes. The composition proposal may also contain a proposed tax settlement for the partial or deferred payment of certain taxes.

The filing of the petition for the *concordato preventivo* may be preceded by the filing of a preliminary petition for a *concordato preventivo* (so called *concordato in bianco*, pursuant to Article 161, paragraph 6, of the Italian Bankruptcy Law). The debtor company may file such petition along with (i) its financial statements from the latest three financial years and, pursuant to the recent Italian Law Decree No. 69/2013 as converted into law No. 98/2013 (“Law Decree 69/2013”) and (ii) the list of creditors with the reference to the amount of their respective receivables, reserving the right to submit the underlying plan, the proposal and all relevant documentation within a period assigned by the court between 60 and 120 days from the date of the filing of the preliminary petition, subject to only one possible further extension of up to 60 days, where there are reasonable grounds for such extension. In advance of such deadline, the debtor may also file a petition for the approval of a debt restructuring agreement (pursuant to Article 182-*bis* of the Italian Bankruptcy Law). Pursuant to Law Decree 69/2013, the court, if it accepts such preliminary petition, may (i) appoint a judicial commissioner (*commissario giudiziale*) to overview the company, who, in the event that the debtor has carried out one of the activities under Article 173 of the Italian Bankruptcy Law (e.g., concealment of part of assets, omission to report one or more claims, declaration of non-existent liabilities or commission of other fraudulent acts), shall report it to the court, which, upon further verification, may reject the petition at court for a *concordato preventivo* and (ii) set forth reporting and information duties of the company during the above-mentioned period.

The debtor company may not file such pre application where it had already done so in the previous two years without the admission to the *concordato preventivo* having followed. The decree setting the term for the presentation of the documentation contains also the periodical information requirements (relating also to the financial management of the company and to the activities carried out for the purposes of the filing of the application and the restructuring plan) that the company has to fulfill, at least on a monthly basis, until the lapse of the term established by the court. The debtor company shall file, on a monthly basis, the company’s financial position, which is published, the following day, in the companies’ register. Non-compliance with these requirements results in the application for the composition with creditors being declared inadmissible and, upon request of the creditors or the public prosecutor and provided that the relevant requirements are verified, in the adjudication of the distressed company into bankruptcy. If the activities carried out by the debtor company appear to be clearly inappropriate to the preparation of the application and the restructuring plan, the court may, ex officio, after hearing the debtor and—if appointed—the judicial commissioner, reduce the time for the filing of additional documents.

Following the filing of the preliminary petition and until the decree of admission to the composition with creditors, the distressed company may (i) carry out acts pertaining to its ordinary activity and (ii) seek the court’s authorization to carry out acts pertaining to its extraordinary activity, to the extent they are urgent. Claims arising from acts lawfully carried out by the distressed company are treated as super senior (so-called *prededucibili*) pursuant to Article 111 of the Italian Bankruptcy Law and the related acts, payments and security interests granted are exempted from the clawback action provided under Article 67 of the Italian Bankruptcy Law. Law No. 9/2014 specified that the super-seniority of the claims—which arise out of loans granted with a view to allowing the filing of the preliminary petition for the composition with creditors (*domanda di pre-concordato*)—is granted, pursuant to Article 111 of the Italian Bankruptcy Law, conditional upon the proposal, the plan and all other required documents being filed within the term set by the court and the company being admitted to the *concordato preventivo* within the same proceeding opened with the filing of the preliminary petition.

The composition proposal may propose that (i) the debtor's company's business continues to be run by the debtor's company as a going concern or (ii) the business is transferred to one or more companies and any assets which are no longer necessary to run the business are liquidated (*concordato con continuità aziendale*). In these cases, the petition for the *concordato preventivo* should fully describe the costs and revenues which are expected as a consequence of the continuation of the business as a going concern, as well as the financial resources and support which will be necessary. The report of the independent expert shall also certify that the continuation of the business is conducive to the satisfaction of creditors' claims to a greater extent than if such composition proposal was not implemented.

Furthermore, the going concern-based arrangements with creditors can provide for, inter alia, the winding-up of those assets which are not functional to the business allowed. The composition agreement may also contain a proposed tax settlement for the partial or deferred payment of certain taxes.

If the court determines that the composition proposal is admissible, it appoints a judge (*giudice delegato*) to supervise the procedure, appoints one or more judicial officers (*commissari giudiziali*) and calls a creditors' meeting. During the implementation of the proposal, the company generally continues to be managed by its board of directors, but is supervised by the appointed judicial officers and judge (who shall authorize all transactions that exceed the ordinary course of business).

The *concordato preventivo* is voted on at a creditors' meeting and must be approved with the favourable vote of: (a) the creditors representing the majority of the receivables admitted to vote and, in the event that the plan provides for more classes of creditors also, (b) the majority of the classes. Creditors who have not voted will be deemed to approve the *concordato preventivo* proposal if they fail to notify their objection via telegraph, fax, mail or email to such proposal within 20 days from the closure of the minutes of that creditors' meeting. Secured creditors are not entitled to vote on the proposal of *concordato preventivo* unless and to the extent they waive their security, or the *concordato preventivo* provides that they will not receive full satisfaction of the fair market value of their secured assets (such value being assessed by an independent expert), in which case they can vote only in respect of the part of their debt affected by the proposal. The court may also approve the *concordato preventivo* (notwithstanding the circumstance that one or more classes objected to it) if (i) the majority of classes has approved it and (ii) the court deems that the interests of the dissenting creditors would be adequately safeguarded through it compared to other solutions. If an opposition is filed by 20% of the creditors admitted to vote or, in case there are different classes of creditors, by a creditor belonging to a dissenting class, the court may nonetheless approve the *concordato preventivo* if it deems that the relevant creditor's claim is likely to be satisfied no less than would otherwise be the case.

In the context of a *concordato preventivo* Law 132 introduces new provisions with the aim of having a more effective restructuring even through the direct involvement of creditors. This amendment includes an offer to transfer the business or any going concern or specific assets, and with respect to which the commissioner believes the offer is not in the best interest of the creditors, there is now the possibility to open a competitive auction and to present competing bids (*offerte concorrenti*). Moreover, creditors representing at least 10 per cent. of the debt may present alternative creditors' composition proposals to those of the debtor (*proposte concorrenti*), if the debtor's proposal does not provide for payment of at least 40% (or 30% in relation to composition with creditors with continuity of the going concern under Article 186-bis of the Italian Bankruptcy Law) of the unsecured receivables and such payment threshold is certified by the report issued by an independent expert in relation to the debtor's proposal.

After the approval by the creditors' meeting, the court (having settled possible objections raised by the dissenting creditors, if any) confirms the *concordato preventivo* proposal by issuing a confirmation order.

If the creditors' meeting does not approve the *concordato preventivo*, the court may, upon request of the public prosecutor or a creditor, and having decided that the appropriate conditions apply, declare the company bankrupt.

Bankruptcy (fallimento)

A request to declare a debtor company bankrupt and to commence bankruptcy proceedings (*fallimento*) and the judicial liquidation of the debtor company's assets can be filed by the debtor company itself, any of its creditors and, in certain cases, by the public prosecutor. The bankruptcy is declared by the competent bankruptcy court. The Italian Bankruptcy Law is applicable only to commercial enterprises (*imprenditori commerciali*) if any of the following thresholds are met (i.e., the company has had assets (*attivo patrimoniale*) in an aggregate amount exceeding €0.3 million for each of the three preceding fiscal years, gross revenues (*ricavi lordi*) in an aggregate amount exceeding €0.2 million for each of the three preceding fiscal years and has total indebtedness in excess of €0.5 million). On the commencement of bankruptcy proceedings:

- subject to certain exceptions, all actions of creditors are stayed and creditors must file claims within a defined period. In particular, under certain circumstances secured creditors may enforce against the secured property as soon as their claims are admitted as preferred claims. Secured claims are paid out of the

proceeds of the secured assets, together with interest and expenses. Any outstanding balance will be considered unsecured and rank *pari passu* with all of the bankrupt's other unsecured debt. The secured creditor may sell the secured asset only after it has obtained authorization from the designated judge (*giudice delegato*). After hearing the bankruptcy receiver and the creditors' committee, the designated judge decides whether to authorize the sale, and sets forth the timing in its decision;

- the administration of the debtor company and the management of its assets pass from the debtor company to the bankruptcy receiver (*curatore fallimentare*);
- any act of the debtor company done after a declaration of bankruptcy (including payments made) is ineffective against the creditors;
- continuation of business may be authorized by the court if an interruption would cause greater damage to the company, but only if the continuation of the company's business does not cause damage to creditors; and
- the execution of certain contracts and/or transactions pending as of the date of the bankruptcy declaration are suspended until the receiver decides whether to take them over. Although the general rule is that the bankruptcy receiver is allowed to either continue or terminate contracts where some or all of the obligations have not been performed by both parties, certain contracts are subject to specific rules expressly provided for by the Italian Bankruptcy Law.

The bankruptcy proceedings are carried out and supervised by a court-appointed bankruptcy receiver, a deputy judge (*giudice delegato*) and a creditors' committee. The bankruptcy receiver is not a representative of any one of the creditors, but is responsible for the liquidation of the assets of the debtor for the satisfaction of the creditors as a whole. The proceeds from the liquidation are distributed in accordance with statutory priority. The liquidation of a debtor can take a considerable amount of time, particularly in cases where the debtor's assets include real property. In this respect, Law 132 amended the relevant provision of the Italian Bankruptcy Law which sets forth the requisite applicable to the liquidation procedure, which means that, the timing for the liquidation of a debtor may be shortened. The Italian Bankruptcy Law provides for a priority of payment to certain preferential creditors, including employees, the Italian treasury, and judicial and social authorities. Such priority of payment is provided under mandatory provisions of Italian law (and, as a consequence, it is untested and it is unlikely that priority of payments such as those commonly provided in intercreditor contractual arrangements would be recognized by an Italian bankruptcy estate to the extent they are inconsistent with the priorities provided by applicable law).

Bankruptcy Composition with Creditors (concordato fallimentare)

A bankruptcy proceeding can terminate prior to liquidation through a bankruptcy composition proposal with creditors. The proposal can be filed, by one or more creditors or third parties, from the declaration of bankruptcy. By contrast, the debtor or its subsidiaries are only permitted to file such proposal after one year following such declaration, but within two years following the decree giving effectiveness to the liabilities account (*stato passivo*). Secured creditors are not entitled to vote on the proposal of *concordato fallimentare*, unless and to the extent they waive their security or the *concordato fallimentare* provides that they will not receive full satisfaction of the fair market value of their secured assets (such value being assessed by an independent expert), in which case they can vote only in respect of the part of their debt affected by the proposal.

The proposal may provide for the division of creditors into classes (thereby proposing different treatment among the classes), the restructuring of debts and the satisfaction of creditors' claims in any manner. The *concordato fallimentare* proposal must be approved by the creditors' committee and the creditors holding the majority (by value) of claims (and, if classes are formed, also by a majority (by value) of the claims in a majority of the classes). Final court ratification is also required.

Statutory Priorities

The statutory priority given to creditors under the Italian Bankruptcy Law may be different from that established in the United States, the United Kingdom and certain other EU jurisdictions. Neither the debtor nor the court can deviate from the rules of statutory priority by proposing their own priorities of claims or by subordinating one claim to another based on equitable subordination principles (as a consequence it must be noted that priority of payments such as those commonly provided in intercreditor contractual arrangements may not be enforceable against an Italian bankruptcy estate to the extent they are inconsistent with the priorities provided by law). The rules of statutory priority apply irrespective of whether the proceeds are derived from the sale of the entire bankrupt's estate or part thereof, or from a single asset.

Article 111 of the Italian Bankruptcy Law establishes that proceeds of liquidation shall be allocated according to the following order: (i) for payments of "pre-deductible" claims (i.e., claims originated in the insolvency proceeding, such as costs related to the procedure); (ii) for payment of claims which are privileged, such as claims of secured creditors; and (iii) for the payment of unsecured creditors' claims. Under Italian law, the highest priority claims (after the costs of the proceedings are paid) are the claims of preferential creditors including, inter alia, a claim whose priority is legally acquired (i.e., repayment of rescue or interim financing, mentioned above), the claims of the Italian tax authorities and social security administrators, and claims for employee wages. The remaining priority claims are those of "privileged" creditors (*creditori privilegiati*; a priority in payment in most circumstances, but not exclusively, provided for by law), mortgagees (*creditori ipotecari*), pledgees (*creditori pignoratizi*) and unsecured creditors (*crediti chirografari*).

Avoidance Powers in Insolvency

Under Italian law, there are "clawback" or avoidance provisions that may lead to, inter alia, the revocation of payments made or security interests granted by the debtor prior to the declaration of bankruptcy. The key avoidance provisions include, but are not limited to, transactions made below market value, preferential transactions and transactions made with a view to defraud creditors. Clawback rules under Italian law are normally considered to be particularly favorable to the receiver in bankruptcy, compared to the rules applicable in other jurisdictions.

In bankruptcy proceedings, depending on the circumstances, the Italian Bankruptcy Law provides for a clawback period of up to either one year or six months in certain circumstances (please note that in the context of extraordinary administration procedures—see below—in relation to certain transactions the clawback period can be extended to five and three years, respectively) and a two-year ineffectiveness period for certain other transactions.

The Italian Bankruptcy Law distinguishes between acts or transactions which are ineffective by operation of law and acts or transactions which are voidable at the request of the bankruptcy receiver/court commissioner, as detailed below.

(a) Acts ineffective by operation of law

- (i) Under Article 64 of the Italian Bankruptcy Law, all transactions entered into for no consideration are ineffective vis-à-vis creditors if entered into by the debtor in the two-year period prior to the insolvency declaration; and
- (ii) under Article 65 of the Italian Bankruptcy Law, payments of debts falling due on the day of the declaration of insolvency or thereafter are deemed ineffective vis-à-vis creditors if made by the debtor in the two-year period prior to the insolvency declaration.

(b) Acts which could be declared ineffective at the request of the bankruptcy receiver/court commissioner

- (i) The following acts and transactions, if done or made during the period specified below, may be clawed back (*revocati*) vis-à-vis the bankruptcy as provided for by article 67 of the above-referenced Royal Decree and be declared ineffective unless the other party proves that it had no actual or constructive knowledge of the debtor's insolvency:

- a. the onerous transactions entered into in the year preceding the insolvency declaration, where the value of the debt or of the obligations undertaken by the debtor exceeds by 25% the value of the consideration received by and/or promised to the debtor;
 - b. payments of debts, due and payable, made by the debtor, which were not paid in cash or by other customary means of payment in the year preceding the insolvency declaration;
 - c. pledges and mortgages granted by the bankrupt entity in the year preceding the insolvency declaration in order to secure pre-existing debts which have not yet fallen due; and
 - d. pledges and mortgages, granted by the bankrupt entity in the six months preceding the insolvency declaration, in order to secure debts which had fallen due.
- (ii) The following acts and transactions, if done or made during the period specified below, may be clawed back (*revocati*) and declared ineffective if the bankruptcy receiver proves that the other party knew that the bankrupt entity was insolvent at the time of the act or transaction:
- a. the payments of debts that are immediately due and payable and any onerous transactions entered into or made in the six months preceding the insolvency declaration; and
 - b. the granting of security interests securing debts (even those of third parties) and made in the six months preceding the insolvency declaration.
- (iii) The following transactions are exempt from clawback actions:
- a. a payment for goods or services made in the ordinary course of business and in accordance with market practice;
 - b. a remittance on a bank account, provided that it does not reduce the bankrupt entity's debt towards the bank in a material and lasting manner;
 - c. a sale, including an agreement for sale registered pursuant to Article 2645-bis of the Italian Civil Code, currently in force, made for a fair value and concerning a residential property that is intended as the main residence of the purchaser or the purchaser's family (within three degrees of kinship) or a nonresidential property that is intended as the main seat of the enterprise of the purchaser, on the condition that, as at the date of the insolvency declaration, such activity is actually exercised or the investments for the start of such activity have been carried out;
 - d. transactions entered into, payments made and security interests granted with respect to the bankrupt entity's goods, provided that they concern the implementation of a *piano di risanamento attestato* (see “—Out-Of-Court Reorganization Plans (*Piani di risanamento*) Pursuant to Article 67, Paragraph 3(d) of the Italian Bankruptcy Law” above);
 - e. a transaction entered into, payment made or security interest granted to implement a *concordato preventivo* (see Court-Supervised Pre-bankruptcy Composition with Creditors (*concordato preventivo*)) or an *accordo di ristrutturazione dei debiti* under Article 182-bis of the Italian Bankruptcy Law (see Debt Restructuring Agreements with Creditors (*accordi di ristrutturazione dei debiti*) Pursuant to Article 182-bis of the Italian Bankruptcy Law) and transactions entered into, payments made and security interests granted after the filing of the application for a *concordato preventivo* (see above);
 - f. remuneration payments to the bankrupt entity's employees and consultants; and
 - g. a payment of a debt that is immediately due, payable and made on the due date, with respect to services necessary for access to *concordato preventivo* procedures.

In addition, in certain cases, the bankruptcy receiver can request that certain transactions of the bankrupt entity be declared without effect vis-à-vis the acting creditors within the Italian Civil Code ordinary clawback period of five years (*revocatoria ordinaria*). Under Article 2901 of the Italian Civil Code, a creditor may demand that transactions through which the bankrupt entity disposed of its assets to the detriment of such creditor's rights be declared ineffective with respect to such creditor, provided that the bankrupt entity was aware of such detriment (or, if the transaction was entered into prior to the date on which the creditor's claim originated, that such transaction was fraudulently entered into

by the debtor in order to cause detriment of such creditor's rights) and that, in the case of a transaction entered into for consideration with a third person, the third person was aware of such detriment (or, if the transaction was entered into prior to the date on which the creditor's claim originated, such third party participated in the fraudulent scheme).

Law 132 also introduced new article 2929-bis to Italian Civil Code, providing for a "simplified" clawback action for the creditor in respect of certain type of transactions put in place by the debtor with the aim to subtract (registered) assets from the attachment by its creditors.

In particular, the creditor can now start enforcement proceedings over the relevant assets without previously obtaining a Court decision clawing back/nullifying the relevant (fraudulent) transaction, to the extent that such transaction had been carried out for no consideration (e.g., gratuitous transfers, or creation of shield instruments such as trusts or the so called *fondo patrimoniale*—"family trust"). In the case of gratuitous transfers, the enforcement action can be carried out by the creditor also against the third-party purchaser.

Extraordinary Administration for Large Insolvent Companies (amministrazione straordinaria delle grandi imprese in stato di insolvenza)

An extraordinary administration procedure applies under Italian law for large industrial and commercial enterprises (the *Prodi-bis* procedure). The relevant company must be insolvent, but demonstrating serious recovery prospects. To qualify for this procedure, the company must have employed at least 200 employees in the previous year. In addition, it must have debts equal to at least two-thirds of its assets as shown in its financial statements and two-thirds of its income from sales and services during its last financial year. Either of the creditors, the debtor, a court or the public prosecutor may make a petition to commence an extraordinary administration procedure. The same rules set forth for bankruptcy proceedings with respect to existing contracts and creditors' claims largely apply to extraordinary administration proceedings.

There are two main phases—a "judicial phase" and an "administrative phase."

Judicial Phase

In the judicial phase, the court determines whether the company meets the admission criteria and whether it is insolvent. It then issues a decision to that effect and appoints up to three judicial receivers (*commissario giudiziale*) to investigate whether the company has serious prospects for recovery via a business sale or reorganization. The judicial receiver files a report with the court within 30 days, and within 10 days from such filing, the Italian Productive Activities Minister (the "Ministry") may make an opinion on the admission of the company to the extraordinary administration procedure. The court then decides (within 30 days from the filing of the report) whether to admit the company to the procedure or to place it into bankruptcy.

Administrative Phase

Assuming that the company is admitted to the extraordinary administration procedure, the administrative phase begins and an extraordinary commissioner (or commissioners) is appointed by the Ministry. The extraordinary commissioner(s) prepares a plan which can provide for either the sale of the business as a going concern within one year (unless extended by the Ministry) (the "Disposal Plan") or a reorganization leading to the company's economic and financial recovery within two years (unless extended by the Ministry) (the "Recovery Plan"). The plan may also include an arrangement with creditors (e.g., a debt for equity swap, an issue of shares in a new company to whom the assets of the company have been transferred) (*concordato*). The plan must be approved by the Ministry within 30 days from submission by the extraordinary commissioner.

In addition, the extraordinary commissioner draws up a report every six months on the financial condition and interim management of the company and sends it to the Ministry.

The procedure ends upon successful completion of either a Disposal Plan or a Recovery Plan, failing which the company is declared bankrupt.

Industrial Restructuring of Large Insolvent Companies (ristrutturazione industriale di grandi imprese in stato di insolvenza)

Introduced in 2003, the industrial restructuring of large insolvent companies is also known as the "Marzano" procedure. It is complementary to the *Prodi-bis* procedure and, except as otherwise provided, the same provisions apply. The Marzano procedure is intended to be faster than the *Prodi-bis* procedure. For example, although a company must be insolvent, the application to the Ministry is made together with the filing to the court for the declaration of the insolvency of the debtor.

The Marzano procedure only applies to large insolvent companies which, on a consolidated basis, have at least 500 employees in the year before the procedure is commenced and at least €300.0 million of debt. The decision whether to open a Marzano procedure is taken by the Ministry following the debtor's request (who must also file an application for the declaration of insolvency). The Ministry assesses whether the relevant requirements are met and then appoints the extraordinary commissioner(s) who will manage the company. The court also decides on the company's insolvency.

The extraordinary commissioner(s) has/have 180 days (or 270 days if the Ministry so agrees) to submit a Disposal Plan or Recovery Plan. The restructuring through the Disposal Plan or the Recovery Plan must be completed within, respectively, one year (extendable to two years) and two years. If no Disposal or Recovery Plan is approved by the Ministry, the court will declare the company bankrupt and open bankruptcy proceedings.

Compulsory Administrative Winding-Up (liquidazione coatta amministrativa)

A compulsory administrative winding-up (*liquidazione coatta amministrativa*) is only available for certain companies, including, inter alia, public interest entities such as state-controlled companies, insurance companies, credit institutions and other financial institutions, none of which can be made subject to bankruptcy proceedings. It is irrelevant whether these companies belong to the public or the private sector. A compulsory administrative winding-up is a special sort of insolvency proceeding in which the entity is liquidated not by the bankruptcy court, but by the relevant administrative authority that oversees the industry in which the entity is active. The procedure may be triggered not only by the insolvency of the relevant entity, but also on other grounds expressly provided for by the relevant legal provisions (e.g., in respect of Italian banks, serious irregularities concerning the management of the bank or serious violations of the applicable legal, administrative or statutory provisions). The effect of this procedure is that the entity loses control over its assets and a liquidator (*commissario liquidatore*) is appointed to wind up the company. The liquidator's actions are monitored by a steering committee (*comitato di sorveglianza*). The powers assigned to the designated judge and the bankruptcy court under the other insolvency proceedings are assumed by the relevant administrative authority under this procedure. The effect on creditors of the forced administrative winding-up is largely the same as under bankruptcy proceedings and includes, for example, a ban on enforcement measures. The same rules set forth for bankruptcy proceedings with respect to existing contracts and creditors' claims largely apply to extraordinary administration proceedings.

Certain Italian law considerations in relation to guarantees and security interests and certain other additional Italian legal considerations

Corporate Benefit and Financial Assistance Issues under Italian Law

Under Italian law, the entry into of a transaction (including the granting of a guarantee) by a company must be permitted by the applicable laws and by its by-laws (*statuto sociale*) and is subject to compliance with the rules on corporate benefit and corporate authorization. If a guarantee is being provided in the context of an acquisition, group reorganization, refinancing or restructuring, financial assistance issues may also be triggered.

Corporate Benefit

An Italian company entering into a transaction (including granting a guarantee) must receive a real and adequate benefit in exchange for it. The concept of a real and adequate benefit is not specifically defined in the applicable legislation and is determined by a factual analysis on a case-by-case basis. As a general rule, corporate benefit is to be assessed at the level of the relevant company on a stand-alone basis, although upon certain circumstances and subject to specific rules the interest of the group to which such company belongs may also be taken into consideration.

As a general rule, absence of a real and adequate corporate benefit could render the transaction (including granting a guarantee) *ultra vires* and potentially affected by conflict of interest and the related corporate resolutions adopted by the shareholders and directors may be the subject matter of challenges and annulment. Civil liabilities also may be imposed on the directors of the company if it is assessed that they did not act in the interest of it and that the acts they carried out do not fall within the corporate purpose of the company or were against mandatory provisions of Italian law. The lack of corporate benefit could also lead to civil liabilities on those companies or persons ultimately exercising control over the Italian grantor or having knowingly received an advantage or profit from such improper control. Moreover, the transaction (including the guarantee granted by an Italian company) could be declared null and void if the lack of corporate benefit was known or presumed to be known by the third party and such third party acted intentionally against the interest of the company.

The above principles on corporate benefit apply equally to upstream/cross-stream/downstream guarantees granted by Italian companies.

In relation to guarantees, while corporate benefit for a downstream guarantee (i.e., a guarantee granted to guarantee financial obligations of direct or indirect subsidiaries of the relevant grantor) can usually be easily proved, the validity and effectiveness of an upstream or cross-stream guarantee (i.e., a guarantee granted to guarantee financial obligations of the direct or indirect parent or sister companies of the relevant grantor) granted by an entity organized under the laws of Italy depend on the existence of a real and adequate benefit in exchange for the granted guarantee. The general rule is that the risk assumed by an Italian grantor of guarantee must not be disproportionate to the direct or indirect economic benefit to it. In particular, in case of upstream and cross-stream guarantees for the financial obligations of group companies, examples may include financial consideration in the form of access to cash flows through intercompany loans from other members of that group or other economic benefit accruing to the Italian grantor in the context of the overall transaction.

Financial Assistance

Save for specific exceptions, it is unlawful under Italian laws for a company to give financial assistance (whether by means of loans, security, guarantees or otherwise) to support the acquisition or subscription by a third party of its own shares or quotas or those of any entity that (directly or indirectly) controls the Italian company, and any loan, guarantee given or granted in breach of these provisions is null and void. Financial assistance to refinance indebtedness incurred by a company to purchase or subscribe for its own shares or quotes or those of its direct or indirect parent company might also be considered as falling within the scope of Italian financial assistance provisions.

Subject to the foregoing, the Guarantees by any Italian Guarantor are subject to certain restrictions or limitations, including, *inter alia*:

- the Guarantees will not secure any amounts the purpose of which is, directly or indirectly, the acquisition or the subscription in any shares in such Italian Guarantor and/or any of its direct and indirect holding companies in the context of the acquisition, in accordance with the provisions of article 2358 and/or article 2474, as the case may be, of the Italian Civil Code;
- the Guarantees will be in any case limited to, and will not exceed, the amount of any intercompany loans, or other financial support in any form, advanced to such Italian Guarantor (or any of its direct or indirect subsidiaries pursuant to article 2359, paragraph 1, numbers 1 and/or 2, of the Italian Civil Code) by any member of the Group on or after the Issue Date using the proceeds of the Notes; and
- the Guarantees will be limited to a specific maximum amount, pursuant to article 1938 of the Italian Civil Code.

Certain Limitations on Enforcement

Under Italian law, in the event that an entity becomes subject to insolvency proceedings, guarantees given by it or by way of a parallel debt obligation could be subject to potential challenges by the appointed bankruptcy receiver or by other creditors under the rules of ineffectiveness or avoidance or clawback of Italian Bankruptcy Law and the relevant law on the non-insolvency avoidance or clawback of transactions made by the debtor during a certain legally specified period (the “suspect period”).

If challenged successfully, the guarantee may become unenforceable and any amounts received must be refunded to the insolvent estate. To the extent that the grant of any guarantee is voided, holders of the Notes could lose the benefit of the guarantee and may not be able to recover any amounts.

In addition, under Italian law, in certain circumstances also in the ordinary course of business, an action can be brought by any creditor of a given debtor within five years from the date in which the latter enters into a guarantee, security, agreement and any other act by which it disposes of any of its assets, in order to seek a clawback action (*azione revocatoria ordinaria*) pursuant to Article 2901 of the Italian Civil Code (which results in a declaration of ineffectiveness as to the acting creditor) of the said guarantee, security, agreement and other act that is purported to be prejudicial to the acting creditor’s right of credit. An Italian court could revoke the said guarantee, security, agreement and other act only if it, in addition to the ascertainment of the prejudice, was to make the two following findings:

- that the debtor was aware of the prejudice which the act would cause to the rights of the acting creditor, or, if such act was done prior to the existence of the claim or credit, that the act was fraudulently for the purpose of prejudicing the satisfaction of the claim or credit; and
- that, in the case of non-gratuitous act, the third party involved was aware of said prejudice and, if that act was done prior to the existence of the claim or credit, that the said third party participated in the fraudulent design.

Furthermore, under fraudulent conveyance and other provisions of Italian law, a court could void or invalidate all or a portion of the obligations of a guarantor under the relevant guarantee and, if payment had already been made under that guarantee, require the recipients of that payment to return the payment to the relevant guarantor, if the court found that, *inter alia*:

- the relevant guarantor gave such guarantee with actual intent to hinder, delay or defraud its current or future creditors or with a desire to prefer some creditors over others, or when the beneficiary of the guarantee was aware that the relevant guarantor was insolvent when it gave the relevant guarantee;
- the relevant guarantor did not receive fair consideration or reasonably equivalent value for its guarantee or the relevant guarantor was insolvent at the time the guarantee was given;
- the relevant guarantee was held to exceed the corporate objects of the relevant guarantor or not to be in the best interest or for the corporate benefit of the relevant guarantor; or
- the guarantor giving such guarantee was aware, or should have been aware, that the transaction was to the detriment of the creditors.

If a court decided either that a guarantee was a fraudulent conveyance and voided such guarantee, or held it unenforceable for any other reason, the beneficiary of the guarantee may cease to have any claim with respect to the relevant guarantor.

Spain

The Spanish Insolvency Law (Law 22/2003), as amended, (the “Spanish Insolvency Law”) regulates court insolvency proceedings. The insolvency proceedings, *concurso de acreedores*, are applicable to all persons or entities, and may lead either to the restructuring of the business financing in place through the implementation of an agreement between the creditors and the debtor (the “CVA”) or to the liquidation of the debtor’s assets.

Concept and petition of insolvency

The Spanish Guarantors will guarantee certain obligations under the Notes. Under the current Spanish Insolvency Law, a debtor is considered insolvent when it cannot possibly comply with its due obligations on a regular basis—current insolvency (*insolvencia actual*)—or when it expects that it will shortly be unable to do so (*insolvencia inminente*). As a general rule, a debtor must file for insolvency within two months of the date when such petitioner becomes aware, or should have become aware, of its current insolvency (unless, as explained below, the company has made a pre-insolvency filing in accordance with article 5.bis of the Spanish Insolvency Law, in which case the debtor will have three additional months grace period to, *inter alia*, reach an agreement with its creditors and one more to file for insolvency). On the other hand, the debtor may file for insolvency when it expects that it will shortly be unable to pay its debts on a regular basis, although there is no obligation to do so. In addition, the declaration of insolvency may be requested by any creditor thereof (provided that it has not acquired the credit within the six months prior to the filing of the petition for insolvency, for *inter vivos* acts, on a singular basis and once the credit was mature) and certain interested third parties when the debtor is facing current insolvency.

Under article 2.4 of the Spanish Insolvency Law, a creditor can file a petition for a debtor to be declared insolvent if it can prove that it has failed to attach any assets, or sufficient assets, to pay the amount owed. A creditor may also apply for a declaration of insolvency if, *inter alia*: (i) there is a generalized default on payments by the debtor; (ii) there is a seizure of assets affecting or comprising the generality of the debtor’s assets; (iii) there is a misplacement, “fire sale” or sale or ruinous liquidation of the debtor’s assets; or (iv) there is a generalized default on certain tax, social security and employment obligations during the applicable statutory period (three months). Upon receipt of an insolvency petition by a creditor, the insolvency court may issue provisional interim measures to protect the assets of a debtor and may request a guarantee from the petitioning creditor asking for the adoption of such measures to cover damages caused by the preliminary protective measures.

The debtor will be entitled to file an opposition to such petition, and will have to prove that it is not insolvent. The court will then summon the parties to a hearing, and will finally render a court ruling either dismissing the application filed by the creditor, or declaring the insolvency of the debtor.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the general duty to file for insolvency within the referred two months does not apply if the debtor notifies the applicable Court that it has initiated negotiations with its creditors to obtain support to reach a pre-packaged composition agreement (*propuesta de convenio anticipado*); or an out-of-court workout (a refinancing agreement) set out in Section 71 bis.1 or in the Fourth Additional Provision of the Spanish Insolvency Law

(the so-called 5 bis communication) or an out-of-court repayment agreement under Article 231 *et seq* of the Spanish Insolvency Law.

Effectively, by means of the 5 bis communication, on the top of those two months, the debtor gains an additional three-month period to achieve an agreement with its creditors or to obtain accessions to an anticipated composition agreement and one further month to file for the declaration of insolvency. During such period of time, creditors' petitions for mandatory insolvency will not be accepted and court or out-of-court enforcement actions, other than those arising from public law claims are prohibited or suspended (as applicable). In addition, enforcement proceedings that have been brought by creditors holding financial claims (as defined in the Fourth Additional Provision of the Spanish Insolvency Law) shall be prohibited or suspended (as applicable) provided that it is evidenced that at least 51% of the creditors holding financial liabilities (by value) have supported the initiation of negotiations to enter into a refinancing agreement and have agreed to suspend or not initiate enforcement proceedings against the debtor while creditors holding financial liabilities are still negotiating. Nevertheless secured creditors shall be entitled to bring enforcement proceedings against the corresponding secured assets although once proceedings have been initiated they shall be immediately suspended.

In the event of the debtor failing to file a petition for insolvency within the time period established by law, it may be unable to exercise certain courses of action (including, among others, the possibility of submitting a proposed settlement in advance) and the personal liability of the members of the management body is increased. The Spanish Insolvency Law provides that insolvency proceedings conclude following either the implementation of an agreement between the creditors and the debtor, the liquidation of the debtor, or payment of the total debt to the debtor's creditors.

Effects of the insolvency on the debtor

The insolvency court will issue a court order either rejecting the petition or declaring the insolvency. In the event of declaration of insolvency, the insolvency court order will appoint a court administrator or receiver (*administración concursal*) and will order the publication of such declaration of insolvency in the State Official Gazette (*Boletín Oficial del Estado*). The declaration of insolvency shall also be filed in the Commercial Registry (*Registro Mercantil*) and in the Public Registry of Insolvency (*Registro Público Concursal*).

If filed by the debtor, the insolvency is deemed "voluntary" (*concurso voluntario*) and, if filed by a third party, the insolvency is deemed "mandatory" (*concurso necesario*). In the case of voluntary insolvency, as a general rule, the debtor retains the management and full powers of disposal over its assets, although it is subject to the intervention (*intervención*) of the insolvency administrator (*administradores concursales*). In the case of mandatory insolvency, as a general rule, the debtor's management powers are suspended, and management's former power, including the power to dispose of assets, is conferred solely upon the insolvency administrators (*sustitución*). However, the court has the power to modify this general regime subject to the specific circumstances of the case. In addition, upon the insolvency administrator request, the court has the power to swap the intervention regime for a suspension regime or *vice versa*. The time between the petition and the insolvency declaration by the court will depend upon a number of factors, including whether the filing has been made by the debtor or the creditor (and in turn whether the debtor has challenged the petition made by the creditor), whether all appropriate documentation has been submitted on a timely basis or is incomplete, and the workload of the court.

Actions carried out by the debtor that breach any required supervision of the insolvency administrator may be declared null and void.

Hardening Periods

There is no automatic clawback by operation of law. Therefore, there are no prior transactions that automatically become void as a result of the initiation of insolvency proceedings but instead the insolvency administrator must expressly challenge those transactions. In addition, creditors who have applied to exercise any clawback action (stating the specific action they aim to contest or revoke and their grounds) shall be entitled to exercise such action if the insolvency administrator does not do so within the two months following their request. Under the current Spanish Insolvency Law, upon declaration of insolvency, acts detrimental (*perjudiciales*) to the debtor's estate carried out during the two years prior to the date the insolvency is declared may be rescinded, regardless of fraudulent intention. In addition, in accordance with article 71.6 of the Spanish Insolvency Law, transactions that took place earlier than two years before the insolvency declaration are subject to the general regime of rescission set forth in the Spanish Civil Code.

The Spanish Insolvency Law does not define the meaning of "patrimonial damage." Damage does not refer to the intention of the parties, but to the consequences of the transaction on the debtor's interest or on the equality of treatment among creditors. article 71 of the Spanish Insolvency Law contains an irrefutable presumption that those acts where no consideration is received for a disposed asset and acts which result in the early repayment or settlements of obligations which would have become due after the declaration of insolvency (unless such obligations were secured by

means of an *in rem* security) are detrimental. In addition, unless the debtor or another affected party (such as a creditor) can prove otherwise to the court's satisfaction, a disposal made in favor of a related person or entity (as defined in the Spanish Insolvency Law) as well as the creation of a security interest securing a pre-existing obligation or a new obligation that replaces an existing one, and those payments or other acts extinguishing obligations which would have become due after the declaration of insolvency and which are secured by means of an *in rem* security, are presumed to be detrimental. In the case of actions not covered by the presumptions above, the burden of proof is on the person bringing the action of rescission. Acts deriving from the debtor's ordinary course of business made at arm's length and some kinds of refinancing arrangements (*acuerdos de refinanciación*) meeting certain legal requirements set forth in article 71.bis or in Fourth Additional Provision of the Spanish Insolvency Law, as well as the business, acts and payments made in the ordinary course of business and the security created in connection therewith, may not be rescinded. Reinstatement claims will not be permitted under the Spanish Insolvency law where the party who benefits from the act impairing the insolvency estate proves that such act is subject to the law of another member State that does not allow its challenge in any case.

Accordingly, any act of disposal with a "related person or entity," as defined in the Spanish Insolvency Law, is presumed to be detrimental unless proved otherwise. Also, the general principle of "No termination effect" is established such that all agreements remain effective at the time of the insolvency.

Request of joint insolvency

Creditors may apply for a joint insolvency declaration of two or more of its debtors if either (a) there is a confusion of assets among them or (b) they form part of the same group of companies. Therefore, the request for the joint insolvency of two or more legal entities may only be filed by a common creditor of the relevant companies and each of the affected companies must in fact be separately insolvent. Joint insolvency may also be requested by the companies themselves provided that they form part of the same group.

Any of the insolvent debtors, or the insolvency administrator, as the case may be, may apply for the procedural consolidation of insolvency proceedings already declared under certain circumstances (and, in particular, if the insolvent debtors form part of the same group of companies). In addition, creditors may apply for the procedural consolidation of the insolvency proceedings of two or more of its debtors already declared if either (a) there is a confusion of assets among them, or (b) they form part of the same group of companies, provided that a petition has not been submitted by any of the insolvent debtors or by the insolvency administrator pursuant to article 25.bis of the Spanish Insolvency Law.

Insolvency proceedings declared jointly or accumulated are processed in coordination, without consolidation of the estate of the insolvent debtors. As a result, and as a general rule, a "group insolvency" does not lead to a commingling of the debtors' assets and creditors of such group. This means that the creditors of one company of the group will not have recourse against other companies of the same group (except where cross-guarantees exist, in which case such a claim might be subordinated). The current system is basically a procedural one, aimed at making the insolvency proceedings as time and cost efficient as possible. However, exceptionally, and for the purpose of the drafting of the insolvency report, by the insolvency administrator only, assets and liabilities amongst the companies declared insolvent may be consolidated where there is a confusion of states and assets and liabilities belonging to each of the companies cannot be identified.

In any event, set-off is prohibited unless the requirements for the set-off were satisfied prior to the declaration of insolvency or the claim of the insolvent is governed by a law that permits set-off.

Ranking of credits

The current Spanish Insolvency Law also makes a distinction between general debts under insolvency proceedings and debts against the insolvency estate (*créditos contra la masa*). Debts against the insolvency estate are not considered part of the debtor's general debt and are payable when due according to their own terms (and, therefore, are paid before other debts under insolvency proceedings. These debts include, among others, (i) certain amounts of the employee payroll, (ii) costs and expenses of the insolvency proceedings, (iii) certain amounts arising from services provided by the insolvent debtor under reciprocal contracts and outstanding obligations that remain in force after insolvency proceedings are declared and deriving from obligations to return and indemnify in cases of voluntary termination or breach by the insolvent debtor, (iv) those that derive from the exercise of a clawback action within the insolvency proceedings of acts performed by the insolvent debtor and correspond to a refund of consideration received by it (except in cases of bad faith), (v) certain amounts arising from obligations created by law or from non-contractual liability of the insolvent debtor after the declaration of insolvency and until its conclusion, (vi) certain debts incurred by the debtor following the declaration of insolvency, (vii) in case of liquidation, the credit rights granted to the debtor under a CVA in accordance with Article 100.5 of the Spanish Insolvency Law, (viii) 100% of the new funds lent under a refinancing arrangement entered into in compliance with the requirements set forth in article 71.bis or the Fourth Additional Provision of the Spanish Insolvency Law, provided that such arrangement has been entered into after

March 9, 2014 and (ix) 100% of the new funds lent by the debtor itself or by persons in a special relationship with the debtor in the context of a refinancing arrangement entered into in compliance with the requirements set forth in article 71.bis or the Fourth Additional Provision of the Spanish Insolvency Law, provided that such arrangement has been entered into after March 9, 2014, and provided further that such new funds do not result from a share capital increase. From October 2, 2016, only 50% of the new funds referred to in subsection (a)(viii) will be considered as claims against the insolvency estate unless granted by a specially related party, and funds referred to in subsection (a)(ix) will no longer be considered as claims against the insolvency estate. As an exception, new money granted pursuant to an out-of-court workout regulated under Section 71.bis or the 4th Additional Provision of the Spanish Insolvency Law, which also contemplates a debt-for-equity swap executed before the granting of fresh money, shall not be subordinated under Section 92.5 of the Spanish Insolvency Law.

Creditors are required to report their claims to the insolvency administrator within one month from the last official publication of the Court order declaring the insolvency, providing original documentation to justify such claims. Based on the documentation provided by the creditors and documentation held by the debtor, the insolvency administrators draw up a list of acknowledged creditors/claims and classify them according to the categories established in the Spanish Insolvency Law:

- Creditors benefiting from special privileges, representing security on certain assets (essentially, *in rem* security). These privileges may entail separate proceedings, though subject to certain restrictions derived from a waiting period that may last up to one year from the date of declaration of the insolvency, unless the relevant charged asset is not necessary for the debtor's professional or business activity. Special privileges grant absolute preference as regards the collateral assets. For the purpose of the debt classification, the collateral has to be valued according to certain criteria described in the Spanish Insolvency Law (in this regard, the list of debt will consider that the security covers 90% of the reasonable value of the secured asset minus those claims that hold higher ranking security over such asset and the remainder will have the ranking that would have corresponded to it if it had not been secured by an *in rem* security). In the event of liquidation, these creditors are the first to collect payment against the assets on which they are secured. However, the insolvency administrator has the option to halt any enforcement of the security and pay these claims under specific payment rules. Privileged creditors are not subject to the CVA unless they give their express support by voting in favour of the CVA or, in case they do not give such express support, if creditors holding security which represent at least 60% (or 75% depending on the conditions of the composition agreement) of the total value of secured claims of the same class vote in favour of such composition agreement. In the event of liquidation, they are the first to collect payment against the assets on which they are secured.
- Creditors benefiting from a general privilege, including, among others, specific labor claims and specific claims brought by public entities or authorities. Debts with public entities or authorities corresponding to tax debts and social security obligations are recognised as privileged for half (50%) of their amount, debts held by the creditor applying for the corresponding insolvency proceedings, to the extent such application has been approved, for up to half (50%) of the amount of such debt. From October 2, 2016, new funds under a refinancing arrangement entered into in compliance with the requirements set forth in article 71.bis of the Spanish Insolvency Law in the amount not admitted as a debt against the insolvency estate (*crédito contra la masa*) will also be credits with general privileges. The holders of general privileges are not to be affected by the CVA if they do not agree to the said CVA, unless creditors holding claims benefiting from general privileges which represent at least 60% (or 75% depending on the conditions of the composition agreement) of the total value of claims benefiting from general privileges of the same class vote in favor of such composition agreement. In the event of liquidation, they are the first collecting payment, in accordance with the ranking established under the Spanish Insolvency Law.
- Ordinary creditors (non-subordinated and non-privileged claims) will be paid after claims benefiting from general privileges have been completely paid and on a pro rata basis vis-à-vis each other and together with the amount not covered by the proceeds obtained from the foreclosure of assets guaranteeing the privileged credits. If the debtor achieves a composition agreement, the ordinary credits will be affected.
- Subordinated creditors (those subordinated to all ordinary creditors by virtue of an agreement or pursuant to law), include, among others, credits communicated late (outside the specific one month period mentioned above); credits which are contractually subordinated *vis-à-vis* all other credits of the debtor; credits relating to surcharge and unpaid interest claims (including default interest) except for those credits secured with an *in rem* right up to the secured amount; fines; creditors which are "specially related parties" to the insolvent debtor; claims resulting from acts that were set aside where the creditor was declared in the judgment to have acted in bad faith; and certain credits deriving from contracts with reciprocal obligations if the creditor attempts to prevent the fulfilment of the contract to the detriment of the insolvency interests. Subordinated creditors are second level creditors; they do not have the right to vote at the creditors' meeting (whereby the

CVA is approved or rejected) and have very limited chances of collection, according to the ranking established by Spanish Insolvency Law.

- Notwithstanding the above, creditors who have become shareholders pursuant to a refinancing arrangement (e.g., through a debt for equity swap) entered into in compliance with the requirements set forth in article 71.bis or the Fourth Additional Provision of the Spanish Insolvency Law shall not be deemed as specially related parties to the debtor, in respect of credits against the debtor, as a result of the financing granted under such refinancing arrangement.

In the case of a legal entity, the following shall be deemed as “specially related parties”: (i) shareholders with unlimited liability, (ii) any direct or indirect shareholders holding more than 5% (for companies which have issued securities listed on an official secondary market) or 10% (for companies which have not issued securities listed on an official secondary market) of the debtor’s share capital by the time the credit right under dispute in the insolvency scenario arises, (iii) directors (including shadow directors), liquidators and those holding general powers of attorney from the insolvent company, as well as such individuals holding such positions within two years prior to the declaration of insolvency, and (iv) companies pertaining to the same group as the debtor and their common shareholders provided such shareholders meet the minimum shareholding requirements set out in (ii) above. In addition, it is established in the Spanish Insolvency Law the refutable presumption that the assignees of the above are also “specially related persons” if the assignment has occurred within two years prior to the declaration of insolvency.

Cram down mechanism

In order to seek protection against clawback, refinancing agreements (out-of-court workouts) may be judicially sanctioned (*homologado*) by the commercial court that will be competent to conduct an eventual insolvency proceeding of the debtor, upon request by the debtor or by any creditor having entered into such refinancing agreements, if (i) they entail a significant enlargement of debtor’s credit or a change in the financing structure by either granting a longer term or replacing previous claims with new ones; (ii) they have been subscribed by creditors holding financial claims representing, at least, 51% of the debtor’s financial liabilities whether or not subject to financial supervision (that is to say the Spanish Insolvency Law excludes public creditors, labor creditors and those of commercial transactions in order to calculate whether the required thresholds are met) at the date of the refinancing agreement; (iii) the debtor’s auditor issues a certificate acknowledging that the required thresholds have been reached; and (iv) the agreement is formalized in a public instrument. Judicially sanctioned refinancing agreements may not be subject to a clawback action.

In general terms, especially or generally privileged creditors are not subject to restructuring arrangements, except if they give their express support by voting in favor of such arrangement. However, the Spanish Insolvency Law provides for a cram down mechanism under which the effects of a judicially sanctioned (*homologado*) refinancing agreement may be extended to non-participating or dissenting financial creditors if certain requirements are met.

The regime to extend the effects of cram down judicially sanctioned refinancing agreements depends on, among others, the type of financial creditor (secured or unsecured), the value of the security interest (if applicable) and the majorities achieved in the execution of the refinancing agreement. In sum, the main categories of cram down judicially sanctioned refinancing agreements are the following:

- (i) if the judicially sanctioned refinancing agreement is executed by creditors representing at least 60% of the total financial liabilities of the debtor, such agreement will be immune to claw back and the following effects will apply to unsecured claims and to the amounts of secured claims not covered by the security interest: a deferral of either principal, interest or any other owed amount for a period not exceeding five years or the conversion of debt into participation loans within the same term. Additionally, if the agreement is executed by financial creditors holding secured claims which represent at least 65% of the value of all secured claims of the debtor, these effects may also be extended to the amount of secured claims covered by the security interest; and
- (ii) if the judicially sanctioned refinancing agreement is executed by creditors representing at least 75% of the total financial liabilities of the debtor, such agreement will be immune to claw back and the following effects will extend to unsecured claims and to the amount of secured claims non-covered by the security interest:
 - a. a deferral either of principal, interest or any other owed amount for a period of five or more years (but not more than ten years);
 - b. debt reductions (apparently without limitation);
 - c. the conversion of debt into participation loans of up to ten years, convertible obligations, subordinated loans, payment in kind facilities, or in any other financial instrument with a ranking, maturity and features different to the original debt;

- d. Capitalization of debt. Nevertheless, those creditors that have not supported such refinancing agreement (either because they did not sign the agreement or because they oppose it) may choose between (i) the debt for equity swap contemplated by the agreement; or (ii) a discharge of their claims equal to the nominal amount (including any share premium) of the shares/quota shares that would have corresponded to that creditor as a consequence of the relevant debt for equity swap; and
 - e. assignment of assets or rights as assignment in kind for total or partial payment of the debt (*datio pro soluto*).
- (iii) If the agreement is executed by financial creditors holding secured claims which represent at least 80% of the value of all secured claims of the debtor, these effects may also be extended to the amount of secured claims covered by the security interest.

In addition to the above, if 75% of the claims subject to a pooling regime and relating to syndicated financing vote for the arrangement, it will be considered that all the claims in respect of that syndicated financing vote for it, unless the syndicated financing agreement establishes a lower majority, in which case that lower majority will be sufficient. In addition, a recent court resolution (rendered by a court of first instance) decided that dissenting creditors that should be considered “special privileged creditors” but who are not able to enforce their security on their own (because, for instance, their right to enforce is subject to the agreement of a majority of lenders which take part at a syndicated loan) cannot be considered “secured creditors” with regards to restructuring arrangement and its effects.

Specially preferred creditors who are bound by the refinancing arrangement (because they supported it or because its effect were extended to them) may start or resume separate enforcement of their collateral upon declaration of a breach of the arrangement, in which case they will keep the amount obtained by enforcement to the extent of the original debt, and any excess will be added to the insolvency estate.

Applicable jurisdiction

The applicable jurisdiction to conduct an insolvency proceeding is the one in which the insolvent party has its “centre of main interests.” This centre of main interests is deemed to be where the insolvent party conducts the administration of its interests on a regular basis and which may be recognised as such by third parties. Insolvency proceedings conducted by the court of the centre of main interests are considered “the principal insolvency proceedings” and have universal reach affecting all the assets of the insolvent party worldwide. If the centre of main interests is not in Spain, but the insolvent party has a permanent establishment in Spain, Spanish courts will only have jurisdiction over the assets located in Spain (the “*territorial insolvency proceedings*”).

In the event Spanish courts have jurisdiction (upon a judicial consideration that the Issuer’s centre of main interest is in Spain), article 87.6 of the current Spanish Insolvency Law would apply to the Issuer. Article 87.6 provides that creditors holding a third party guarantee will be recognised in the insolvency proceedings in their full amount without any limitation and without prejudice to the fact that if the guarantor is subrogated in the creditor’s place, where the guarantee is enforced the claim of the guarantor will be classified in accordance with the ranking corresponding to the creditor or the guarantor whatever is better for the insolvent’s state interest.

In the event that any of the Spanish Guarantors becomes insolvent and is subject to the current Spanish Insolvency Law, its Guarantee will be treated as ordinary debt unless it is subordinated by application of any of the criteria indicated above. In addition, creditors may seek repayment directly from the insolvent entity’s directors or attorneys-in-fact if a court determines that the insolvency resulted from their negligence (*concurso culpable*), if some legal requirements are met.

Moratorium

The current Spanish Insolvency Law imposes a moratorium on the enforcement of secured creditor’s rights (*in rem* security) over assets or rights that are considered to be necessary for the continuance of the debtor’s business in the event of insolvency. The moratorium would take effect following the declaration of insolvency until the earlier of (i) one year from the declaration of the insolvency if the insolvent company has not been placed in liquidation or (ii) the date the creditors reach an agreement that does not affect the exercise of the rights granted by the security interest.

Additional effects for the debtor and on contracts

Additionally, once the insolvency proceedings are declared open, singular, judicial or extrajudicial enforcements may not be initiated, nor may administrative or tax demands for payment to be collected coercively against the assets of the debtor be continued.

As a general rule, insolvency proceedings are not compatible with other enforcement proceedings which can have an effect on the estate (excluding enforcement proceedings with regard to financial collateral (as defined in Royal Decree Law 5/2005 implementing the Financial Collateral Directive)). When compatible, in order to protect the interests of the debtor and creditors, the Spanish Insolvency Law extends the jurisdiction of the court dealing with insolvency proceedings, which is then legally authorized to handle any enforcement proceedings or interim measures affecting the debtor's assets (whether based upon civil, labor, or administrative law).

The declaration of insolvency does not impair the existence of the contracts entered into by the debtor, which would remain in force and the obligations of the insolvent debtor will be fulfilled against the insolvent estate. Any contractual arrangements establishing the termination of a contract and/or entitling the relevant creditor to terminate it in the event of declaration insolvency of the debtor will be unenforceable. The court can nonetheless terminate any such contracts at the request of the insolvency administrators (provided that management's powers have been solely conferred upon the insolvency administrators), or the company itself (if its powers to manage and dispose of its business are only subject to the intervention of the insolvency administrators), when such termination is in the interest of the estate (*resolución del contrato en interés del concurso*) or at the request of the non-insolvent party if there has been a breach of such contract. The termination of such contracts may result in the insolvent debtor having to return and indemnify damages to its counterpart against the insolvency estate (*con cargo a la masa*). On the other hand, the judge may decide to cure any breach of the insolvent debtor at its request or the insolvency administrators' request (*mantenimiento del contrato en interés del concurso*), in which case the non-insolvent party shall be entitled to seek specific performance against the insolvency estate (pre-deductible claim from the estate). Additionally, the declaration of insolvency determines that interest accrual is suspended, except credit rights secured with an *in rem* right, in which case interest accrues up to the value of the security, and except for any wage credits in favor of employees, which will accrue the legal interest set forth in the corresponding Law of the State Budget (*Ley de Presupuestos del Estado*).

The current Spanish Insolvency Law came into effect in September 2004 and has been amended on various occasions and, as such, in connection with certain amended dispositions there is only a limited history of its application by Spanish courts.

Liquidation

Liquidation is conceived as an outcome subsidiary to settlement. It operates where a composition is not reached or when it is decided upon by the debtor. The debtor is also obligated to file a petition for liquidation if, during the period while the settlement is in force, it becomes aware that it is no longer able to meet the payment commitments and obligations undertaken after the approval of such settlement. If the debtor is a company, its dissolution will be declared, as well as the removal of its directors and liquidators. Deferred credits will compulsorily fall due and credits consisting of other benefits are converted into cash credits.

The insolvency administrator (who at this stage replaces the debtor's directors if this has not happened yet) is required to prepare a liquidation plan that must be approved by the court. The aim of the Spanish Insolvency Law is to preserve companies or production units through their allocation as a block, except where it is more protective for the interests of the insolvency proceedings to divide them up or sell some or all the elements separately, with preference given to the alternatives allowing the continuity of the business.

The insolvency administrator is required to report quarterly on the liquidation and has one year to complete it. If the liquidation is not completed within one year, the court may appoint a different insolvency administrator.

Limitation on validity and enforcement of guarantees granted by any Spanish subsidiary

Under Spanish law, claims may become time-barred (five years being the general term established for obligations *in personam* under article 1,964 of the Spanish Civil Code (*Código Civil*)) or may be or become subject to the defense of set-off or counterclaim. In addition, article 1851 of the Spanish Civil Code establishes that an extension granted to a debtor by a creditor without the consent of the guarantor extinguishes the guarantee.

A guarantee such as the guarantee granted by the Spanish Guarantors will be null if the obligations it secures are declared null. The enforcement of guarantees may be limited since the guarantor may not be required to pay any amount in excess of the amount owed by the principal debtor or under conditions that are less favorable than those applying to the principal debtor.

The terms “enforceable,” “enforceability,” “valid,” “legal,” “binding” and “effective” (or any combination thereof) mean that all the obligations assumed by the relevant party under the relevant documents are of a type enforced by Spanish Courts; the terms do not mean that these obligations will necessarily be enforced in all circumstances in accordance with their terms. In particular, enforcement before the Courts will in any event be subject to:

- the nature of the remedies available in the Courts; and
- Spanish public policy;
- the availability of defenses such as (without limitation), set-off (unless validly waived), circumvention of law (*fraude de ley*), abuse in the exercise of rights (*abuso de derecho*), misrepresentation, force majeure, unforeseen circumstances, undue influence, fraud, duress, abatement and counter-claim; and
- potential modifications by a Court of the obligations deriving from the Spanish guarantees. Exceptionally, Spanish Courts could deem necessary to restore the balance between the obligations of the parties to a contract when unexpected and exceptional circumstances arise and such circumstances (i) were unforeseeable when the guarantees were executed, (ii) would not have been expressly or implicitly assumed in the objective risk assessment of the transaction and subjective risk assessment of the parties and (iii) entail a drastic change in the consideration or the reciprocal obligations assumed in the contract, to such an extent that strict compliance with the obligations assumed by one party turns to be nearly impracticable or extremely burdensome.

The obligations under Guarantees granted by the Spanish Guarantors:

- shall not extend to any use of the proceeds of the Notes for the purpose of acquiring shares representing the share capital of such Spanish Guarantor or shares representing the share capital of its holding company or any other company of the Group, or refinancing a previous debt incurred for the acquisition of shares representing the share capital of such Spanish Guarantor or shares representing the share capital of its holding company or of companies of the Group; and
- shall be deemed not to be undertaken or incurred by the Spanish Guarantor to the extent that the same would constitute unlawful financial assistance within the meaning of article 150 (for *sociedades anónimas*) and 143 (for *sociedades de responsabilidad limitada*) of the Spanish Companies Law, and, in that case, all provisions of such Guarantee shall be construed accordingly in the sense that, in no case can any Guarantee or security given by the Spanish Guarantor secure repayment of the above- mentioned funds.

Sweden

Travellink AB, reg. no. 556596-2650, a Guarantor of the Notes (the “Swedish Guarantor”), is incorporated under the laws of Sweden.

As follows from the above under the heading “European Union,” the Swedish Guarantor will in principle be subject to insolvency proceedings covered by the EU Insolvency Regulation if it has its COMI in Sweden. Any insolvency proceedings applicable to the Swedish Guarantor including any and all of its assets (in Sweden and abroad) will, as a starting point and by virtue of Article 4 of the EU Insolvency Regulation or Article 7 of the Regulation (EU) 2015 of the European Parliament and of the Council of May 20, 2015, as applicable, be governed by Swedish insolvency law (*lex concursus*).

Under Swedish law, a debtor company may be subject to one of two types of insolvency proceedings (i) bankruptcy pursuant to the Swedish Bankruptcy Act (Sw. *konkurslagen* (1987:672)), as amended (the “Swedish Bankruptcy Act”), and (ii) reorganization pursuant to the Swedish Company Reorganization Act (1996:764), as amended (the “Swedish Reorganization Act”).

The insolvency laws of Sweden may not be as favorable to creditors as the insolvency laws of other jurisdictions, including, inter alia, in respect of priority of creditors’ claims, the ability to obtain post-petition interest and the duration of insolvency proceedings, and hence may limit the ability of creditors to recover payments due on the Notes and the Guarantee provided by the Swedish Guarantor to an extent exceeding the limitations arising under the insolvency laws of other jurisdictions. The following is a brief description of certain aspects of the insolvency laws of Sweden.

Bankruptcy proceedings

Pursuant to the Swedish Bankruptcy Act, if a company is unable to rightfully pay its debts as they fall due and such inability is not merely temporary, it is deemed insolvent and can be declared bankrupt following a bankruptcy petition filed with the court by the debtor or by a creditor of the debtor.

When declared bankrupt, a receiver in bankruptcy (Sw. *konkursförvaltare*) is appointed by the competent court and will work in the interest of all creditors with the objective of realizing the debtor's assets and distributing the proceeds among the creditors. The purpose of Swedish bankruptcy proceedings is to wind up a Swedish company in such a way that the company's creditors receive as high a proportion of their claims as possible. The receiver in bankruptcy is required to safeguard the assets and can decide to continue the business or to close it down, depending on what is considered best for all creditors. In general, the receiver in bankruptcy is required to sell the assets of the debtor as soon as possible and to distribute the proceeds in accordance with mandatory priority rules (see below under the heading "*Priority of certain creditors*"). In the interim, the receiver will take over the management and control of the company and its directors and/or managing director will no longer be entitled to represent the company or dispose of the company's assets.

The declaration of bankruptcy does not automatically terminate existing contracts; instead, the receiver in bankruptcy may, under certain circumstances, in its discretion choose to have the bankruptcy estate itself step into any such existing contracts. A clause in a contract which provides that the contract is terminated by reason of a bankruptcy may be unenforceable. If the bankruptcy estate steps into the contract and performance by the creditor is due, the creditor may demand that the bankruptcy estate performs its newly assumed obligations as well or, if a grace period has been granted, request that the bankruptcy estate, without unreasonable delay, provides acceptable security for its performance. If performance by the creditor is not due, the creditor may request security where this is necessary in order to protect it against loss. If the bankruptcy estate does not step into the contract within a reasonable time after the creditor's demand or if it does not comply with the creditor's request to provide security, the creditor may terminate the contract.

Priority of certain creditors

When distributing the proceeds, the receiver must follow the mandatory provisions set out in the Swedish Rights of Priority Act (Sw. *förmånsrättslag* (1970:979)), as amended (the "Rights of Priority Act"), which states the order in which creditors have the right to be paid. As a general principle, in bankruptcy proceedings competing claims have equal right to payment in relation to the size of the amount claimed from the debtor's assets. However, some preferential and secured creditors, where such preference or security may arise as a consequence of law, have the benefit of payment before other creditors. There are two types of preferential rights: "specific preferential rights" and "general preferential rights." Specific preferential rights are vested in certain specific property and give the creditor a right to payment out of such property. Such preferential and secured creditors may also under certain circumstances enforce the security in accordance with the Swedish Enforcement Act (Sw. *utsökningsbalken* (1981:774)), or if the security is provided by way of a pledge on movable assets (Sw. *handpanträtt*), enforce through private enforcement procedures as permitted pursuant to the Swedish Bankruptcy Act. Claims that do not carry any of the above mentioned preferential rights or exceed the value of the security provided for such claim (to the extent of such excess), are non-preferential and are of equal standing as against each other.

Limitations on enforceability due to the Swedish Reorganization Act

The Swedish Reorganization Act provides Swedish companies facing economic difficulty with an opportunity to resolve these difficulties without being declared bankrupt. A petition for company reorganization may be presented to the court by the debtor or a creditor of the debtor however such petition from a creditor of the debtor may be rejected by the debtor. Corporate reorganization proceedings may, as a main rule, terminate within three months from commencement but may under certain conditions be extended for up to one year.

An administrator (Sw. *rekonstruktör*) is appointed by the court and supervises the day-to-day activities and safeguards the interests of creditors as well as of the debtor. However, the debtor remains in full possession of the business except that the consent of the administrator is required for important decisions such as paying a debt that has fallen due prior to the order of reorganization, granting security for a debt that arose prior to the granting of the reorganization order, undertaking new obligations or transferring, pledging or granting rights in respect of assets of a substantial value for the business. However, the absence of such consent does not affect the validity of the transaction.

Upon the opening of corporate reorganization proceedings, the administrator must notify the creditors of the reorganization proceedings and will draw up a reorganization plan specifying the proposed action to be taken to resolve the debtor's difficulties. A creditors' meeting will be held at which the creditors will be given the opportunity to express their opinions as to whether the reorganization should continue. Upon the request of any of the creditors, the court shall

appoint a creditors' committee of a maximum of three persons. The administrator shall, if possible, consult with the creditors' committee prior to taking any important decisions.

The corporate reorganization proceedings do not have the effect of terminating contracts entered into by the debtor. However, the opening of corporate reorganization proceedings entails limitations on the contracting party's right to terminate a contract due to the debtor's delay in payment or performance. Such limitations are similar to that which is stated above in respect of a bankruptcy estate's right to step into existing contracts. During the reorganization procedure, the debtor's business activities continue in the ordinary course of business. However, the procedure includes a suspension of payments to creditors and the debtor may not pay a debt that fell due prior to the granting of the reorganization order without the consent of the administrator and such consent may only be granted should there be exceptional reasons for doing so and any petition for bankruptcy in respect of the debtor will be stayed. A moratorium also applies to execution in respect of a claim or enforcement of security during corporate reorganization proceedings unless the security assets are in the physical possession of the secured creditor or any agent acting on behalf of such creditor.

The debtor may apply to the court requesting "public composition" proceedings (Sw. *offentligt ackord*) which means that the amount of a creditor's claim may be reduced. The proposal for a "public composition" must meet certain requirements such as that a sufficient proportion of the creditors which are allowed to vote, in respect of a sufficient proportion of the outstanding claims vote in favor of such public composition. Creditors with set-off rights and secured creditors will not participate in the composition unless they wholly or partly waive their set-off rights or priority rights. Should the security not cover a secured creditor's full claim, the remaining claim will, however, be part of a public composition. A creditors' meeting is convened to vote on the proposed public composition. The public composition is binding for all known and unknown creditors that had a right to participate in the public composition proceedings, i.e., also creditors who have not attended the creditors' meeting will be bound. However, the obligations of a guarantor under a guarantee provided in respect of a creditor's claim which has been reduced by way of public composition pursuant to the provisions of the Swedish Reorganization Act will not be reduced correspondingly and the guarantor will remain entitled to require payment according to the terms of the guarantee.

Liquidation due to capital deficiency

Pursuant to the Swedish Companies Act (Sw. *aktiebolagslagen* (2005:551)), as amended (the "Swedish Companies Act"), whenever a company's board of directors has a reason to assume that, as a result of losses or reductions in the value of the company's assets or any other event, the company's equity is less than half the registered share capital, the company's board of directors shall prepare a special balance sheet (Sw. *kontrollbalansräkning*) and have the auditors examine it. The same obligation arises if the company in connection with enforcement pursuant to Chapter 4 of the Swedish Enforcement Code is found to lack seizeable assets.

If the special balance sheet shows that the equity of the company is less than half of the registered share capital, the board of directors shall, as soon as possible, issue a notice to call a shareholders' meeting which shall consider whether the company shall go into liquidation (initial shareholders' meeting). The special balance sheet and an auditor's report with respect thereto shall be presented at the initial shareholders' meeting.

If the special balance sheet presented at the initial shareholders' meeting fails to show that, on the date of such meeting, the equity of the company amounts to the registered share capital and the initial shareholders' meeting has not resolved that the company shall go into liquidation, the shareholders' meeting shall, within eight months of the initial shareholders' meeting, reconsider the issue of whether the company shall go into liquidation (second shareholders' meeting). Prior to the second shareholders' meeting, the board of directors shall prepare a new special balance sheet and cause such to be reviewed by the company's auditors. The new special balance sheet and an auditor's report thereon shall be presented at the second shareholders' meeting.

A shareholders' resolution on liquidation of the company shall be registered with the Swedish Companies Registration Office (Sw. *Bolagsverket*), which shall appoint a liquidator. Should the shareholders not resolve on such voluntary liquidation where required (which is where (i) a second shareholders' meeting is not held within the period of time stated above, or (ii) the new special balance sheet which was presented at the second shareholders' meeting was not reviewed by the company's auditor or fails to show that, on the date of such meeting, the equity of the company amounts to at least the registered share capital), the court may put the company into compulsory liquidation and appoint a liquidator. The liquidator takes over management and control of the company and shall sell the company's assets and settle the company's debts with the proceeds. The liquidator shall give notice to the company's unknown creditors and creditors that have not lodged their claims with the liquidator within six months following such notice will have forfeited their rights to their claims.

Challengeable transactions

In Swedish bankruptcy and, if certain conditions are met, company reorganization proceedings, transactions can (in certain circumstances and subject to different time limits) be reversed and the goods or monies can then be returned to the bankruptcy estate or the company subject to company reorganization. Broadly, these transactions include, among others, situations where the debtor has conveyed property fraudulently or preferentially to one creditor to the detriment of one or more of its other creditors before the initiation of the relevant insolvency proceedings, created a new security interest, granted a guarantee or security that was either not stipulated at the time when the secured obligation arose or not perfected without delay after such time and the delay is not considered to be ordinary, or paid a debt that is not due or that is considerable compared to the value of the debtor's assets or if the payment is made by using unusual means of payment. In the majority of situations, a claim for recovery can be made concerning actions that were made during the three-month period preceding the commencement of the relevant Swedish insolvency proceedings. In certain situations, longer time limits apply and in others there are no time limits. These include, among others, situations where the other party to an agreement or other arrangement is deemed to be a closely related party to the debtor such as a subsidiary or parent company and situations where the other party to an agreement or other arrangement are aware of, inter alia, the insolvency of the debtor.

Limitations on the validity and value of a guarantee

If a Swedish limited liability company provides a guarantee without receiving sufficient corporate benefit in return, such guarantee will, according to the Swedish Companies Act, in whole or in part, constitute a transfer of value from a Swedish limited liability company (a "Swedish Company") which would be unlawful if (i) the Swedish Company would lack cover for its unrestricted equity capital after such value transfer, or (ii) if it would not be considered prudent by the Swedish Company to undertake the value transfer after having taken into consideration the equity requirements imposed by the nature, scope and risks relating to the Swedish Company's business or the Swedish Company's need to strengthen its balance sheet, liquidity or financial position.

This could be the case if, at the time the guarantee for the obligations of a third party is provided by a Swedish Company, such third party is deemed unable to fulfil its obligation to indemnify the Swedish Company if the guarantee is utilised. Furthermore, this could also be the case if a Swedish Company provides a guarantee in respect of debt owed by a non-subsidiary of the Swedish Company without the Swedish Company receiving sufficient corporate benefit in return.

The Guarantee provided by the Swedish Guarantor is limited in accordance with the above restrictions relating to corporate benefit and contains limitation language limiting the liability of the Swedish Guarantor thereunder if required by the abovementioned restrictions relating to unlawful value transfers.

The Swedish Companies Act also prohibits a Swedish Company from providing a guarantee for a loan that is provided to facilitate the acquisition of shares in the Swedish Company or any of its group companies (with the exception of its subsidiaries) and a Swedish Company may not provide a guarantee for the obligations of a parent or sister company, unless the parent company of the group, to which the company and such parent or sister company belongs, is domiciled within the EEA or unless the guarantee is provided for the debtor's business operations and for purely commercial reasons.

United States of America

Under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or comparable provisions of U.S. state fraudulent transfer or fraudulent conveyance laws, the incurrence of the obligations under the Notes, the issuance of the Guarantees and the grant of Collateral, whether now or in the future, by the Issuer and the Guarantors (together, the "Obligors") could be avoided, if, among other things, at the time the Obligors incurred the obligations, issued the related Guarantee or gave the Collateral, the Obligors intended to hinder, delay or defraud any present or future creditor; or received less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration for the incurrence of such indebtedness or the grant of such Collateral and either:

- were insolvent or rendered insolvent by reason of such incurrence or grant of security;
- were engaged in a business or transaction for which the Obligors' remaining assets constituted unreasonably small capital; or
- intended to incur, or believed that they would incur, debts beyond their ability to pay such debts as they mature.

The right of a holder of the Notes to enforce its security interests against the Obligors upon the occurrence of an event of default under the Indenture governing the Notes is likely to be significantly impaired by applicable U.S. bankruptcy law if we became subject to a case under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code before such security interest was

enforced. Upon the commencement of a case under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, a secured creditor, such as a holder of Notes, is prohibited by the automatic stay imposed by the U.S. Bankruptcy Code from obtaining possession or exercising control over its collateral or enforcing its security interest against a debtor in a U.S. bankruptcy case, without a U.S. bankruptcy court's approval, which may not be given. Moreover, the U.S. Bankruptcy Code permits the debtor to continue to retain and use collateral even though the debtor is in default under the applicable debt instruments, provided that the secured creditor is given "adequate protection." The term "adequate protection" is not defined in the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, but it includes making periodic cash payments, providing an additional or replacement lien or granting other relief, in each case, to the extent that the collateral decreases in value during the pendency of the U.S. bankruptcy case as a result of, among other things, the use, sale or lease of such collateral or the imposition of the automatic stay. The type of adequate protection provided to a secured creditor may vary according to circumstances. A U.S. bankruptcy court may determine that a secured creditor may not require additional adequate protection for a diminution in the value of its collateral if the value of the collateral exceeds the amount of the debt that it secures.

In view of the automatic stay, the lack of a precise definition of the term "adequate protection" and the broad discretionary power of a U.S. bankruptcy court, it is impossible to predict:

- whether or when a holder of the Notes could enforce its security interests;
- the value of the Collateral at the time of the bankruptcy petition; or
- whether or to what extent holders of the Notes would be compensated for any delay in payment or loss of value of the Collateral through the requirement of "adequate protection."

Any future grant of security interest with regard to the Collateral in favor of the Notes, including pursuant to security documents delivered after the date of the Indenture governing the Notes, might be avoidable by the grantor (as debtor in possession) or by its trustee in bankruptcy as a preference if certain events or circumstances exist or occur, including, among others, if the grantor is insolvent at the time of the grant, the security interest permits the holders of the Notes to receive a greater recovery than if the bankruptcy case were a case under chapter 7 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and the security had not been given and a bankruptcy case in respect of the grantor is commenced within 90 days following the grant, or in certain circumstances, a longer period.

BOOK-ENTRY, DELIVERY AND FORM

General

The Notes issued to qualified institutional buyers (as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act) in reliance on Rule 144A (the “Rule 144A Global Notes”) will in each case initially be represented by one or more global Notes in registered form without interest coupons attached and the Notes issued to non-U.S. persons outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act (the “Regulation S Global Notes”) will in each case initially be represented by one or more global Notes in registered form without interest coupons attached. The Rule 144A Global Notes together with the Regulation S Global Notes are collectively referred to as the “Global Notes.” The Global Notes were deposited with a common depository, and registered in the name of the nominee of the common depository for the accounts of Euroclear and Clearstream.

Ownership of interests in the Rule 144A Global Notes (the “Restricted Book-Entry Interests”) and ownership of interests in the Regulation S Global Notes (the “Unrestricted Book-Entry Interests” and, together with the Restricted Book-Entry Interests, the “Book-Entry Interests”) will be limited to persons that have accounts with Euroclear or Clearstream or persons that hold interests through such participants.

Euroclear and Clearstream will hold interests in the Global Notes on behalf of their participants through customers’ securities accounts in their respective names on the books of their respective depositories. Except under the limited circumstances described below, Notes will not be issued in definitive form.

Book-Entry Interests will be shown on, and transfers thereof will be effected only through, records maintained by Euroclear and Clearstream and their participants. The laws of some jurisdictions, including some states of the United States, may require that certain purchasers of securities take physical delivery of those securities in definitive form. The foregoing limitations may impair your ability to own, transfer or pledge Book-Entry Interests. In addition, while the Notes are in global form, holders of Book-Entry Interests will not be considered the owners or “holders” of Notes for any purpose.

So long as the Notes are held in global form, Euroclear or Clearstream, as applicable, will be considered the sole holder(s) of the Global Notes for all purposes under the Indenture governing the Notes. In addition, participants must rely on the procedures of Euroclear or Clearstream, as applicable, and indirect participants must rely on the procedures of the participants through which they own Book-Entry Interests to transfer their interests or to exercise any rights of holders under the Indenture governing the Notes. Neither we nor the Trustee will have any responsibility or be liable for any aspect of the records relating to the Book-Entry Interests.

Payments on Global Notes

Payments of any amounts owing in respect of the Global Notes (including principal, premium, if any, interest and Additional Amounts, if any) will be made by us to the common depository or its nominee for Euroclear and Clearstream. The common depository or its nominee will distribute such payments to participants in accordance with their procedures. Payments of all such amounts will be made without deduction or withholding for or on account of any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature except as may be required by law. If any such deduction or withholding is required to be made by any applicable law or regulation of Luxembourg or otherwise as described under “Description of the Notes—Additional Amounts,” then, to the extent described under “Description of the Notes—Additional Amounts,” such Additional Amounts will be paid as may be necessary in order that the net amounts received by any holder of the Global Notes or owner of Book-Entry Interests after such deduction or withholding will equal the net amounts that such holder or owner would have otherwise received in respect of such Global Note or Book-Entry Interest, as the case may be, absent such withholding or deduction. We expect that payments by participants to owners of Book-Entry Interests held through those participants will be governed by standing customer instructions and customary practices. Under the terms of the Indenture governing the Notes, we and the Trustee will treat the registered holder of the Global Notes (e.g., Euroclear or Clearstream (or their respective nominees)) as the owner thereof for the purpose of receiving payments and for all other purposes. Consequently, neither we, the Trustee nor any of our or the Trustee’s agents have or will have any responsibility or liability for:

- (1) any aspect of the records of Euroclear or Clearstream or of any participant or indirect participant relating to or payments made on account of a Book-Entry Interest, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing the records of Euroclear or Clearstream or any participant or indirect participant relating to or payments made on account of a Book-Entry Interest;
- (2) Euroclear or Clearstream or any participant or indirect participant; or
- (3) the records of the common depository.

Currency of payment for the Global Notes

The principal of, premium, if any, and interest on, and all other amounts payable in respect of the Global Notes will be paid to holders of interest in such Notes through Euroclear or Clearstream in Euros.

Action by Owners of Book-Entry Interests

Euroclear and Clearstream have advised us that they will take any action permitted to be taken by a holder of Notes only at the direction of one or more participants to whose account the Book-Entry Interests in the Global Notes are credited and only in respect of such portion of the aggregate principal amount of Notes as to which such participant or participants has or have given such direction. Euroclear and Clearstream will not exercise any discretion in the granting of consents, waivers or the taking of any other action in respect of the Global Notes. However, if there is an Event of Default under the Notes, Euroclear and Clearstream reserve the right to exchange the Global Notes for Definitive Registered Notes in certificated form, and to distribute such Definitive Registered Notes to its participants.

Transfers

Transfers between participants in Euroclear and Clearstream will be effected in accordance with Euroclear and Clearstream rules and will be settled in immediately available funds. If a holder of Notes requires physical delivery of Definitive Registered Notes for any reason, including to sell Notes to persons in states which require physical delivery of such securities or to pledge such securities, such holder of Notes must transfer its interest in the Global Notes in accordance with the normal procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream and in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Indenture governing the Notes.

The Global Notes will bear a legend to the effect set forth in “Notice to Investors.” Book-Entry Interests in the Global Notes will be subject to the restrictions on transfers and certification requirements discussed under “Notice to Investors.”

Transfer of Restricted Book-Entry Interests to persons wishing to take delivery of Restricted Book-Entry Interests will at all times be subject to such transfer restrictions.

Restricted Book-Entry Interests may be transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of any Unrestricted Book-Entry Interest only upon delivery by the transferor of a written certification (in the form provided in the Indenture governing the Notes) to the effect that such transfer is being made in accordance with Regulation S or Rule 144 (if available) under the Securities Act.

Any Book-Entry Interest in one of the Global Notes that is transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of a Book-Entry Interest in the other Global Note will, upon transfer, cease to be a Book-Entry Interest in the first mentioned Global Note and become a Book-Entry Interest in such other Global Note, and, accordingly, will thereafter be subject to all transfer restrictions, if any, and other procedures applicable to Book-Entry Interests in such other Global Note for as long as it remains such a Book-Entry Interest.

Definitive Registered Notes

Under the terms of the Indenture governing the Notes, owners of the Book-Entry Interests will receive Definitive Registered Notes only:

- (1) if Euroclear or Clearstream notifies us that it is unwilling or unable to continue to act and a successor is not appointed by us within 90 days; or
- (2) if Euroclear or Clearstream so requests following an Event of Default under the Indenture governing the Notes.

Information concerning Euroclear and Clearstream

Euroclear and Clearstream hold securities for participating organizations and facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between their respective participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of such participants. Euroclear and Clearstream provide to their participants, among other things, services for safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Euroclear and Clearstream interface with domestic securities markets. Euroclear and Clearstream participants are financial institutions such as underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and certain other organizations. Indirect access to Euroclear or Clearstream is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodian relationship with Euroclear or Clearstream participants, either directly or indirectly.

Trustee's Powers

In considering the interests of the holders of the Notes, while title to the Notes is registered in the name of a nominee for a clearing system, the Trustee may have regard to any information provided to it by that clearing system as to the identity (either individually or by category) of its accountholders with entitlements to Notes and may consider such interests as if such accountholders were the holders of the Notes.

Enforcement

For the purposes of enforcement of the provisions of the Indenture governing the Notes against the Trustee, the persons named in a certificate of the holder of the Notes in respect of which a Global Note is issued shall be recognized as the beneficiaries of the trusts set out in the Indenture governing the Notes to the extent of the principal amounts of their interests in Notes set out in the certificate of the holder, as if they were themselves the holders of Notes in such principal amounts.

TAXATION

If you are a prospective investor, you should consult your tax advisor on the possible tax consequences of buying, holding or selling any Notes under the laws of your country of citizenship, residence or domicile, including the effect of any local taxes applicable to you. The discussions that follow do not purport to be a comprehensive description of all tax considerations which may be relevant to a decision to purchase, hold or sell Notes. In particular, these discussions do not consider any specific facts or circumstances that may apply to you. The discussions that follow for each jurisdiction are based upon the applicable laws and interpretations thereof as of the date of this Offering Memorandum. These tax laws and interpretations are subject to change, possibly with retroactive or retrospective effect.

Luxembourg Taxation

The following summary is of a general nature and is included herein solely for information purposes. It is based on the laws presently in force in Luxembourg, though it is not intended to be, nor should it be construed to be, legal or tax advice. Prospective investors in the Notes should therefore consult their own professional advisers as to the effects of state, local or foreign laws, including Luxembourg tax law, to which they may be subject.

Please be aware that the residence concept used under the respective headings below applies for Luxembourg income tax assessment purposes only. In addition, any reference to a tax, duty, levy, impost or other charge or withholding of a similar nature refers to Luxembourg tax law and/or concepts only. Also, please note that a reference to Luxembourg income tax encompasses corporate income tax (*impôt sur le revenu des collectivités*), municipal business tax (*impôt commercial communal*), an employment fund surcharge (*impôt de solidarité*), a temporary equalization tax (*impôt d'équilibrage budgétaire temporaire*) as well as personal income tax (*impôt sur le revenu*) generally. Investors may further be subject to net wealth tax (*impôt sur la fortune*) as well as other duties, levies or taxes. Corporate income tax, municipal business tax as well as the solidarity surcharge invariably apply to most corporate taxpayers resident of Luxembourg for tax purposes. Individual taxpayers are generally subject to personal income tax, the temporary equalization tax and the solidarity surcharge. Under certain circumstances, where an individual taxpayer acts in the course of the management of a professional or business undertaking, municipal business tax may apply as well.

Taxation of the holders of the Notes

Withholding Tax

Non-resident holders of Notes

Under Luxembourg general tax laws currently in force there is no withholding tax on payments of principal, premium or interest (paid or accrued) made to non-resident holders of Notes, nor is any Luxembourg withholding tax payable upon redemption or repurchase of the Notes held by non-resident holders of Notes.

Resident holders of Notes

Under Luxembourg general tax laws currently in force and subject to the law of December 23, 2005, as amended (the "Law") mentioned below, there is no withholding tax on payments of principal, premium or interest (paid or accrued) made to Luxembourg resident holders of Notes, nor is any Luxembourg withholding tax payable upon redemption or repurchase of Notes held by Luxembourg resident holders of Notes.

Under the Law, payments of interest or similar income made or ascribed by a paying agent established in Luxembourg to or for the benefit of an individual beneficial owner who is resident of Luxembourg, will be subject to a withholding tax of 10%. Such withholding tax will be in full discharge of income tax if the beneficial owner is an individual acting in the course of the management of his/her private wealth. Responsibility for the withholding of the tax will be assumed by the paying agent. Payments of interest under the Notes coming within the scope of the Law would be subject to withholding tax of 10%.

Note that the draft Bill of Law n°7020 currently under the Luxembourg Parliament's review and which should be adopted before year-end should increase the withholding tax rate from 10% to 20% for interest payment as of January 1, 2017.

Income taxation

Non-resident holders of Notes

A non-resident holder of Notes, not having a permanent establishment or permanent representative in Luxembourg to which or whom such Notes are attributable, is not subject to Luxembourg income tax on interest accrued or received or on capital gains realized on the disposal of the Notes.

A non-resident holder of Notes who has a permanent establishment or permanent representative in Luxembourg to which such Notes are attributable, is subject to Luxembourg income tax on interest accrued or received, redemption premiums or issue discounts, under the Notes and on any gains realized upon the sale or disposal, in any form whatsoever, of the Notes in the same manner as are resident holders of Notes (described below).

Resident holders of Notes

A resident corporate holder of Notes must include any interest accrued or received as well as any gain realized on the sale or disposal, in any form whatsoever, of the Notes, in its taxable income for Luxembourg income tax assessment purposes. The same inclusion applies to a resident individual holder of Notes, acting in the course of the management of a professional or business undertaking.

A resident holder of Notes that is governed (i) by the law of May 11, 2007 on family estate management, as amended, (ii) by the law of December 17, 2010 on undertakings for collective investment, as amended or (iii) by the law of February 13, 2007 on specialized investment funds, as amended, is not subject to Luxembourg income tax in respect of interest accrued or received as well as gains realized on the sale or disposal, in any form whatsoever, of the Notes.

A resident individual holder of Notes, acting in the course of the management of his/her private wealth, is subject to Luxembourg income tax in respect of interest received, redemption premiums or issue discounts, under the Notes, except if the 10% final withholding tax has been levied on such payments.

Under Luxembourg domestic tax law, gains realized upon the disposal of the Notes by an individual holder of the Notes, who is a resident of Luxembourg for tax purposes and who acts in the course of the management of his/her private wealth, are not subject to Luxembourg income tax, provided the disposal takes place more than six months after the acquisition of the Notes and the Notes do not constitute zero coupon Notes.

An individual holder of the Notes, who acts in the course of the management of his/her private wealth and who is a resident of Luxembourg for tax purposes, has further to include the portion of the gains realized on the Notes corresponding to accrued but unpaid income in respect of the Notes in his/her taxable income, insofar as the accrued but unpaid interest is indicated separately in the agreement.

Net wealth taxation

Luxembourg resident holders of Notes, as well as non-resident holders of Notes who have a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in Luxembourg to which the Notes are attributable, are subject to Luxembourg net wealth tax on such Notes, except if the holder of the Notes is (i) a resident or non-resident individual taxpayer, (ii) an undertaking for collective investment subject to the amended law of December 17, 2010, (iii) a securitization company governed by the amended law of March 22, 2004 on securitization, (iv) a company governed by the amended law of June 15, 2004 on venture capital vehicles, (v) a specialized investment fund governed by the amended law of February 13, 2007 or (vi) a family wealth management company governed by the amended law of May 11, 2007. However, (i) a securitization company governed by the amended law of March 22, 2004 on securitization and (ii) a company governed by the amended law of June 15, 2004 on venture capital vehicles remain subject to a minimum net wealth tax.

Other taxes

No estate or inheritance taxes are levied on the transfer of the Notes, upon death of a holder of Notes, in cases where the deceased was not a resident of Luxembourg for inheritance tax purposes. Gift tax may be due on a gift or donation of the Notes, if the gift is recorded in a Luxembourg notarial deed or otherwise registered in Luxembourg.

There is no Luxembourg registration tax, stamp duty or any other similar tax or duty payable in Luxembourg by the holders of the Notes as a consequence of the issuance of the Notes, nor will any of these taxes be payable as a consequence of a subsequent transfer or redemption of the Notes.

There is no Luxembourg value added tax payable in respect of payments in consideration for the issue of the Notes or in respect of payments under the Notes or the transfer of a Note.

Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following is a description of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences to the U.S. Holders described below of owning and disposing of Notes, but it does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all tax considerations that may be relevant to your decision to acquire the Notes. This discussion applies only to U.S. Holders that (i) purchase Notes in this Offering at the “issue price,” which will be the first price at which a substantial amount of Notes is sold to the public and (ii) hold the Notes as capital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

This discussion does not describe all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to you in light of your particular circumstances, including alternative minimum tax consequences and differing tax consequences applicable to U.S. Holders subject to special rules, such as:

- financial institutions;
- dealers or certain traders in securities;
- persons holding Notes as part of a hedge, “straddle” or integrated transaction;
- persons whose functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar;
- entities classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- former citizens or residents of the United States;
- tax-exempt entities; or
- persons holding Notes in connection with a trade or business conducted outside of the United States.

If you are an entity that is classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of your partners will generally depend on the status of your partners and your activities. Partnerships considering the purchase of Notes and partners in such partnerships should consult their tax advisers as to the particular U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning and disposing of the Notes.

This discussion is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions, and Treasury regulations, all as of the date hereof, any of which is subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. This discussion does not address any aspect of state, local or non-U.S. taxation, any U.S. federal taxes other than income taxes (such as state or gift taxes), or the potential application of the Medicare contribution tax. If you are considering the purchase of Notes, you should consult your tax adviser with regard to the application of the U.S. federal tax laws to your particular situation, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign taxing jurisdiction.

You are a U.S. Holder if, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, you are a beneficial owner of a Note that is:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation, created or organized under the laws of the United States, any state therein or the District of Columbia; or
- an estate or trust the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source.

Certain Additional Payments

There are circumstances in which we might be required to make payments on a note that would increase the yield of the Note, for instance, as described under “Description of Notes—Repurchase at the Option of Holders—Change of Control” and “Description of Notes—Additional Amounts.” We intend to take the position that the possibility of such

payments does not result in the Notes being treated as contingent payment debt instruments under the applicable Treasury Regulations. Our position is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”). If the IRS takes a contrary position, you may be required to accrue interest income based upon a “comparable yield” (as defined in the Treasury Regulations) determined at the time of issuance of the Notes (which is not expected to differ significantly from the actual yield on the Notes), with adjustments to such accruals when any contingent payments are made that differ from the payments based on the comparable yield. In addition, any income on the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of the Notes would be treated as ordinary income. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the tax consequences if the Notes were treated as contingent payment debt instruments. The remainder of this discussion assumes that the Notes are not treated as contingent payment debt instruments.

Interest and Original Issue Discount

Stated interest paid on a Note will be taxable to you as ordinary interest income at the time it accrues or is received, in accordance with your regular method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Notes are issued with original issue discount (“OID”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. You will be required to include the excess (as determined in euro) of the Notes’ principal amount over their issue price (as defined above) in income as OID as it accrues on a constant yield to maturity basis, before the receipt of cash payments attributable to this OID, regardless of your regular method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Under this method, you generally will be required to include in income increasingly greater amounts of OID in successive accrual periods. Rules similar to those applicable to accrual of interest by accrual method taxpayers, as described in the following paragraph, will apply for purposes of determining the U.S. dollar amount of the accrual of the OID, regardless of your regular method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the consequences of the Notes being issued with OID. Interest on the Notes, including any OID, will be foreign source for purposes of computing your foreign tax credit limitation.

If you use the cash method of accounting, you will be required to include in income the U.S. dollar value of a euro interest payment as determined based on the spot exchange rate on the date the payment is received, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars at that time. You generally will not recognize foreign currency exchange gain or loss with respect to the receipt of such interest payments. If you are an accrual method taxpayer, you will accrue interest income on the Notes in euro and translate that amount into U.S. dollars at the average spot exchange rate in effect during the interest accrual period (or with respect to an accrual period that spans two taxable years, at the average rate for the partial period within your taxable year). Alternatively, if you are an accrual method taxpayer, you may make an election (which must be applied consistently to all debt instruments from year to year and cannot be changed without the consent of the IRS) to translate accrued interest income at the spot exchange rate on the last day of the accrual period (or the last day of the taxable year in the case of a partial accrual period), or at the spot exchange rate on the date the payment is received, if that date is within five business days from the last day of the accrual period. If you are an accrual method taxpayer, you will recognize foreign currency exchange gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of a euro interest payment received in respect of an accrual period (determined based on a spot rate on the date of receipt) and the U.S. dollar value of interest income that has accrued during that period (as determined above), regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars at that time. This foreign currency exchange gain or loss will generally be treated as U.S.-source ordinary income or loss.

Sale or Other Taxable Disposition of the Notes

Upon the sale, redemption, retirement or other taxable disposition of a Note, you will recognize taxable gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, redemption, retirement or taxable disposition and your adjusted tax basis in the Note, each as determined in U.S. dollars. For these purposes, the amount realized does not include any amount attributable to accrued interest, which is treated as interest as described under “—Interest and Original Issue Discount” above.

Your adjusted tax basis in a Note will generally be the U.S. dollar value of the euro purchase price on the date of purchase, calculated at the spot exchange rate in effect on that date, increased by the U.S. dollar amount of any accrued OID previously included in income. The U.S. dollar value of the amount realized would generally be determined by translating that amount at the spot exchange rate on the date of the sale, redemption, retirement or other taxable disposition. If the Notes are traded on an established securities market, and you are a cash method taxpayer (or an electing accrual method taxpayer), you will determine the U.S. dollar value of the purchase price of the Note at the spot exchange rate on the settlement date of the purchase, and you will determine the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized on a sale of a Note by translating that amount at the spot exchange rate on the settlement date of the disposition. An electing accrual method taxpayer must apply this election consistently to all debt instruments from year to year and cannot change the election without the consent of the IRS.

Subject to the discussion of the foreign currency rules in the next paragraph, gain or loss realized on the sale, redemption, retirement or other taxable disposition of a Note will generally be capital gain or loss and will be long-term

capital gain or loss if at the time of the sale, redemption, retirement or taxable disposition you have held the Note for more than one year. Long-term capital gains recognized by non-corporate U.S. Holders are subject to reduced tax rates. The deductibility of capital losses may be subject to limitations.

Upon the sale, redemption, retirement or other taxable disposition of a Note, you will recognize foreign currency exchange gain or loss, which will generally constitute U.S.-source ordinary income or loss, on the principal amount of the Note generally equal to the difference, if any, between (i) the U.S. dollar value of your purchase price for the Note in euros determined at the spot rate on the date principal is received from us or the Note is disposed of (or if the Note is traded on an “established securities market,” on the settlement date if the U.S. Holder is a cash-method taxpayer or an electing accrual-method taxpayer) and (ii) the U.S. dollar value of your purchase price for the Note in euros determined at the spot rate on the date you acquired the Note. However, you will recognize foreign currency exchange gain or loss only to the extent of the total gain or loss realized on the sale, redemption, retirement or other taxable disposition.

Potential Loss Reporting Requirement

If you recognize a loss upon the sale, redemption, retirement or other taxable disposition of a Note in excess of certain thresholds, you may be required to file a reportable transaction disclosure statement with the IRS. If you recognize a loss with respect to a Note, you should consult your tax advisers regarding this reporting obligation.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Information returns may be required to be filed with the IRS in connection with payments on, and any OID accruals with respect to, the Notes and proceeds received from a sale or other disposition of the Notes unless you are an exempt recipient. You may also be subject to backup withholding on these payments in respect of your Notes unless you provide your taxpayer identification number and otherwise comply with applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules or you provide proof of an applicable exemption. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules are not additional taxes and may be refunded or credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Certain U.S. Holders who are individuals and certain closely-held U.S. entities may be required to report information relating to securities issued by a non-U.S. person or accounts through which such securities are held, subject to certain exceptions (including an exception for securities held in accounts maintained by U.S. financial institutions). You should consult your tax adviser regarding your possible reporting obligation with respect to the Notes.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Under the terms and subject to the conditions contained in a purchase agreement dated September 20, 2016, the Issuer has agreed to sell to the Initial Purchasers, for whom Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch is acting as representative, and the Initial Purchasers have agreed to purchase from the Issuer, on a several and not joint basis, the following respective principal amount of Notes:

Initial Purchasers	Principal amount of Notes (€)
Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch	130,129,000
Barclays Bank PLC.....	74,359,000
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A.	74,359,000
Société Générale	74,359,000
Crédit Industriel et Commercial S.A.	37,179,000
Banco Santander, S.A.	44,615,000
Total	<u>435,000,000</u>

The Initial Purchasers may make offers and sales through certain affiliates of the Initial Purchasers. One or more of the Initial Purchasers may sell through affiliates or other appropriately licensed entities for sales of the Notes in jurisdictions in which they are not otherwise permitted.

Crédit Industriel et Commercial S.A. is not a broker-dealer registered with the SEC and is participating in the offering exclusively in reliance on Regulation S and will not be offering or selling Notes in the U.S. or to U.S. citizens or residents.

Banco Santander, S.A. is not a broker-dealer registered with the SEC, and therefore may not make sales of any notes in the United States or to U.S. persons except in compliance with applicable U.S. laws and regulations. To the extent that Banco Santander, S.A. intends to effect sales of the Notes in the United States, it will do so only through Santander Investment Securities Inc. or one or more U.S. registered broker dealers, or otherwise as permitted by applicable U.S. law.

In the purchase agreement, subject to the conditions thereof, the Initial Purchasers have agreed to purchase the Notes offered hereby at a discount from the price indicated on the cover page of this Offering Memorandum and to resell such Notes to purchasers as described herein under “Transfer Restrictions.” The offering of the Notes by the Initial Purchasers is subject to receipt and acceptance and subject to the Initial Purchasers’ right to reject any order in whole or in part. After the offering of the Notes offered hereby, the offering price and other selling terms may from time to time be varied by the Initial Purchasers. The purchase agreement provides that the obligation of the Initial Purchasers to pay for and accept delivery of the Notes is subject to, among other conditions, the delivery of certain legal opinions by our counsel.

The purchase agreement provides that the Issuer and the Guarantors, on the one hand, and the several Initial Purchasers, on the other hand, will indemnify each other against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, and will contribute to payments the other may be required to make in respect thereof. In order to facilitate the offering of the Notes, the Initial Purchasers may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the prices of the Notes. Specifically, the Initial Purchasers may over allot in connection with this issuance, creating a short position in the Notes for their own accounts. In addition, to cover overallotments or to stabilize the prices of the Notes, the Initial Purchasers may bid for, and purchase, Notes in the open market. Finally, the Initial Purchasers may reclaim selling concessions allowed to a trustee or dealer for distributing the Notes in this issuance if the Initial Purchasers repurchase previously distributed Notes in transactions to cover short positions, in stabilization transactions or otherwise. Any of these activities may stabilize or maintain the market price of the Notes above independent market levels. The Initial Purchasers are not required to engage in these activities, and may end any of these activities at any time. No assurance can be given that active public markets or other markets will develop for the Notes or as to the liquidity of the trading market for the Notes.

The Issuer and the Guarantors have agreed that it will not offer, sell, contract to sell or otherwise dispose of any of their debt securities or any debt securities of our subsidiaries similar to the Notes during the period beginning on the date of this Offering Memorandum and ending on the date that is 90 days following the Issue Date without the prior written consent of Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch.

The Notes and the Guarantees have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act. The Initial Purchasers have agreed that they will only offer or sell the Notes (1) outside the United States in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S and (2) in the United States to QIBs in reliance on Rule 144A. The terms used above have the meanings given to them by Regulation S and Rule 144A, as applicable.

In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of the offering of the Notes, an offer or sale of such Notes within the United States by a dealer that is not participating in the offering of the Notes may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act if such offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with Rule 144A or pursuant to another exemption from registration under the Securities Act.

The Issuer delivered the Notes against payment therefor on the Issue Date, which was the tenth business day following the date of pricing of the Notes (such settlement cycle being referred to herein as “T+10”). Under Rule 15c6-1 under the Exchange Act, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in three business days unless the parties to such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who traded the Notes on the date of pricing or the next six successive business days were required, by virtue of the fact that the Notes initially settled ten business days following the date of pricing of the Notes, to specify an alternative settlement cycle at the time of such trade to prevent a failed settlement.

The Notes are new securities for which there is currently no market. Application has been made for the Notes to be admitted to on the Official List of the LxSE for trading on the Euro MTF. However, the Issuer cannot assure you that the initial price at which the Notes will sell in the market after this issuance will not be lower than the initial offering price or that an active trading market for the Notes will develop and continue after completion of this issuance. The Initial Purchasers have advised us that they currently intend to make a market for the Notes. However, the Initial Purchasers are not obligated to do so, and may discontinue any market-making activities with respect to the Notes at any time without notice. In addition, market-making activities will be subject to the limits imposed by the Exchange Act, and may be limited. Accordingly, the Issuer cannot assure you as to the liquidity of, or trading markets for, the Notes.

Each Initial Purchaser has represented and agreed that this Offering Memorandum is directed solely at:

- (i) persons who are outside the United Kingdom;
- (ii) persons who are investment professionals, as such term is defined in Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005, as amended (the “Order”);
- (iii) persons who fall within Articles 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Order; and
- (iv) persons to whom an invitation or inducement to engage in investment banking activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000) in connection with the issue or sale of any Notes may otherwise lawfully be communicated or caused to be communicated

(all such persons together being referred to as “relevant persons”).

Any investment or investment activity to which this Offering Memorandum relates will only be available to and will only be engaged with, relevant persons. Any person who is not a relevant person should not act or rely on this Offering Memorandum.

Certain of the Initial Purchasers or their respective affiliates have a lending relationship with us and routinely hedge their credit exposure consistent with their customary risk management policies. Typically, such Initial Purchasers and their respective affiliates would hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in securities, including potentially the Notes. Any such short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of the Notes. The Initial Purchasers and their affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments. In addition, the Initial Purchasers and their affiliates may acquire the Notes for their own proprietary account.

The Initial Purchasers may also impose a penalty bid. This occurs when a particular Initial Purchaser repays to the Initial Purchasers a portion of the underwriting discount received by it because the representative has repurchased Notes sold by or for the account of such Initial Purchaser in stabilizing or short covering transactions.

The Initial Purchasers or their respective affiliates have engaged in, and may in the future engage in, investment banking, financial advisory, consulting, commercial banking, and other commercial dealings, including as acting as hedge counterparties with us, our principal shareholders or our affiliates. In addition, the Initial Purchasers or their respective affiliates have lending relationships with us, our principal shareholders or our affiliates including pursuant to bilateral loan facilities, multilateral and/or syndicated loan facilities, guarantee, overdraft or cash management facilities and other forms of credit lines. They have received, and expect to receive, customary fees, commissions and expense reimbursements for these transactions. Certain of the Initial Purchasers or their respective affiliates are lenders and/or agents under the 2013 Revolving Credit Facility and the Super Senior Credit Facilities. In addition, certain of the Initial

Purchasers or their affiliates may hold positions in the 2018 Notes or the 2019 Notes that will be repurchased or redeemed using a portion of the proceeds from this issuance. See “Use of Proceeds.”

TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS

Each prospective purchaser of the Notes is advised to consult legal counsel prior to making any offer, resale, pledge or other transfer of any of the Notes offered hereby. The Notes have not been, and will not be, registered under the Securities Act or any state securities laws and, unless so registered, may not be offered or sold except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Accordingly, the Notes offered hereby are being sold only to qualified institutional buyers in reliance on Rule 144A under the Securities Act and offered and sold only to non-U.S. persons outside the United States in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act.

In addition, until 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering and the Issue Date, an offer or sale of the Notes within the United States by a dealer (whether or not participating in the offering) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act if such offer or sale is made otherwise than pursuant to Rule 144A.

Each purchaser of the Notes, by its acceptance thereof, will be deemed to have acknowledged, represented to and agreed with the Issuer and the Initial Purchasers as follows:

- (1) It understands and acknowledges that the Notes have not been registered under the Securities Act or any applicable state securities law; are being offered for resale in transactions not requiring registration under the Securities Act or any state securities law, including sales pursuant to Rule 144A; and may not be offered, sold or otherwise transferred except in compliance with the registration requirements of the Securities Act or any applicable state securities law, pursuant to an exemption therefrom or in any transaction not subject thereto, and in each case in compliance with the conditions for transfer set forth in paragraph (5) below.
- (2) It is not an “affiliate”(as defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act) of the Issuer or acting on behalf of the Issuer and it is either:
 - (a) a qualified institutional buyer and is aware that any sale of the Notes to it will be made in reliance on Rule 144A and the acquisition of the Notes will be for its own account or for the account of another qualified institutional buyer; or
 - (b) a non-U.S. person purchasing the Notes in an offshore transaction in accordance with Regulation S.
- (3) It acknowledges that neither the Issuer nor the Initial Purchasers nor any person representing the Issuer or the Initial Purchasers has made any representation to it with respect to the offering or sale of the Notes, other than the information contained in this Offering Memorandum, which Offering Memorandum has been delivered to it and upon which it is relying in making its investment decision with respect to the Notes. It acknowledges that neither the Initial Purchasers nor any person representing the Initial Purchasers makes any representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this Offering Memorandum. It also acknowledges that it has had access to such financial and other information concerning us and the Notes as it has deemed necessary in connection with its decision to purchase any of the Notes.
- (4) It is purchasing the Notes for its own account, or for one or more investor accounts for which it is acting as a fiduciary or agent, in each case for investment, and not with a view to, or for offer or sale in connection with, any distribution thereof in violation of the Securities Act or any state securities law, subject to any requirement of law that the disposition of its property or the property of such investor account or accounts be at all times within its or their control and subject to your or their ability to resell such Notes pursuant to Rule 144A, Regulation S or any other available exemption from registration available under the Securities Act.
- (5) Each noteholder agrees on its own behalf and on behalf of any investor account for which it is purchasing the Notes, and each subsequent noteholder by its acceptance thereof will be deemed to agree, to offer, sell or otherwise transfer such Notes prior to the date (the “Resale Restriction Termination Date”) that is one year (in the case of Rule 144A Notes) or 40 days (in the case of Regulation S Notes) after the later of the date of the original issue of the Notes and the last date on which the Issuer or any of its affiliates was the owner of such Notes (or any predecessor thereto) only:
 - (a) to the Issuer;
 - (b) pursuant to a registration statement that has been declared effective under the Securities Act;
 - (c) for so long as the Notes are eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act, to a person it reasonably believes is a qualified institutional buyer that purchases for its own account or for

the account of another qualified institutional buyer to whom notice is given that the transfer is being made in reliance on Rule 144A under the Securities Act;

(d) pursuant to offers and sales to non-U.S. persons that occur outside the United States in compliance with Regulation S under the Securities Act; or

(e) pursuant to any other available exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act,

subject in each of the foregoing cases to any requirement of law that the disposition of its property or the property of such investor account or accounts be at all times within its or their control and in compliance with any applicable state securities laws and any applicable local laws and regulations, and further subject to the Issuer's and the Trustee's rights prior to any such offer, sale or transfer (I) pursuant to clause (d) or (e) above to require the delivery of an opinion of counsel, certification and/or other information satisfactory to each of them and (II) in each of the foregoing cases, to require that a certificate of transfer in the form appearing on the reverse side of the Notes is completed and delivered by the transferor to the Trustee.

Each purchaser acknowledges that each note will contain a legend substantially to the following effect:

“THIS SECURITY HAS NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “SECURITIES ACT”), OR SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE U.S. OR OTHER JURISDICTION AND ACCORDINGLY, NEITHER THIS SECURITY NOR ANY INTEREST OR PARTICIPATION HEREIN MAY BE REOFFERED, SOLD, ASSIGNED, TRANSFERRED, PLEDGED, ENCUMBERED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OR TO OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF U.S. PERSONS IN THE ABSENCE OF SUCH REGISTRATION OR AN APPLICABLE EXEMPTION THEREFROM. BY ITS ACQUISITION HEREOF, THE HOLDER (1) REPRESENTS THAT (A) IT IS A “QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER” (AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT) OR (B) IT IS NOT A U.S. PERSON AND IS ACQUIRING THIS SECURITY IN AN OFFSHORE TRANSACTION IN COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 904 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, (2) AGREES THAT IT WILL NOT PRIOR TO THE DATE THAT IS [IN THE CASE OF NOTES ISSUED IN RELIANCE ON RULE 144A: ONE YEAR] [IN THE CASE OF NOTES ISSUED UNDER REGULATION S: 40 DAYS] AFTER THE LATER OF THE ORIGINAL ISSUANCE OF THIS SECURITY AND THE LAST DATE ON WHICH THE COMPANY OR ANY OF ITS AFFILIATES WAS THE OWNER OF THIS SECURITY, OFFER, RESELL OR OTHERWISE TRANSFER THIS SECURITY EXCEPT (A) TO THE COMPANY OR ANY SUBSIDIARY BUYER THEREOF, (B) PURSUANT TO A REGISTRATION STATEMENT WHICH HAS BEEN DECLARED EFFECTIVE UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, (C) FOR SO LONG AS THE SECURITIES ARE ELIGIBLE FOR RESALE PURSUANT TO RULE 144A, TO A PERSON IT REASONABLY BELIEVES IS A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER THAT PURCHASES FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF A “QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER” AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A AND TO WHOM NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT THE TRANSFER IS BEING MADE IN RELIANCE ON RULE 144A, (D) TO NON-U.S. PERSONS OUTSIDE THE U.S. IN AN OFFSHORE TRANSACTION IN COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR (E) PURSUANT TO ANY OTHER AVAILABLE EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT, SUBJECT IN EACH OF THE FOREGOING CASES TO ANY REQUIREMENT OF LAW THAT THE DISPOSITION OF ITS PROPERTY OR THE PROPERTY OF SUCH INVESTOR ACCOUNT OR ACCOUNTS BE AT ALL TIMES WITHIN ITS OR THEIR CONTROL AND TO COMPLIANCE WITH ANY APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE U.S. OR OTHER JURISDICTION, AND ANY APPLICABLE LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS AND FURTHER SUBJECT TO THE COMPANY'S AND THE TRUSTEE'S RIGHTS PRIOR TO ANY SUCH OFFER, SALE OR TRANSFER (I) PURSUANT TO CLAUSE (D) OR (E) TO REQUIRE THE DELIVERY OF AN OPINION OF COUNSEL, CERTIFICATION AND/OR OTHER INFORMATION SATISFACTORY TO EACH OF THEM AND (II) IN EACH OF THE FOREGOING CASES, TO REQUIRE THAT A CERTIFICATE OF TRANSFER IN THE FORM APPEARING ON THE REVERSE OF THIS NOTE IS COMPLETED AND DELIVERED BY THE TRANSFEROR TO THE TRUSTEE AND (3) AGREES THAT IT WILL GIVE TO EACH PERSON TO WHOM THIS SECURITY IS TRANSFERRED A NOTICE SUBSTANTIALLY TO THE EFFECT OF THIS LEGEND. AS USED HEREIN, THE TERMS “OFFSHORE TRANSACTION,” “U.S.” AND “U.S. PERSON” HAVE THE MEANINGS GIVEN TO THEM BY REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT.”

(6) It acknowledges that it and any subsequent transferee of any note (or any interest therein) will be deemed by their purchase or acquisition of any such note (or any interest therein) to have represented and warranted, either that (i) no portion of the assets used by such purchaser or transferee to acquire or hold the note (or any interest therein) constitutes the assets of any Plan, or (ii) its acquisition, holding and disposition of such note (or any

interest therein) will not result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, or a similar violation under any applicable Similar Law.

- (7) It agrees that it will give to each person to whom it transfers the Notes notice of any restrictions on transfer of such Notes.
- (8) It acknowledges that the transfer agent will not be required to accept for registration of transfer any Notes except upon presentation of evidence satisfactory to the Issuer and the Trustee that the restrictions set forth therein have been complied with.
- (9) It acknowledges that the Issuer, the Initial Purchasers and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgements, representations, warranties and agreements and agrees that if any of the acknowledgements, representations, warranties and agreements deemed to have been made by its purchase of the Notes are no longer accurate, it will promptly notify the Initial Purchasers. If it is acquiring any Notes as a fiduciary or agent for one or more investor accounts, it represents that it has sole investment discretion with respect to each such investor account and that it has full power to make the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements on behalf of each such investor account.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters in connection with the offering of the Notes were passed upon for the Issuer and the Guarantors by Davis Polk & Wardwell London LLP as United States and English counsel, Davis Polk & Wardwell Paris as French counsel, Arendt & Medernach as Luxembourg counsel, Ashurst Australia as Australian counsel, Uria Menendez as Spanish counsel, Legance as Italian counsel, Cederquist as Swedish counsel and Morris, Nichols, Arsht & Tunnell LLP as Delaware counsel. Certain legal matters were passed upon for the Initial Purchasers by Cahill Gordon & Reindel (UK) LLP as United States counsel, Clifford Chance as French, Luxembourg, Australian, Spanish and Italian counsel and Advokatfirman Vinge KB as Swedish counsel.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Our Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and audited by Deloitte Audit S.à r.l., our independent auditors, as set forth in their report included therein. Deloitte Audit S.à r.l. is a current member of the *Institut des Reviseurs d'Entreprises*, the national member body for Luxembourg of the International Federation of Accountants. Deloitte Audit S.à r.l. is on the public register of authorized audit firms held by the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier*.

Our Q1 2017 Interim Report included elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and reviewed by Ernst & Young SA, our independent auditors, as set forth in their report included therein. Ernst & Young SA is a current member of the *Institut des Reviseurs d'Entreprises*, the national member body for Luxembourg of the International Federation of Accountants. Ernst & Young SA is on the public register of authorized audit firms held by the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier*.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

Each purchaser of the Notes from the Initial Purchasers will be furnished a copy of this Offering Memorandum and any related amendments or supplements to this Offering Memorandum. Each person receiving this Offering Memorandum and any related amendments or supplements to this Offering Memorandum acknowledges that:

- (1) such person has been afforded an opportunity to request from us, and to review and has received, all additional information considered by it to be necessary to verify the accuracy and completeness of the information herein;
- (2) such person has not relied on the Initial Purchasers or any person affiliated with the Initial Purchasers in connection with its investigation of the accuracy of such information or its investment decision; and
- (3) except as provided pursuant to (1) above, no person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representation concerning the Notes offered hereby other than those contained herein and, if given or made, such other information or representation should not be relied upon as having been authorized by us or the Initial Purchasers.

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

We are not currently subject to the periodic reporting and other information requirements of the Exchange Act. However, pursuant to the Indenture governing the Notes and so long as the Notes are outstanding, we will furnish periodic information to holders of the Notes. See “Description of the Notes—Certain Covenants—Reports.”

Upon request, we will provide you with copies of the Indenture, the form of the Notes and any notation of guarantee and the Intercreditor Agreement. You may request copies of such documents by contacting the Issuer at its registered offices at 1, boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

ENFORCEABILITY OF CIVIL LIABILITIES

The Issuer is a public limited liability company (*société anonyme*) organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Guarantors of the Notes have been incorporated in Luxembourg, Australia, England and Wales, France, Italy, Spain, Sweden and the United States. All of their directors and executive officers are non-residents of the U.S. and a substantial portion of the Issuer's assets and those of such persons are located outside the U.S. Although we will appoint an agent for service of process in the U.S. and will submit to the jurisdiction of New York courts, in each case, in connection with any action under U.S. Securities laws, you may not be able to effect service of process on such persons or the Issuer within the U.S. in any action, including actions predicated on civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal and state securities laws or other laws.

Luxembourg

It may be possible for investors to effect service of process within Luxembourg upon a Luxembourg Obligor provided that The Hague Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters of November 15, 1965, is complied with.

As there is currently no treaty in force on the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters between the United States and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, courts in Luxembourg will not automatically recognize and enforce a final judgment rendered by a U.S. court. However, a valid, non-appealable and conclusive judgment against the Issuer with respect to the Notes obtained from a court of competent jurisdiction in the United States, which judgment remains in full force and effect after all appeals as may be taken in the relevant U.S. state or federal jurisdiction with respect thereto have been taken, may be entered and enforced through a court of competent jurisdiction of Luxembourg subject to compliance with the enforcement procedures (*exequatur*) set out in Article 678 et seq. of the Luxembourg *Nouveau Code de Procédure Civile* being and under the following conditions:

- the U.S. court awarding the judgment has jurisdiction to adjudicate the respective matter under its applicable laws, and such jurisdiction is recognized by Luxembourg private international and local law;
- the judgment is final and enforceable (*exécutoire*) in the jurisdiction where the decision is rendered;
- the U.S. court has applied the substantive law as designated by the Luxembourg conflict of laws rules;
- the U.S. court has acted in accordance with its own procedural laws;
- the judgment must not have been obtained by fraud (*fraude à la loi*) subsequent to an evasion of Luxembourg law and must have been granted in compliance with the rights of the defendant to appear, and if appeared, to present a defense; and
- the judgment does not contravene public policy as understood under the laws of Luxembourg or has been given in proceedings of a criminal or tax nature.

If an original action is brought in Luxembourg, without prejudice to specific conflict of law rules, Luxembourg courts may refuse to apply the designated law (i) if the choice of such foreign law was not made *bona fide* or (ii) if the foreign law was not pleaded and proved or (iii) if pleaded and proved, such foreign law is contrary to mandatory Luxembourg laws or incompatible with Luxembourg public policy rules.

In an action brought in Luxembourg on the basis of U.S. Federal or state securities laws, Luxembourg courts may not have the requisite power to grant the remedies sought. Also, an *exequatur* may be refused in respect of punitive damages.

Further, in the event of any proceedings being brought in a Luxembourg court in respect of a monetary obligation expressed to be payable in a currency other than euro, a Luxembourg court would have power to give judgment expressed as an order to pay a currency other than euro. However, enforcement of the judgment against any party in Luxembourg would be available only in euro and for such purposes all claims or debts would be converted into euro.

Australia

The United States and Australia do not have a treaty which provides for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil matters. Further, United States courts are not listed in the *Foreign Judgments Regulations* 1992 made under the *Foreign Judgments Act 1991* of Australia. Therefore, there is no statutory recognition

or statutory enforcement in Australia of any judgment obtained in a court in the United States. Instead, a judgment made by a U.S. court can only be enforced in Australia under the common law regime.

Under that regime, any final, conclusive and unsatisfied judgment *in personam* (that is, that imposes a personal obligation on the defendant) of a U.S. court which has jurisdiction as determined under the rules of private international law of Australia, and is for a definite sum of money (not being a sum in respect of taxes or any revenue law or foreign governmental interest or other charges of a like nature or in respect of a fine or other penalty), and is between the same parties, may be enforceable by the judgment creditor against the judgment debtor by action in the Australian courts (without re-examination of the merits of the issues determined by the proceedings in the U.S. court) unless certain circumstances apply, including:

- the proceeding in the U.S. court involved a denial of the principles of natural justice or general principles of fairness recognized by the courts of Australia;
- the U.S. judgment is contrary to the public policy of Australia;
- the U.S. judgment was obtained by fraud or duress;
- the U.S. judgment includes consequential, multiple or punitive damages or where the proceedings in such court were of a penal nature; or
- where the U.S. judgment:
 - is obtained in circumstances where the judgment debtor did not receive notice of the proceedings in sufficient time to enable the judgment debtor to defend;
 - is not for a fixed or readily ascertainable sum;
 - is subject to appeal, dismissal, stay of execution, an order under the *Foreign Proceedings (Excess of Jurisdiction) Act 1984* of Australia or are otherwise not final and conclusive;
 - has already been fully satisfied in another/other jurisdiction(s);
 - is in breach of any applicable limitation periods placed upon enforcement of foreign judgments; or
 - is on a cause of action previously adjudicated.

Also, enforcement of a U.S. judgment in Australia would require that service of process in relation to the proceedings in connection with that US judgment had been properly effected in accordance with applicable Australian law.

England and Wales

The U.S. and the United Kingdom do not have a treaty or other arrangements providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (although the U.S. and the United Kingdom are both parties to the New York Convention on Arbitral Awards). Any judgment rendered by any federal or state court in the U.S. based on civil liability (“U.S. judgment”), whether or not predicated solely upon U.S. federal securities law, would not be directly enforceable in England and Wales. In order to enforce any such U.S. judgment in England and Wales, proceedings must be initiated by way of civil law action on the judgment debt before a court of competent jurisdiction in England and Wales (“English court”). In this type of action (“indirect enforcement”), an English court generally will not (subject to the matters identified below) reinvestigate the merits of the original matter decided by a U.S. court if:

- the relevant U.S. court had jurisdiction (under English rules of private international law) to give the U.S. judgment; and
- the U.S. judgment is final and conclusive on the merits and is for a definite sum of money (not being a sum payable in respect of taxes or other charges of a like nature or in respect of a fine or other penalty or otherwise based on a U.S. law that an English court considers to be a penal, revenue or other public law).

An English court may refuse to indirectly enforce a U.S. judgment for a number of reasons, including, among others, if it is established that:

- the enforcement of such U.S. judgment would contravene English public policy or statute in England and Wales;
- the enforcement of the U.S. judgment is prohibited by English statute (including, without limitation, if the amount of the judgment has been arrived at by doubling, trebling or otherwise multiplying a sum assessed as compensation for the loss or damage sustained);
- the English proceedings were not commenced within the relevant limitation period under English law;
- before the date on which the U.S. court gave judgment, the issues in question had been the subject of a final judgment of an English court or of a court of another jurisdiction whose judgment is enforceable in England;
- the judgment has been obtained by fraud or in proceedings in which the English principles of natural justice were breached;
- the bringing of proceedings in the relevant U.S. court was contrary to an agreement under which the dispute in question was to be settled otherwise than by proceedings in that court (to whose jurisdiction the judgment debtor did not submit); or
- an order has been made and remains effective under section 9 of the United Kingdom Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act 1933 applying that section to U.S. courts including the relevant U.S. court.

If an English court gives judgment for the sum payable under a U.S. judgment, the English judgment will be enforceable by methods generally available for this purpose. These methods generally permit the court discretion to prescribe the manner of enforcement. In addition, it may not be possible to obtain an English judgment or to enforce that judgment if the judgment debtor is or becomes subject to any insolvency or similar proceedings, or if the judgment debtor has any set-off, counterclaim or other defenses open to it against the judgment creditor.

In the event proceedings are brought in the English courts relating to indirect enforcement of a U.S. judgment in respect of a sum of money expressed to be payable in a currency other than pounds sterling, any judgment or award by the English court may only be given in, or be required to be converted into, pounds sterling, and the benefit of a currency conversion or indemnity clause may not be enforced.

France

The United States and France are not party to a treaty providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments, other than arbitration awards rendered in civil and commercial matters. Accordingly, a judgment rendered by any U.S. federal or state court based on civil liability, whether or not predicated solely upon U.S. federal or state securities laws, enforceable in the United States, would not be directly recognized or enforceable in France. A party in whose favor such judgment was rendered could initiate enforcement proceedings (*exequatur*) in France before the relevant civil court (*Tribunal de Grande Instance*) having jurisdiction. Enforcement in France of such final and conclusive U.S. judgment could be obtained following proper (i.e., non-ex parte) proceedings if the civil court is satisfied that the following conditions have been met (which conditions, under prevailing French case law, do not include a review by the French court of the merits of the foreign judgment):

- the judgment concerned is enforceable in the U.S.;
- such U.S. judgment was rendered by a court having jurisdiction over the matter in accordance with French rules of international conflicts of jurisdiction (including, without limitation, whether the dispute is clearly connected to the United States), the French courts did not have exclusive jurisdiction over the matter and the dispute was sufficiently connected to the jurisdiction in which the original action was brought;
- such U.S. judgment does not contravene substantive or procedural rules of French international public policy (*ordre public international*);
- neither the choice of jurisdiction nor the judgment rendered by the foreign court were tainted by fraud; and
- such U.S. judgment does not conflict with a French judgment or a foreign judgment which has become effective in France, in the same matter, and there are no proceedings pending before French courts at the time enforcement of the judgment is sought and having the same or similar subject matter as such U.S. judgment.

In addition, the discovery process under actions filed in the United States could be adversely affected under certain circumstances by French law No. 68-678 of July 26, 1968, as modified by French law No. 80-538 of July 16, 1980 (relating to the communication of documents and information of an economic, commercial, industrial, financial or technical nature to foreign authorities or persons), which could prohibit or restrict obtaining evidence in France or from French persons in connection with a judicial or administrative U.S. action. Similarly, French data protection rules (law No. 78-17 of January 6, 1978 on data processing, data files and individual liberties, as modified by law No. 2004-801 of August 6, 2004 and by ordinance no. 2011-1012 of 24 August 2011) can limit under certain circumstances the possibility of obtaining information in France or from French persons in connection with a judicial or administrative U.S. action in a discovery context.

Furthermore, if an original action is brought in France, French courts may refuse to apply the designated law if its application contravenes French rules of conflict (including the law chosen by the parties to govern their contract) if the application of such law (in the case at hand) is deemed to contravene: (i) mandatory rules (substantive or procedural) of international public order (*ordre public international*) under French law, (ii) French overriding mandatory provisions (*lois de police*), (iii) overriding mandatory provisions (substantive or procedural) of the laws of a country in which all other elements relevant to the situation of the relevant agreement or transaction are located, or (iv) where all other elements relevant to the situation of the relevant agreement or transaction are located in one or more member States of the European Union, overriding mandatory provisions (substantive or procedural) of European Union law, as implemented in France and interpreted by French courts.

Furthermore, in an action brought in France on the basis of U.S. federal or state securities laws, French courts may not have the requisite power to grant all of the remedies sought.

Pursuant to articles 14 and 15 of the French Civil Code, a French national (either a company or an individual) can sue a foreign defendant before French courts in connection with the performance of obligations contracted by the foreign defendant in France with a French national or in a foreign country with French national (Article 14) and can be sued by a foreign claimant before French courts in connection with the performance of obligations contracted by the French national in a foreign country with the foreign claimant (Article 15). While for a long time, case law has interpreted these provisions as meaning that a French national, either claimant or defendant, could not be forced against its will to appear before a jurisdiction other than French courts, according to recent case law the French courts' jurisdiction towards French nationals is no longer mandatory to the extent an action has been commenced before a court in a jurisdiction which has sufficient contact with the litigation and the choice of jurisdiction is not fraudulent. In addition, the French national may waive its rights to benefit from the provisions of Articles 14 and 15 of the French Civil Code, including by voluntarily appearing before the foreign court.

The French Supreme Court (Cour de cassation) has recently held that a jurisdiction clause may only be effective if it complies with the requirement of foreseeability. This can notably be the case where the jurisdiction clause sets out an objective basis for the determination of the competent courts. In this respect, a contractual provision submitting one party to the exclusive jurisdiction of a court and giving another party the discretionary option to choose any competent jurisdiction which, by definition, does not set out an objective basis for the determination of the competent courts to be chosen by the latter party, is most likely to be considered as not complying with the requirement of foreseeability by French Courts.. Therefore, in our case, it is most likely that French Courts would find that the jurisdiction clause is not binding on the party submitted to the exclusive jurisdiction of the court or does not prevent a French party from bringing an action before the French courts, should they otherwise have jurisdiction.

In addition, French law guarantees full compensation for the harm suffered but is limited to the actual damages, so that the victim does not suffer or benefit from the situation. Such system excludes damages such as, but not limited to, punitive and exemplary damages.

Italy

Even though the enforceability of U.S. court judgments outside the United States is described below for the Republic of Italy you should consult with your own advisors in any pertinent jurisdictions as needed to enforce a judgment in those countries or elsewhere outside the United States.

The recognition and enforcement of a judgment rendered by a U.S. federal or New York state court in the Republic of Italy is governed by Article 64 of the Italian Private International Law Act (i.e., Law 218 of May 31, 1995) (the "PIL Act") (and certain other provisions of the PIL Act). Pursuant to the PIL Act, any judgment issued by a U.S. federal or New York state court should automatically be recognized in the Republic of Italy provided that the following requirements are met:

- the relevant U.S. federal or New York state court had appropriate jurisdiction to pass judgment upon the matter (in accordance with the Italian law rules on jurisdiction);

- the defendant had received the summons in accordance with the laws of the state in which the proceedings have taken place, and the defendant had not been deprived of his fundamental right to a defense;
- the parties had appeared in the proceedings in accordance with the local procedural law, or the proceedings were conducted in absentia (in contumacia) in accordance with such local procedural law;
- the judgment rendered by the U.S. federal or New York state court must be final and binding (passato in giudicato) according to the law of the state in which it was issued;
- the judgment rendered by the U.S. federal or New York state court is not in conflict with any earlier final and binding judgment issued by an Italian court;
- there is no pending proceeding before any Italian court in relation to the same subject matter and between the same parties which started prior to the commencement of the proceedings before the relevant U.S. federal or New York state court; and
- the judgment rendered by the U.S. federal or New York state court is not contrary to Italian public policy.

In addition, according to Article 67 of the PIL Act, if a judgment rendered by a U.S. federal or New York state court is not complied with, its recognition is challenged or it is necessary to enforce such judgment, a proceeding must be instituted in the competent Court of Appeal in the Republic of Italy to that end. The competent Court of Appeal does not consider the merits of the case but reviews exclusively the existence of all the requirements set out above (including requiring that the judgment rendered by the U.S. federal or New York state court is not contrary to public policy in Italy).

Spain

The United States and Spain are not party to a treaty providing for reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments, other than arbitral awards rendered in civil and commercial matters. Accordingly, a judgment rendered by any U.S. federal or state court based on civil liability, enforceable in the United States, would not directly be recognized or enforceable in Spain.

A party in whose favor such judgment was rendered could initiate enforcement proceedings (*exequatur*) in Spain in order to obtain such recognition or enforcement, for which purpose the following requirements set forth under the Spanish Act on Civil Procedure must be met:

- the judgment must be final, sworn translated into Spanish and apostilled;
- the judgment shall not be contrary to Spanish public order;
- there shall not be a pending proceeding between the same parties and in relation to the same issues in Spain;
- there shall not be a judgment rendered in relation to the same parties and for the same cause of action in Spain or in another country, provided that in this latter case the judgment has been recognized in Spain;
- when rendering the judgment, the U.S. courts rendering it must have not infringed an exclusive ground of jurisdiction provided for in Spanish law or have based their jurisdiction on exorbitant grounds;
- that the jurisdiction where the judgment was given (i.e., the United States) would recognize Spanish judgments on a reciprocal basis;
- the rights of defense of the defendant should have been protected where rendering the judgment, including but not limited to a proper service of process carried out with sufficient time for the defendant to prepare its defense; and
- the obligation that the petitioner tries to execute has to be lawful in Spain.

The Spanish courts may express any such judgment in a currency other than Euro in respect of the amount due and payable in Spain. Alternatively, such judgment may be expressed by the Spanish courts in Euro by reference to the official rate of exchange prevailing on the date of issue of the judgment.

Sweden

It is not established by Swedish judicial precedent or otherwise by Swedish law that a power of attorney or a mandate of agency, including the appointment of a service of process agent, can be made irrevocable and therefore any powers of attorney or mandates of agency issued by a Swedish party can be revoked and will terminate by operation of law and without notice at the bankruptcy or temporal demise of the Swedish party giving such powers.

The United States and Sweden do not currently have a convention or treaty providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of court judgments, other than arbitral awards, in civil and commercial matters. Therefore, a final judgment for payment of money rendered by a federal or state court in the United States in civil and commercial matters, whether or not predicated solely upon U.S. federal or state securities laws, would not be directly enforceable, either in whole or in part, in Sweden.

In order to enforce any such judgement in Sweden, proceedings must therefore be initiated by way of civil law action on the judgment debt before a court of competent jurisdiction in Sweden, or an administrative tribunal or executive or other public authority of Sweden. In such an action, a judgment rendered by any federal or state court in the United States may be regarded as evidence of, for example, factual circumstances or the content of US law but the competent Swedish authority may also choose to rehear the dispute *ab initio*.

Any legal proceedings in the courts of Sweden will be conducted in Swedish and a court or enforcement authority in Sweden may require, as a further condition for admissibility and/or enforceability the translation into Swedish of any relevant document, and assistance from Swedish authorities in the service of process in connection with foreign proceedings might require the observance of certain procedural and other regulations.

Swedish courts may award judgments or give awards in currencies other than the local currency, but the judgment debtor has the right under the laws of Sweden to pay the judgment debt (even though denominated in a foreign currency) in the local currency at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of payment (however, the judgment creditor may, subject to availability of the foreign currency, convert such local currency into the foreign currency after payment and remove such foreign currency from Sweden), and a choice of currency provisions by the parties to an agreement may not be upheld by Swedish courts to constitute a right to refuse payment in Swedish kronor.

LISTING AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Application has been made for the Notes to be listed on the Official List of the LxSE and to be traded on the Euro MTF.
2. So long as the Notes are listed on the Official List of the LxSE and are traded on the Euro MTF and the rules of such exchange shall so require, copies of our Articles of Association and the Indenture governing the Notes will be available free of charge at the specified office of the Transfer Agent in Luxembourg referred to in paragraph 6 below. So long as the Notes are listed on the Official List of the LxSE and are traded on the Euro MTF and the rules of such exchange shall so require, copies of all of our annual financial statements and those for all subsequent fiscal years will be available free of charge during normal business hours on any weekday at the offices of such Transfer Agent in Luxembourg referred to in paragraph 6 below. So long as the Notes are listed on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and admitted to trading on the Euro MTF Market and the rules of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange so require, we will publish any notices to the holders of the Notes on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, *www.bourse.lu*, or by any other means satisfactory to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.
3. We accept responsibility for the information contained in this Offering Memorandum. To the best of our knowledge, except as otherwise noted, the information contained in this Offering Memorandum is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of this Offering Memorandum.
4. Save as disclosed herein, there has been no material adverse change in our consolidated financial position since June 30, 2016.
5. Neither we nor any of our subsidiaries is a party to any litigation that, in our judgment, is material in the context of the issuance of the Notes, except as disclosed herein.
6. We have appointed Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. as our Transfer Agent in Luxembourg. We reserve the right to vary such appointment and shall publish notice of such change of appointment in a newspaper having general circulation in Luxembourg (which is expected to be the *Luxemburger Wort*) or on the LxSE's website, *www.bourse.lu*. The Transfer Agent in Luxembourg will act as intermediary between the holders of the Notes and us and as long as the Notes are listed on the Official List of the LxSE and are traded on the Euro MTF, we will maintain a transfer agent in Luxembourg. The office of the Transfer Agent in Luxembourg is at 2 Boulevard Konrad Adenauer, L-1115 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
7. The issuance of the Notes was authorized by resolutions of the board of directors of the Issuer dated September 12, 2016, and September 30, 2016.
8. The Notes have been accepted for clearance through the facilities of Euroclear and Clearstream. The ISINs for the Notes sold pursuant to Rule 144A and the Notes sold pursuant to Regulation S are XS1491985393 and XS1491985476, respectively. The Common Codes for the Notes sold pursuant to Rule 144A and the Notes sold pursuant to Regulation S are 149198539 and 149198547, respectively. €44,585,000 aggregate principal amount of the Notes was sold pursuant to Rule 144A and €390,415,000 aggregate principal amount of the Notes was sold pursuant to Regulation S.
9. “eDreams ODIGEO” refers to eDreams ODIGEO S.A., a public limited liability company (*société anonyme*) organized and existing under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, incorporated on February 23, 2011, having its registered office at 1, boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and registered with the Luxembourg Register of Commerce and Companies (*Registre de commerce et des sociétés de Luxembourg*) under number B 159.036 (formerly a private limited liability company (*société à responsabilité limitée*) known as “LuxGEO Parent S.à r.l.”). The telephone number of the Issuer is +35 2 2686 871. Each share of common stock has equal voting, dividend and liquidation rights. As of the date of this Offering Memorandum, the Issuer's issued share capital consists of 104,878,049 ordinary shares with a nominal value of €0.10 each. All share capital is fully paid up. The Issuer publishes its audited financial statements on an annual basis and its unaudited interim financial results on a quarterly basis.

The corporate purpose of the Issuer as set out in Article 3 of its Articles of Association (published in the official gazette (*Mémorial C, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations*) on June 21, 2014) includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- to act as an investment holding company and to co-ordinate the business of any corporate bodies in which the Issuer is for the time being directly or indirectly interested, and to acquire (whether by original subscription, tender, purchase, exchange or otherwise) the whole of or any part of the stock, shares,

debentures, debenture stocks, bonds and other securities issued or guaranteed by any person and any other asset of any kind and to hold the same as investments, and to sell, exchange and dispose of the same;

- to carry on any trade or business whatsoever and to acquire, undertake and carry on the whole or any part of the business, property and/or liabilities of any person carrying on any business;
- to invest and deal with the Issuer's money and funds in any way the Board of Directors thinks fit and to lend money and give credit in each case to any person with or without security; and
- to borrow, incur, raise and secure the payment of money in any way the Board of Directors thinks fit, including by the issue of debentures and other securities or instruments, perpetual or otherwise, convertible or not, whether or not charged on all or any of the Issuer's property (present and future) or its uncalled capital, and to purchase, redeem, convert and pay off those securities.

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Report on review of interim consolidated financial information

To the Shareholders of
eDreams ODIGEO S.A.
1, boulevard de la Foire
L-1528 Luxembourg

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements of eDreams ODIGEO S.A. as of 30 June 2016, which comprise the condensed consolidated interim balance sheet as at 30 June 2016 and the related condensed consolidated interim income statement, the condensed consolidated interim statement of other comprehensive income, the condensed consolidated interim statement of changes in equity, the condensed consolidated interim cash flow statement for the three-month period then ended and explanatory notes. The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting as adopted by the European Union ("IAS 34"). Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these condensed consolidated interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the independent Auditor of the Entity." A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34.

Ernst & Young
Société anonyme
Cabinet de révision agréé

Bruno Di Bartolomeo

Luxembourg, 25 August 2016

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

**Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements and
Notes for the three-month period ended June 30, 2016**



and Subsidiaries

Registered office:

1, Boulevard de la Foire

L-1528 Luxembourg

R.C.S. Luxembourg B N° 159 036

As of August 25, 2016 the Board of Directors formally prepared and approved these Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements for the three-month period ended June 30, 2016.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Income Statement

(Thousand of euros)

	Notes	June 2016	June 2015
Revenue	6	126,861	119,895
Supplies		(2,637)	(6,066)
Revenue Margin	6	124,224	113,829
Personnel expenses	8	(19,538)	(17,170)
Depreciation and amortization	9	(3,849)	(4,297)
Impairment loss	9	—	—
Gain or loss arising from assets disposals.....		(27)	—
Other operating income / (expenses)	10	(77,671)	(77,664)
Operating profit/(loss)		23,139	14,698
Financial and similar income and expenses			
Interest expense on debt.....	11	(10,592)	(10,331)
Other financial income / (expenses).....	11	440	(1,475)
Profit/(loss) before taxes		12,987	2,892
Income tax		(5,312)	(2,230)
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations		7,675	662
Profit for the year from discontinued operations net of taxes (net).....		—	—
Consolidated profit/(loss) for the year		7,675	662
Non controlling interest—Result		—	0
Profit and loss attributable to the parent company		7,675	662
Basic earnings per share (Euro)	5	0.073	0.006
Basic earnings per share (Euro)—fully diluted basis	5	0.070	0.006

The notes on pages F-9 to F-25 are an integral part of these Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

(Thousand of euros)

	<u>June 2016</u>	<u>June 2015</u>
Consolidated profit/(loss) for the year (from the income statement)	7,675	662
Income and expenses recorded directly in equity		
Exchange differences.....	(1,621)	1,139
For actuarial gains and losses (pensions).....	—	—
Other income and expenses recorded directly in equity	—	—
Tax effect.....	—	—
	<u>(1,621)</u>	<u>1,139</u>
Total recognized income and expenses.....	<u>6,054</u>	<u>1,801</u>
a) Attributable to the parent company.....	6,054	1,801
b) Attributable to minority interest	—	—

The notes on pages 6 to 26 are an integral part of these Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Balance Sheet Statement

(Thousand of euros)

	Notes	June 2016	March 2016
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Goodwill	12	727,308	728,377
Other intangible assets	13	297,159	294,616
Tangible assets		7,796	7,642
Non-current financial assets		4,516	4,962
Deferred tax assets		1,189	2,298
Other non-current assets		3,622	3,599
		<u>1,041,590</u>	<u>1,041,494</u>
Current assets			
Inventory		817	800
Trade and other receivables		63,455	66,237
Current tax assets		13,946	10,075
Financial assets		—	74
Cash and cash equivalent	14	111,748	132,077
		<u>189,966</u>	<u>209,263</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,231,556</u>	<u>1,250,757</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholder's Equity			
Share Capital		10,488	10,488
Share Premium		974,512	974,512
Other Reserves		(608,449)	(622,543)
Other equity instruments		—	—
Profit and Loss for the period		7,675	12,427
Foreign currency translation reserve		(2,359)	(738)
		<u>381,867</u>	<u>374,146</u>
Non controlling interest		<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	15	<u>381,867</u>	<u>374,146</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current financial liabilities	17	417,971	446,463
Non current provisions	18	6,741	6,659
Deferred revenue		25,218	26,206
Deferred tax liabilities		43,501	43,518
Other non-current liabilities		—	—
		<u>493,431</u>	<u>522,846</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		312,413	315,211
Current provisions	18	8,213	9,861
Current taxes payables		17,676	12,268
Current financial liabilities	17	17,956	16,425
		<u>356,258</u>	<u>353,765</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>1,231,556</u>	<u>1,250,757</u>

The notes on pages F-9 to F-25 are an integral part of these Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement Change in Equity

(Thousand of euros)

	Share Capital	Share premium	Other Reserves	Profit & Loss for the period	Other equity instrum.	Foreign currency translation reserve	Total Equity
Closing balance at March 31, 2016.....	10,488	974,512	(622,543)	12,427	—	(738)	374,146
Total recognized income / (expenses).....	—	—	—	7,675	—	(1,621)	6,054
Operations with members or owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payments based on equity instruments	—	—	1,678	—	—	—	1,678
Transfer between equity items	—	—	12,427	(12,427)	—	—	—
Other changes	—	—	(11)	—	—	—	(11)
Other changes in equity	—	—	14,094	(12,427)	—	—	1,667
Closing balance at June 30, 2016.....	10,488	974,512	(608,449)	7,675	—	(2,359)	381,867
	Share Capital	Share premium	Other Reserves	Profit & Loss for the period	Other equity instrum.	Foreign currency translation reserve	Total Equity
Closing balance at March 31, 2015.....	10,488	974,512	(444,793)	(181,306)	—	(1,530)	357,371
Total recognized income / (expenses).....	—	—	—	662	—	1,139	1,801
Operations with members or owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payments based on equity instruments	—	—	612	—	—	—	612
Transfer between equity items	—	—	(181,306)	181,306	—	—	—
Other changes	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Other changes in equity	—	—	(180,690)	181,306	—	—	616
Closing balance at June 30, 2015.....	10,488	974,512	(625,483)	662	—	(391)	359,788

The notes on pages F-9 to F-25 are an integral part of these Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Cash Flow Statement

(Thousand of euros)

	Notes	June 2016	June 2015
Net Profit / (Loss)		7,675	662
Depreciation and amortization	9	3,849	4,297
Impairment and results on disposal of non-current assets (net)		—	—
Other provisions.....		(2,287)	(1,318)
Income tax		5,312	2,230
Gain or loss on disposal of assets		27	—
Finance (Income) / Loss	11	10,152	11,806
Expenses related to share based payments	16	1,678	612
Other non cash items.....		(770)	—
Changes in working capital.....		(666)	534
Income tax paid.....		(2,376)	(2,266)
Net cash from operating activities		22,594	16,557
Acquisitions of intangible and tangible assets		(6,322)	(9,316)
Proceeds on disposal of tangible and intangible assets		5	1,700
Acquisitions of financial assets.....		3	(7)
Payments/ Proceeds from disposals of financial assets.....		349	—
Net cash flow from / (used) in investing activities		(5,965)	(7,623)
Reimbursement of borrowings.....	2.1.1	(29,176)	—
Interest and other financial expenses paid		(7,716)	(7,095)
Interest received		9	17
Fees paid on debt		—	(325)
Net cash flow from / (used) in financing activities		(36,883)	(7,403)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent		(20,254)	1,531
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		132,038	121,768
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		(140)	(28)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		111,644	123,271
Cash at the closing:			
Cash	14	111,748	123,396
Bank facilities&overdrafts	17	(104)	(125)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		111,644	123,271

The notes on pages F-9 to F-25 are an integral part of these Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

eDreams ODIGEO (formerly LuxGEO Parent S.à r.l.) was set up as a limited liability company (société à responsabilité limitée) formed under the Laws of Luxembourg on Commercial Companies on February 14, 2011, for an unlimited period, with its registered office located at 1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 Luxembourg (the “Company” and, together with its subsidiaries, the “Group”). In January 2014, the denomination of the Company was changed to eDreams ODIGEO and its corporate form from an S.à r.l. to an S.A. (“Société Anonyme”).

eDreams ODIGEO and its direct and indirect subsidiaries (collectively the “Group”) headed by eDreams ODIGEO, as detailed in Note 23, is a leading online travel company that uses innovative technology and builds on relationships with suppliers, product know-how and marketing expertise to attract and enable customers to search, plan and book a broad range of travel products and services.

2. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

2.1 Significant events during the three-month period ended June 30, 2016

2.1.1 Repurchase of 2018 Notes

The Group, through its subsidiary Geo Debt Finance S.C.A., has repurchased €30 million of the 2018 Notes on April 14, 2016 at a clearing price of 97% (€29.1 million). All the repurchased Notes have been cancelled.

The tender offer was made as part of eDreams’ liability management, to decrease its overall level of debt and was financed out of the company’s cash flows.

2.1.2 Change in management

Management has decided the appointment of Carsten Bernhard as Chief Technology Officer and Gerrit Goedkoop as Chief Operating Officer, strengthening our senior management team.

Carsten Bernhard joins eDreams from TUI Germany where he was Chief Information Officer. Previously he worked as Chief Technology Officer of Autoscout24, Europe’s largest online car marketplace, from 2006 to 2013 where he put in place agile development and supporting processes.

Gerrit Goedkoop, who currently serves as Chief Customer Officer for eDreams Odigeo will now take up position as Chief Operating Officer. Gerrit has been with eDreams since 2014 and previously served as Vice President Customer Care for cable company Liberty Global.

Philippe Vimard, who currently serves as Chief Technology Officer and Chief Operating Officer is leaving the business after 6 years.

These management changes were effective from August 1, 2016.

2.2 Significant events during the year ended March 31, 2016

2.2.1 Covenant ratio increase consent from lenders

On June 2015, the Company obtained consent from lenders under the €130 million Super Senior Revolving Credit Facility (SSRCF) to increase the ratio of Consolidated Total Net Debt to Consolidated EBITDA from 5.50:1 to 6.00:1 for the Relevant Period ending on 31 December 2015 only.

The purpose of this amendment was to allow the Company to support its strategy with potential acquisitions, which can be funded from internal cash, but without eating into covenant headroom during the seasonally low point of December.

2.2.2 Change in management

Effective September 22, 2015, eDreams ODIGEO (“the Company”) accepted the resignation of Mr. Mauricio Luis Prieto Prieto as an Executive member from the Board of Directors. Mr. Prieto was a co-founder of the Company.

On July 22, 2015 was announced the appointment of Ms. Amanda Wills and Mr. David Elizaga Corrales as an Independent and Executive Director, respectively.

2.2.3 Change in Barcelona offices

On July 2015, the Group moved its Barcelona offices from “World Trade Center” to new offices located in Carrer Bailen and Zona Franca (both located also in Barcelona). The cost of new furniture and general installations related to the refurbishment amounted to €2.3 million.

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

3.1 Accounting principles

These Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes for the 3 months ended June 30, 2016 of eDreams ODIGEO and its subsidiaries (“the Group”) have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards IAS 34—Interim Financial Reporting as adopted in the European Union and the figures are expressed in thousands of euros.

As these are condensed consolidated interim financial statements, they do not include all the information required by IFRS for the preparation of the annual financial statements and must therefore be read in conjunction with the Group consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted in the European Union for the year ended at March 31, 2016.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these condensed Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements as of and for the three months period ended June 30, 2016 are the same as those applied in the Group’s consolidated annual accounts for the year ended March 31, 2016, except for the following:

- New IFRS or IFRIC issued, or amendments to existing ones that came into effect as of April 1, 2016, the adoption of which did not had a significant impact on the Group’s financial situation in the period of application;
- Income tax which, in accordance with IAS 34, is recorded in interim periods on a best estimate basis.
- The Impairment test performed at March 31, 2016 has not been updated as of June 30, 2016, as no impairment indicator was identified, and therefore the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements have not reflected any adjustment related to the impairment analysis, as at June 2016.

There is no accounting principle or policy which would have a significant effect and has not been applied in drawing up these financial statements.

3.2 New and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

The new IFRS and interpretations published as of March 31, 2015 and effective from April 1, 2015 listed in the Note 3.2—New and revised International Financial Reporting on the Consolidated Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2016, had no material impact on the Group interim Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements at June 30, 2016.

The Group has not early adopted standards and interpretations that are not yet mandatorily effective at April 1, 2016.

3.3 Changes in consolidation perimeter

There have been no changes in the consolidation perimeter since March 31, 2016.

3.4 Comparative information

The Directors present, for comparative purposes, together with the figures for the three months period ended June 30, 2016, the previous periods’ figures for each of the items on the annual consolidated statement of financial position (March 31, 2016), condensed consolidated interim income statement, condensed consolidated interim statement of other comprehensive income, condensed consolidated interim statement of changes in equity, condensed consolidated interim cash flow statement (June 30, 2015) and the quantitative information required to be disclosed in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

4. SEASONALITY OF BUSINESS

We experience seasonal fluctuations in the demand for travel services and products offered by us. Because we generate the largest portion of our revenue margin from flight bookings, and most of that revenue for flight is recognized at the time of booking, we tend to experience higher revenues in the periods during which travelers book their vacations, i.e., during the first and second calendar quarters of the year, corresponding to bookings for the busy spring and summer travel seasons. Consequently, comparisons between subsequent quarters may not be meaningful.

5. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company by the average number of shares.

The calculation of basic earnings per share (rounded to two digits) for the three-month period ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, is as follows:

June 2016			June 2015		
Profit attributable to the owners of the parent (€ thousand)	Average Number of shares	Basic Earnings per Share (Euro)	Profit attributable to the owners of the parent (€ thousand)	Average Number of shares	Basic Earnings per Share (Euro)
7,675	104,878,049	0.073	662	104,878,049	0.006

In the earning per share calculation as of June 30, 2016 dilutive instruments are considered, using a maximum dilution rate of 4.44%.

The calculation of fully diluted earnings per share for the three-month period ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, is as follows:

Basic Earnings per Share—fully diluted basis					
June 2016			June 2015		
Profit attributable to the owners of the parent (€ thousand)	Average Number of shares	Basic Earnings per Share (Euro)	Profit attributable to the owners of the parent (€ thousand)	Average Number of shares	Basic Earnings per Share (Euro)
7,675	109,750,993	0.070	662	109,750,993	0.006

6. REVENUE

Gross bookings is an operating and statistical metric that captures the total amount paid by customers for travel products and services booked through or with us, including taxes, service fees and other charges and excluding VAT. Gross Bookings include the gross value of transactions booked under both agency and principal models as well as transactions made under white label arrangements and transactions where we just act as “pure” intermediary whereby we serve as a click-through and pass the reservations made by the customer to the relevant travel supplier.

	June 2016	June 2015
Total Gross bookings	1,145,978	1,160,922
Total Number of bookings	2,916,417	2,618,176

The following is an analysis of the Group’s revenue and revenue margin for the period:

	Revenue		Revenue Margin	
	June 2016	June 2015	June 2016	June 2015
From customers	86,390	83,648	83,753	77,582
From suppliers	31,589	28,768	31,589	28,768
From advertising and meta clicks-out.....	8,882	7,479	8,882	7,479
Total	126,861	119,895	124,224	113,829

7. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group has four reportable geographical segments based on how the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) manages the business, makes operating decisions and evaluates operating performance. Reportable segments

offer different products and services and are managed separately because the nature of products and methods used to distribute the services are different. For each reportable segment, the Group's Leadership Team comprising of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, reviews internal management reports. Accordingly, the Leadership Team is construed to be the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).

As it is stated in the IFRS 8, paragraph 23 an entity shall report a measure of total assets and liabilities for each reportable segment if such amounts are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker. As this information is not regularly provided, information regarding assets and liabilities by segments has not been disclosed in these financial statements.

	June 2016						
	France	Southern Europe (Spain + Italy)	Core	Germany + Austria	UK + Nordics + Other	Expansion	TOTAL
Gross Bookings....	360,662	225,127	585,789	167,062	393,127	560,189	1,145,978
Revenue.....	43,522	28,164	71,686	16,418	38,757	55,175	126,861
Revenue Margin..	42,494	27,817	70,311	16,418	37,495	53,913	124,224
Variable costs.....	(23,754)	(17,190)	(40,944)	(8,985)	(25,982)	(34,967)	(75,911)
Marginal Profit ...	18,740	10,627	29,367	7,433	11,513	18,946	48,313
Fixed costs							(19,306)
Depreciation and amortization							(3,849)
Impairment and results on disposal of non-current assets							(27)
Others.....							(1,992)
Operating profit/(loss).....							23,139
Financial result.....							(10,152)
Profit before tax ..							12,987

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

7. SEGMENT INFORMATION

June 2015							
	France	Southem Europe (Spain + Italy)	Core	Germany + Austria	UK + Nordics + Other	Expansion	TOTAL
Gross Bookings....	393,273	193,209	586,482	158,895	415,544	574,440	1,160,922
Revenue.....	45,239	23,144	68,383	13,552	37,960	51,512	119,895
Revenue Margin..	41,685	22,473	64,158	13,552	36,119	49,671	113,829
Variable costs.....	(24,711)	(16,094)	(40,805)	(7,401)	(27,653)	(35,054)	(75,859)
Marginal Profit ...	16,975	6,379	23,354	6,151	8,466	14,617	37,970
Fixed costs							(15,617)
Depreciation and amortization							(4,297)
Impairment and results on disposal of non-current assets							—
Others.....							(3,358)
Operating profit/(loss).....							14,698
Financial result.....							(11,806)
Profit before tax ..							2,892

8. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

8.1 Personnel expenses

This item breaks down as follows:

	June 2016	June 2015
Wages and salaries.....	13,563	12,196
Social security costs.....	3,587	3,498
Pensions costs (or employees welfare expenses)	441	126
Share-based compensation.....	1,672	609
Other personnel expenses	275	741
Total personnel expenses	19,538	17,170

8.2 Number of employees

The average number of employees (including executive directors) by category of the Group during the year is as follows:

	June 2016	June 2015
Management	15	18
Administrative Staff.....	986	959
Operational Staff.....	613	714
Total average headcount	1,614	1,691

9. DEPRECIATION, AMORTIZATION AND IMPAIRMENT

This item breaks down as follows:

	June 2016	June 2015
Depreciation of tangible assets	640	569
Amortization of intangible assets (<i>see Note 13</i>)	3,209	3,728
Total Depreciation and amortization	3,849	4,297
Impairment of tangible assets	—	—

Impairment of intangible assets and goodwill	—	—
Impairment	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

Amortization of intangible assets primarily related to the capitalized IT projects as well as the intangible assets identified through the purchase price allocation.

For the closing of June 2016, the Company did not update the impairment test performed at March 31 2016. As per management understanding since that date, there have been no events which could impact significantly and change the conclusions reached as per the impairment test performed as of March 31, 2016. Therefore these consolidated financial statements as of June 2016 have not reflect any adjustment related to the impairment analysis. An impairment test will be performed before year-end once the financial projections will be updated and approved by management.

10. OTHER OPERATING INCOME/ (EXPENSES)

This item breaks down as follows:

	<u>June 2016</u>	<u>June 2015</u>
Marketing and other operating expenses	71,422	71,219
Professional fees	2,929	1,442
IT expenses	1,756	1,795
Rent charges	968	1,017
Taxes.....	471	60
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	79	123
Non-recurring expenses	46	2,008
Total other operating income and expenses	<u>77,671</u>	<u>77,664</u>

Other operating expenses primarily consist in marketing expenses, credit card processing costs (incurred only under the merchant model), chargebacks on fraudulent transactions, IT costs relating to the development and maintenance of our technology, GDS search costs and fees paid to our outsourcing service providers, such as call centers or IT services.

The marketing expenses comprise customer's acquisition costs (such as paid search costs, metasearch costs and other promotional campaigns) and commissions due to agents and white label partners.

A large portion of the other operating expenses are variable costs, either because they are directly related to the number of transactions processed through us or because they result from discretionary decisions from our management.

11. FINANCIAL AND SIMILAR INCOME AND EXPENSE

This item breaks down as follows:

	<u>June 2016</u>	<u>June 2015</u>
Interest expense on 2019 Notes	(3,346)	(3,345)
Interest expense on 2018 Notes	(5,613)	(6,094)
Interest expense on Revolving Credit Facilities	(117)	(78)
Effective interest rate impact on debt	(1,516)	(814)
Interest expense on debt	<u>(10,592)</u>	<u>(10,331)</u>
Foreign exchange differences	516	(524)
Other financial expense	(980)	(978)
Other financial income.....	904	27
Other financial income / expense	<u>440</u>	<u>(1,475)</u>
TOTAL FINANCIAL RESULT	<u>(10,152)</u>	<u>(11,806)</u>

12. GOODWILL

A detail of the goodwill movement for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 are set out below:

Balance at March 31, 2016	728,377
Changes in scope	—
Impairment.....	—
Exchange rate differences	(1,069)

Balance at June 30, 2016	<u>727,308</u>
Balance at March 31, 2015	<u>727,820</u>
Changes in scope	—
Impairment	—
Exchange rate differences	837
Balance at June 30, 2015	<u>728,657</u>

As at June 30, 2016, the amount of the goodwill corresponding to the Nordic markets has decreased due to the evolution of the euro compared to the functional currency of these countries, with a balancing entry under “Foreign currency translation reserve”.

The goodwill allocation by markets at June 30, 2016 and 2015 was as follows:

	<u>June 2016</u>	<u>June 2015</u>
Markets		
France	326,522	326,522
Spain	49,073	49,073
UK	39,033	39,033
Italy	44,087	44,087
Germany	155,718	155,718
Nordics	49,557	50,906
Metasearch	8,608	8,608
Other	54,710	54,710
	<u>727,308</u>	<u>728,657</u>

As we mentioned in the Note 9, the Company has not identified further impairment indicators and therefore did not update the impairment test performed at June 30, 2016.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

13. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The other intangible assets at June 30, 2016 and 2015 break down as follows:

Balance at March 31, 2016	294,616
Acquisitions	6,025
Amortization (see note 9)	(3,209)
Exchange rate differences	(273)
Balance at June 30, 2016	297,159
Balance at March 31, 2015	282,581
Acquisitions	8,357
Amortization (see note 9)	(3,728)
Disposal of intangible assets	(1,700)
Exchange rate differences	153
Balance at June 30, 2016	285,663

“Acquisitions” mainly correspond to the capitalization of the technology internally developed by the Group which, due to its functional benefits, contributes towards attracting new customers and retaining the existing ones.

14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

Shown below is a breakdown of cash and cash equivalent:

	June 2016	March 2016
Marketable securities	8	8
Cash and other cash equivalent	111,740	132,069
Cash and cash equivalent	111,748	132,077

The majority of the bank accounts and marketable securities have been pledged to secure the obligations in respect of the Group financial indebtedness.

15. EQUITY

15.1 Share capital

The subscribed share capital of eDreams ODIGEO at June 2016 is €10,488 thousand divided into 104,878,049 shares with a par value of ten euros cents (€0.10) each, all of which are fully paid.

15.2 Share premium

The share premium account may be used to provide for the payment of any shares, which the Company may repurchase from its shareholders, to offset any net realized losses, to make distributions to the shareholders in the form of a dividend or to allocate funds to the legal reserve.

15.3 Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve correspond to the net amount of the exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of eDreams LLC, eDreams Ltd., Liligo Hungary Kft, Findworks Technologies Bt and Travellink since they are expressed in currencies other than the euro.

15.4 Equity-settled share-based payments

The amount recognized under “payment based on equity instruments” in the consolidated balance sheet at June 30, 2016 and March 31, 2016 arose as a result of the Long Term Incentive plan given to the employees during the current year (see Note 16).

16. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

A Long Term Incentive Plan (“Incentive Plan”) in which certain employees of the Company or any subsidiaries (the “Participants”) may participate was granted on September 26, 2014. The purpose of this Incentive Plan was to enable the Participants to participate in the possible increase in value of the Company.

The total maximum number of shares that could be acquired by the Participants under the Incentive Plan represents 4.4% of the total issued share capital of the Company on a fully diluted basis.

The Incentive Plan basically concerns the granting of the right to acquire a certain number of shares in the Company (called Incentive Shares) to the Participants for a price equal to the local nominal value of the Incentive Shares (€0.10 per share), provided that certain conditions are met:

- Service condition: the Participants must be employed by the Company or any subsidiary during a certain period of time i.e. he must hold an active employment or services relationship until a certain future date.
- Market-performance condition: the target increase in value of the Company’s shares must be reached.

The Incentive Plan refers to the ordinary shares issued by eDreams ODIGEO, S.A.

As at March 31, 2016 4,525,591 Incentives Shares were granted under the Incentive Plan.

On May 10, 2016, the Group approved a new Long Term Incentive Plan for Managers. The new scheme will be based on operational performance, measured with stringent financial and strategic objectives. It will have the benefit of generating long-term company value, being simple to administer and align management and shareholder interest.

The estimated accounting value of the new plan is €13.1 million, €6.8 million more than before the change.

The new LTIP will last for 2 years and is designed to vest around financial results publications between November 2016 and November 2017.

All currently employed managers that were eligible for the change have been granted the new plan as an alternative to the existing plan on June 2016.

As at June 30, 2016 964,459 Incentives Shares were granted under the old Incentive Plan for past employees that had already vested part of the old Plan or current employees that have served notice of resignation and 3,862,729 Incentives shares were granted under the new Incentive Plan.

The cost regarding the Long Term Incentive Plans has been recorded in the Income Statement (Personnel expenses) (see Note 8) and against Equity (see Note 15), amounting € 1.7M and € 0.6M in June 30, 2016 and 2015 respectively.

17. BORROWING AND DEBT

17.1 Debt by type

The Group borrowings and debts at June 30, 2016 and March 31, 2016 are as follows:

	June 2016			March 2016		
	Current	Non Current	Total	Current	Non Current	Total
Principal						
2019 Notes	—	125,036	125,036	—	124,733	124,733
2018 Notes	—	291,848	291,848	—	320,799	320,799
Total Principal	—	416,884	416,884	—	445,532	445,532
Accrued interest—2019 Notes	2,231	—	2,231	5,575	—	5,575
Accrued interest—2018 Notes	9,212	—	9,212	4,063	—	4,063
Total Interests	11,443	—	11,443	9,638	—	9,638
Total Borrowing	11,443	416,884	428,327	9,638	445,532	455,170
Other Financial Liabilities						
Bank facilities and bank overdrafts	104	—	104	39	—	39
Finance Lease Liabilities	551	1,087	1,638	623	931	1,554

Other Financial Liabilities	5,858	—	5,858	6,125	—	6,125
Total other Financial liabilities.....	6,513	1,087	7,600	6,787	931	7,718
Total financial liabilities.....	17,956	417,971	435,927	16,425	446,463	462,888

Senior Notes—2019 Notes

On April 21, 2011 Geo Travel Finance S.C.A. issued €175 million 10.375% Senior Notes with maturity date of May 5, 2019 (“the 2019 Notes”). Interest on the 2019 Notes is payable semi-annually in arrears each May 1st and November 1st.

Senior notes—2018 Notes

On January 31, 2013 Geo Debt Finance S.C.A. issued €325 million aggregate principal amount of 7.5% Senior Secured Notes with maturity date of August 1st, 2018 (“the 2018 Notes”). Interest on the 2018 Notes is payable semi-annually in arrears each February 1st and August 1st.

As it is explained in Note 2.1.1, on April 14th 2016, the Group repurchased 30M€ of the 2018 Notes.

17.2 Debt by maturity

The maturity date of the debt at June 30, 2016 and March 31, 2016 is as follow:

June 30, 2016	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Principal				
2019 Notes	—	125,036	—	125,036
2018 Notes	—	291,848	—	291,848
Total Principal	—	416,884	—	416,884
Accrued interest—2019 Notes.....	2,231	—	—	2,231
Accrued interest—2018 Notes.....	9,212	—	—	9,212
Total Interests	11,443	—	—	11,443
Other financial liabilities				
Bank facilities and bank overdrafts.....	104	—	—	104
Finance Lease Liabilities	551	1,087	—	1,638
Other financial liabilities	5,858	—	—	5,858
Total Other Financial Liabilities	6,513	1,087	—	7,600
Total financial liabilities.....	17,956	417,971	—	435,927
March 31, 2016	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Principal				
2019 Notes	—	124,733	—	124,733
2018 Notes	—	320,799	—	320,799
Total Principal	—	445,532	—	445,532
Accrued interest—2019 Notes.....	5,575	—	—	5,575
Accrued interest—2018 Notes.....	4,063	—	—	4,063
Total Interests	9,638	—	—	9,638
Other financial liabilities				
Bank facilities and bank overdrafts.....	39	—	—	39
Finance Lease Liabilities	623	931	—	1,554
Other financial liabilities	6,125	—	—	6,125
Total Other Financial Liabilities	6,787	931	—	7,718
Total financial liabilities.....	16,425	446,463	—	462,888

17.3 Credit lines

At June 30, 2016, the Group had a €130 million 4 year Revolving Credit Facility to provide for working capital requirements and IATA Guarantees divided into a €105 million tranche that can be used to finance working capital or guarantees, and a €25 million tranche that can be used only for guarantees. At the end of June 2016 and March 2016, the Group had not drawn any significant credit line.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

17. BORROWING AND DEBT

17.4 Fair value measurement of borrowings and debt

June 2016	Total net book value of the class	Level 1 : Quoted prices and cash	Level 2 : Internal model using observable factors	Level 3 : Internal model using non-observable factors	Fair value
<i>Balance Sheet headings and classes of instruments</i>					
<i>Cash and cash equivalents</i>	111,748	x			111,748
<i>Senior Notes Due 2019</i>	127,267		x		131,801
Principal and Interest	131,231		x		135,765
Financing costs capitalized on Senior Notes due 2019	(11,909)		x		(11,909)
Amortization of Financing costs capitalized on Senior Notes due 2019	7,945		x		7,945
<i>Senior Notes Due 2018</i>	301,060		x		302,937
Principal and Interest	304,212		x		306,089
Financing costs capitalized on Senior Notes due 2018	(8,722)		x		(8,722)
Amortization of Financing costs capitalized on Senior Notes due 2018	5,570		x		5,570
<i>Bank facilities and bank overdrafts</i>	104	x			104

The book value of current loans and receivables, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables is approximately their fair value.

Valuation techniques and assumptions applied for the purposes of measuring fair value

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

- The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices (includes listed redeemable notes, bills of exchange, debentures and perpetual notes).
- The fair values of other financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding those described above) are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis.

The market value of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position shown in the table above has been ranked based on the three hierarchy levels defined by IFRS 13:

- level 1: quoted price in active markets;
- level 2: inputs observable directly or indirectly;
- level 3: inputs not based on observable market data.

17.5 Covenants

Pursuant to the Senior Facility Agreement, Geo Travel Finance S.C.A. has to respect its Consolidated Total Net Debt Cover ratio every quarter. The requested covenant is calculated as follows:

Total Net Debt Cover ratio = Total Net Debt / Last Twelve Month recurrent Adjusted EBITDA.

At June 30, 2016, the abovementioned covenant is met.

18. PROVISIONS

The amounts of provisions break down as follows:

	June 2016	March 2016
Non-current provisions		
Provisions for tax risks	5,471	5,349
Provision for pensions and other post employment benefits	1,270	1,310
Total Non-current provisions	6,741	6,659
Current provisions		
Provisions for litigation risks	3,456	3,515
Provision for pensions and other post employment benefits	77	78
Provision for other employee benefits	1,789	3,161
Provisions for operating risks and others	2,891	3,107
Total Current provisions	8,213	9,861

As at June 30, 2016 and March 31, 2016, the caption Provisions for other employee benefits mainly includes the provision for the restructuring in France and related litigation (see note 21.4).

The provision for tax contingencies concerns mainly an indirect tax contingency which is relating to a transaction between two of the Group's subsidiary companies prior to their acquisition by the Group for which the Group has obtained a full indemnity from the seller.

19. OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS

19.1 Operating lease commitments

The Group leases mainly buildings under non-cancellable operating lease contracts. These contracts have a long term, most of them being renewable upon expiry at market conditions. The minimum total future payments in respect of non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	TOTAL
Minimum lease payments at June 2016	2,792	6,367	5,799	14,958
	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	TOTAL
Minimum lease payments at March 2016	2,901	6,460	5,221	14,582

19.2 Other off-balance sheet commitments

	June 2016	March 2016
Guarantees To IATA	38,260	42,415
Guarantees To Package Travel	6,439	6,352
Guarantees Linked To Public Entities	1,476	1,863
Guarantees linked to Private Entities	364	224
Others.....	—	—
Total	46,539	50,854

Additionally, the Company is a party to an intercreditor agreement entered into between, amongst others, the Company as Investor Creditor and several credit institutions, which provided financing to the Company's affiliated undertakings in the context of the refinancing of LuxGEO, Geo Travel Finance S.C.A.' subsidiary which completed on January 31, 2013.

All the shares held by the Company in Geo Travel Finance S.C.A. are pledged in favor of the holders of certain of the Company's bonds.

20. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

20.1 Key management

The compensation received by the key management of the Group and during the three-months periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 amounted to €0.9 and €1.0 million, respectively. Moreover there was one-off supplementary retribution amounting to €0.4 million in the three-month period ended June 30, 2015 for severance indemnities.

As at June 30, 2016, the key management has been also granted with 503,399 rights under the old Incentive Plan and 2,229,740 rights under the new Incentive Plan to acquire a certain number of shares of the parent company eDreams

ODIGEO at its nominal value (See Note 16). The valuation of this rights amounted €7.4 million of which €3.7 million have been accrued at June 30, 2016 since the beginning of the plan (€0.3 million during the period ended at June 30, 2015).

20.2 Board of Directors

During the three-months periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 certain members of the Board received a total remuneration of €56 and €42 thousand for their mandate.

Some members of the Board are also members of the key management of the Group and, consequently, they have accrued remuneration in concept of their executive services, not for their mandate as members of the Board and, therefore part of this information is included in key management retribution section above:

- Remuneration for management services during the three-months periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 amounting to €0.3 million and €0.2 million respectively.
- One-off supplementary retribution amounting to €0.4 million in the three-months periods ended June 30, 2015 for severance indemnities.
- As at June 30, 2016 some Directors have been also granted with 8,207 rights under the old Incentive Plan and 1,332,146 rights under the new Incentive Plan to acquire a certain number of shares of the parent company eDreams ODIGEO at its nominal value (See Note 16). The valuation of these rights amounted €3.9 million of which €1.8 million have been accrued at June 30, 2016 since the beginning of the plan (€0.4 million during the period ended at June 30, 2015).

21. CONTINGENCIES

21.1 Insurance premium tax

The Group considers that there is a possible risk of reassessment of insurance premium tax in certain jurisdictions where the Group renders mediation services to its customers regarding the supply of travel insurance by insurers. This risk is relating to the possible view of local tax authorities that part of the remuneration received by the Group for the mediation of the travel insurance to its customers in certain countries should be considered basis for the levy of insurance premium tax. This risk is estimated at €2.1 million. The Group takes the view that it has sufficient grounds to successfully defend its position in case of a reassessment by local tax authorities. As the risk is considered unlikely to result in a cash outflow, no liability has been recognized in the balance sheet.

21.2 Dispute with UK tax authorities

The Group has been assessed by the UK tax authorities for an amount of €0.4 million. This concerns a dispute re the qualification for VAT purposes of the contractual relationship between the UK entity and a UK bed bank. The Group disputes the UK tax authorities' view that the UK entity should have paid UK VAT on the margin which it has generated in respect of this contractual relationship relating to hotel accommodation which is located outside the UK. The Group has appealed against the assessment with the UK First tier Tribunal, where it is currently pending, and takes the view that it has sufficient arguments to successfully defend its case. As the risk is considered only possible, no liability has been recognised in the balance sheet.

21.3 License fees

The group considers that there is a possible risk of reassessment by tax authorities in respect of license fees charged between entities of the Group for the use of certain self-developed software. Tax authorities may take the view that there was an undercharge of license fees to the users. This risk is estimated at a maximum amount of €2.4 million. The group takes the view that it has sufficient arguments to defend its position in case of an assessment by tax authorities. As the risk is considered only possible, no liability has been recognised in the balance sheet.

21.4 Litigation resulting from the Social Plan in France

The restructuring plan project of Go Voyages France was approved on March 20th 2015 by the French Labor Authorities. 66 employees made redundant in accordance with the social plan implemented have challenged their dismissal for economic reason before Paris Labor Court.

The total amount claimed by the 66 employees is equal to €2.7 million. As of March 2016, the Group has booked a provision related to this for €2.0 million based on the best estimate of the Group's Management.

21.5 Litigation with Ryanair

In December, 2015, Ryanair launched a legal action before the Irish High Court related to the Search Engine Marketing activities performed by Vacaciones eDreams via the Google Adwords service. While travel agencies are entitled to use the trademarks and logos of the airlines offered for sale on their websites, such use must not create confusion between the official activities of the airlines and the distribution activity of the OTAs. This action could result in damages granted to Ryanair by Vacaciones eDreams and/or Google Ireland or Google Inc. A provision for this has been booked in the balance sheet for €700 thousand based on the best estimate of the Group's Management.

22. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There have been no other events since the balance sheet date on June 30, 2016 that would require an adjustment of assets or liabilities or a disclosure.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

23. CONSOLIDATION SCOPE

As at June 30, 2016 and March 31, 2016, the companies included in the consolidation are as follows:

Consolidated entities at June 30, 2016

Name	Location / Registered Office	Line of business	% interest	% control
eDreams ODIGEO S.A.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding Parent company	100%	100%
Geo Travel Finance S.C.A.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
LuxGEO S.à r.l.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
Geo Debt Finance S.C.A.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
Geo Debt GP S.à r.l.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
LuxGEO GP S.à r.l.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
Opodo Limited	Waterfront Hammersmith embankment, Chancellors Road, w6 9RU (London)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Opodo GmbH	Büschstraße 12 20354 (Hamburg)	Marketing services	100%	100%
Travellink AB	Hemvärnsgatan 9,171 54 Solna (Stockholm)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Opodo Italia SRL	Via Boscovich 14, 20124 (Milan)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Opodo SL	Calle Vilanueva 29 28001 (Madrid)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Online Travel Portal Ltd	Waterfront Hammersmith embankment, Chancellors Road, w6 9RU (London)	Dormant	100%	100%
eDreams Inc.	1209 Orange Street, city of Wilmington, County of New Castle, 19801 (State of Delaware)	Holding company	100%	100%
Vacaciones eDreams, S.L.U.	Passeig de la Zona Franca, 191-205, 08038 (Barcelona)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams International Network, S.L.U.	Carrer Bailén, 67-69, 08009 (Barcelona)	Admin and IT consulting services	100%	100%
eDreams, S.r.L.	Via Boscovich 14, 20124 (Milan)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Viagens eDreams Portugal LDA	Avda. Fontes Pereira de Melo, 7 (Lisbon)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams do Brasil Viagens e Turismo	Rua James Watt, 84, 9th floor, Room 2, Brooklin Novo, 04576-050 (São Paulo)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams LLC	160 Greentree Drive Suite 101 (City of Dover) Delaware	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams Corporate Travel, S.R.L.	Via Boscovich 14, 20124 (Milan)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams Business Travel, S.L.	Carrer Bailén, 67-69, 08009 (Barcelona)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Geo Travel Ventures S.A.	Carrer Bailén, 67-69, 08009 (Barcelona)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Geo Travel Pacific Pty Ltd	Level 5, Plaza Building, Australia Square, 95 Pitt Street, NSW 2000 (Sidney)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Go Voyages SAS	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Go Voyages Trade	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Liligo Metasearch Technologies	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	Metasearch	100%	100%
ODIGEO Hungary Kft	Weiner Leó utca 16. 6. em, 1066 (Budapest)	Admin and IT consulting services	100%	100%
Findworks Technologies Bt	Sashegyi út 9, 1124 (Budapest)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%

Affiliates at June 30, 2016

Name	Location / Registered Office	Line of business	% interest	% control
IIPR Software Development S.L.	Calle Catalina 11, 3.º B Majadahonda (Madrid)	Development software applicati	25%	25%

Consolidated entities at March 31, 2016

Name	Location / Registered Office	Line of business	% interest	% control
eDreams ODIGEO S.A.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding Parent company	100%	100%
Geo Travel Finance S.C.A.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
LuxGEO S.à r.l.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
Geo Debt Finance S.C.A.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
Geo Debt GP S.à r.l.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
LuxGEO GP S.à r.l.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
Opodo Limited	Waterfront Hammersmith embankment, Chancellors Road, w6 9RU (London)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Opodo GmbH.....	Büschstraße 12 20354 (Hamburg)	Marketing services	100%	100%
Travellink AB	Hemvärnsgatan 9,171 54 Solna (Stockholm)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Opodo Italia SRL	Via Boscovich 14, 20124 (Milan)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Opodo SL.....	Calle Vilanueva 29 28001 (Madrid)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Online Travel Portal Ltd	Waterfront Hammersmith embankment, Chancellors Road, w6 9RU (London)	Dormant	100%	100%
eDreams Inc.	1209 Orange Street, city of Wilmington, County of New Castle, 19801 (State of Delaware)	Holding company	100%	100%
Vacaciones eDreams, S.L.U....	Passeig de la Zona Franca, 191-205, 08038 (Barcelona)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams International Network, S.L.U	Carrer Bailén, 67-69, 08009 (Barcelona)	Admin and IT consulting services	100%	100%
eDreams, S.r.L	Via Boscovich 14, 20124 (Milan)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Viagens eDreams Portugal LDA	Avda. Fontes Pereira de Melo, 7 (Lisbon)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams do Brasil Viagens e Turismo	Rua James Watt, 84, 9th floor, Room 2, Brooklin Novo, 04576-050 (São Paulo)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams LLC.....	160 Greentree Drive Suite 101 (City of Dover) Delaware	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams Corporate Travel, S.R.L.....	Via Boscovich 14, 20124 (Milan)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams Business Travel, S.L.	Carrer Bailén, 67-69, 08009 (Barcelona)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Geo Travel Ventures S.A.	Carrer Bailén, 67-69, 08009 (Barcelona)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Geo Travel Pacific Pty Ltd.....	Level 5, Plaza Building, Australia Square, 95 Pitt Street, NSW 2000 (Sidney)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Go Voyages SAS	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Go Voyages Trade	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Liligo Metasearch Technologies	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	Metasearch	100%	100%
ODIGEO Hungary Kft	Weiner Leó utca 16. 6. em, 1066 (Budapest)	Admin and IT consulting services	100%	100%
Findworks Technologies Bt	Sashegyi út 9, 1124 (Budapest)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%

Affiliates at March 31, 2016

Name	Location / Registered Office	Line of business	% interest	% control
IIPIR Software Development S.L.....	Calle Catalina 11, 3.º B Majadahonda (Madrid)	Development software applicati	25%	25%



Deloitte Audit
Société à responsabilité limitée

To the Shareholders of
eDreams ODIGEO, S.A.
1, Boulevard de la Foire
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L-1011 Luxembourg

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REPORT OF THE REVISEUR D'ENTREPRISES AGREE

Report on the consolidated financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of eDreams ODIGEO, S.A., which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position of eDreams ODIGEO, S.A. as at March 31, 2016, the related consolidated income statement and the consolidated statements of other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2016 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Responsibility of the Board of Directors for the consolidated financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in the European Union, and for such internal control the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Responsibility of the réviseur d'entreprises agréé

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing as adopted for Luxembourg by the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier*. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

Société à responsabilité limitée au capital de 35.000 €
RCS Luxembourg B 67.895
VAT LU25101535
Autorisation d'établissement: 10022179

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the *réviseur d'entreprises agréé's* judgment including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the *réviseur d'entreprises agréé* considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board of Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of eDreams ODIGEO, S.A. as of March 31, 2016 and of its consolidated financial performance and its

consolidated cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2016 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in the European Union.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The management report, which is the responsibility of the Board of Directors, is consistent with the consolidated financial statements.

The accompanying Corporate Governance Statement which is the responsibility of the Board of Directors, includes the information required by the law of 19 December 2002 on the commercial and companies register and on the accounting records and annual accounts of undertakings, as amended and the description included with respect to Article 68bis of the aforementioned law is consistent with the consolidated financial statements.

For Deloitte Audit, *Cabinet de révision agréé*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Crosetto', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Marco Crosetto, *Réviseur d'entreprises agréé*

Partner

June 16, 2016

**Consolidated Financial Statements and
Notes for the year ended March 31, 2016**

eDreams ODIGEO

and Subsidiaries

Registered office:

1, Boulevard de la Foire

L-1528 Luxembourg

R.C.S. Luxembourg B N° 159 036

As of June 15, 2016 the Board of Directors formally prepared and approved these Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2016.

Consolidated Income Statement

(Thousand of euros)

	Notes	March 2016	March 2015
Revenue	7	484,650	465,732
Supplies		(21,395)	(29,770)
Revenue Margin	8	463,255	435,962
Personnel expenses	9	(69,818)	(69,528)
Depreciation and amortization	10	(17,628)	(19,992)
Impairment loss	10	(729)	(179,533)
Gain or loss arising from assets disposals.....		(11)	(2)
Other operating income / (expenses)	11	(308,089)	(291,911)
Operating profit/(loss)		66,980	(125,004)
Financial and similar income and expenses			
Interest expense on debt.....	12	(41,439)	(44,165)
Other financial income / (expenses).....	12	(4,678)	(6,898)
Profit/(loss) before taxes		20,863	(176,067)
Income tax	13	(8,436)	(5,239)
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations		12,427	(181,306)
Profit for the year from discontinued operations net of taxes (net).....		—	—
Consolidated profit/(loss) for the year		12,427	(181,306)
Non controlling interest—Result		—	0
Profit and loss attributable to the parent company		12,427	(181,306)
Basic earnings per share (Euro)	6	0.12	(1.73)
Basic earnings per share (Euro)—fully diluted basis	6	0.11	(1.73)

The notes on pages F-34 to F-85 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

(Thousand of euros)

	<u>March 2016</u>	<u>March 2015</u>
Consolidated profit/(loss) for the year (from the income statement)	12,427	(181,306)
Income and expenses recorded directly in equity		
Exchange differences.....	792	(3,809)
For actuarial gains and losses (pensions).....	58	—
Other income and expenses recorded directly in equity	—	—
Tax effect.....	(34)	—
	<u>816</u>	<u>(3,809)</u>
Total recognized income and expenses.....	<u>13,243</u>	<u>(185,115)</u>
a) Attributable to the parent company.....	13,243	(185,115)
b) Attributable to minority interest	—	—

The notes on pages F-34 to F-85 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Statement

(Thousand of euros)

	Notes	March 2016	March 2015
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Goodwill	14	728,377	727,820
Other intangible assets	15	294,616	282,581
Tangible assets	16	7,642	5,980
Non-current financial assets	18	4,962	5,077
Deferred tax assets	13	2,298	1,559
Other non-current assets	19	3,599	3,506
		<u>1,041,494</u>	<u>1,026,523</u>
Current assets			
Inventory	20	800	—
Trade and other receivables	21	66,237	78,186
Current tax assets	13	10,075	8,194
Financial assets		74	74
Cash and cash equivalent	22	132,077	121,840
		<u>209,263</u>	<u>208,294</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,250,757</u>	<u>1,234,817</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholder's Equity			
Share Capital		10,488	10,488
Share Premium		974,512	974,512
Other Reserves		(622,543)	(444,793)
Other equity instruments		—	—
Profit and Loss for the period		12,427	(181,306)
Foreign currency translation reserve		(738)	(1,530)
		<u>374,146</u>	<u>357,371</u>
Non controlling interest	23	<u>374,146</u>	<u>357,371</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current financial liabilities	25	446,463	442,851
Non current provisions	26	6,659	5,612
Deferred revenue	29	26,206	31,750
Deferred tax liabilities	13	43,518	39,114
Other non-current liabilities	—	—	—
		<u>522,846</u>	<u>519,327</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	28	315,211	323,598
Current provisions	26	9,861	10,208
Current taxes payables	13	12,268	9,633
Current financial liabilities	25	16,425	14,680
		<u>353,765</u>	<u>358,119</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>1,250,757</u>	<u>1,234,817</u>

The notes on pages F-34 to F-85 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement Change in Equity

(Thousand of euros)

	Share Capital	Share premium	Other Reserves	Profit & Loss for the period	Other equity instrum.	Foreign currency translation reserve	Total Equity
Closing balance at							
March 31, 2014	234,862	238,849	(122,684)	(20,362)	26,012	2,279	358,956
Total recognized							
income /							
(expenses)	—	—	—	(181,306)	—	(3,809)	(185,115)
Capital Increases /							
(Decreases)							
(Note 23)	488	49,512	—	—	—	—	50,000
Other operations							
with members or							
owners	(224,862)	686,151	(302,806)	—	(26,012)	—	132,471
Operations with							
members or							
owners	(224,374)	735,663	(302,806)	—	(26,012)	—	182,471
Payments based on							
equity							
instruments	—	—	1,100	—	—	—	1,100
Transfer between							
equity items	—	—	(20,362)	20,362	—	—	—
Other changes	—	—	(41)	—	—	—	(41)
Other changes in							
equity	—	—	(19,303)	20,362	—	—	1,059
Closing balance at							
March 31, 2015	10,488	974,512	(444,793)	(181,306)	—	(1,530)	357,371
Total recognized							
income /							
(expenses)	—	—	24	12,427	—	792	13,243
Operations with							
members or							
owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payments based on							
equity							
instruments	—	—	3,528	—	—	—	3,528
Transfer between							
equity items	—	—	(181,306)	181,306	—	—	—
Other changes	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Other changes in							
equity	—	—	(177,774)	181,306	—	—	3,532
Closing balance at							
March 31, 2016	10,488	974,512	(622,543)	12,427	—	(738)	374,146

The notes on pages F-34 to F-85 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

(Thousand of euros)

	Notes	March 2016	March 2015
Net Profit / (Loss)		12,427	(181,306)
Depreciation and amortization	10	17,628	19,992
Impairment and results on disposal of non-current assets (net)	14 15 17	729	179,533
Other provisions		540	497
Income tax	13	8,436	5,239
Gain or loss on disposal of assets		11	2
Finance (Income) / Loss	12	46,117	51,063
Expenses related to share based payments	24	3,528	(3,788)
Changes in working capital		(2,641)	(10,935)
Income tax paid		(4,773)	(5,952)
Net cash from operating activities		82,002	54,345
Acquisitions of intangible and tangible assets		(31,138)	(35,420)
Proceeds on disposal of tangible and intangible assets	15	1,705	1
Acquisitions of financial assets	18	(1,042)	(462)
Payments/ Proceeds from disposals of financial assets	18	3	650
Net cash flow from / (used) in investing activities		(30,472)	(35,231)
Proceeds of issues of shares	23.1	—	50,000
Reimbursement of borrowings	25.1	(446)	(46,328)
Interest and other financial expenses paid		(40,820)	(42,412)
Interest received		161	182
Early repayment fees		—	(3,579)
Fees paid on debt	12	—	(877)
Net cash flow from / (used) in financing activities		(41,105)	(43,014)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent		10,425	(23,900)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		121,768	145,994
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		(155)	(327)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		132,038	121,767
Cash at the closing:			
Cash	22	132,077	121,840
Bank facilities&overdrafts	25.1	(39)	(73)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		132,038	121,767

The notes on pages F-34 to F-85 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

eDreams ODIGEO (formerly LuxGEO Parent S.à r.l.) was set up as a limited liability company (société à responsabilité limitée) formed under the Laws of Luxembourg on Commercial Companies on February 14, 2011, for an unlimited period, with its registered office located at 1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 Luxembourg (the “Company” and, together with its subsidiaries, the “Group”). In January 2014, the denomination of the Company was changed to eDreams ODIGEO and its corporate form from an S.à r.l. to an S.A. (“Société Anonyme”).

eDreams ODIGEO and its direct and indirect subsidiaries (collectively the “Group”) headed by eDreams ODIGEO, as detailed in Note 35, is a leading online travel company that uses innovative technology and builds on relationships with suppliers, product know-how and marketing expertise to attract and enable customers to search, plan and book a broad range of travel products and services.

2. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

2.1 Significant events during the year ended March 31, 2016

2.1.1 Covenant ratio increase consent from lenders

On June 2015, the Company obtained consent from lenders under the €130 million Super Senior Revolving Credit Facility (SSRCF) to increase the ratio of Consolidated Total Net Debt to Consolidated EBITDA from 5.50:1 to 6.00:1 for the Relevant Period ending on 31 December 2015 only.

The purpose of this amendment was to allow the Company to support its strategy with potential acquisitions, which can be funded from internal cash, but without eating into covenant headroom during the seasonally low point of December.

2.1.2 Change in management

Effective September 22, 2015, eDreams ODIGEO (“the Company”) accepted the resignation of Mr. Mauricio Luis Prieto Prieto as an Executive member from the Board of Directors. Mr. Prieto was a co-founder of the Company.

On July 22, 2015 was announced the appointment of Ms. Amanda Wills and Mr. David Elizaga Corrales as an Independent and Executive Director, respectively.

2.1.3 Change in Barcelona offices

On July 2015, the Group moved its Barcelona offices from “World Trade Center” to new offices located in Carrer Bailen and Zona Franca (both located also in Barcelona). The cost of new furniture and general installations related to the refurbishment has amounted €2.3 million.

2.2 Significant events during the year ended March 31, 2015

2.2.1 Merger of eDreams ODIGEO and its shareholders and subsequent Equity restructuring

Following the Board of Shareholder approval at the Extraordinary General Meeting on April 1, 2014, the Company merged with its shareholders with the aim of simplifying the shareholding and equity structure.

Through the Merger, the absorbed companies contributed all of their assets and liabilities to eDreams ODIGEO. The assets of the absorbed companies mainly consisted of shares in eDreams ODIGEO and convertible bonds issued by a subsidiary of eDreams ODIGEO. The absorbed companies had no meaningful liabilities.

2.2.2 Initial public offering (“IPO”) of eDreams ODIGEO

On April 8, 2014, eDreams ODIGEO completed its IPO on the Spanish Stock Market.

The highlights of the offering were:

- 4,878,049 new shares issued by eDreams ODIGEO, raising gross proceeds of approximately €50 million.

- 31,829,264 existing shares sold by certain of eDreams ODIGEO's shareholders, including Luxgoal 3 S.à r.l., and Luxgoal 2 S.à r.l., investment vehicles controlled by the Permira funds; certain funds managed by Ardian France S.A. and its affiliates ("Ardian"); certain Ardian co-investors (the foregoing, the "Principal Selling Shareholders"); as well as certain senior and other management of eDreams ODIGEO (together, the "Selling Shareholders"); the Selling Shareholders have each sold only a portion of their shares in the Company, and eDreams
- eDreams ODIGEO did not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of shares by the Selling Shareholders.

2.2.3 Partial redemption

Pursuant to the successful completion of the IPO, eDreams ODIGEO has contributed the €50 million gross proceeds from the IPO to Geo Travel Finance to allow the redemption of a portion (€46 million) of the 2019 Senior Secured Notes.

Geo Travel Finance redeemed €46 million of its €175 million 10.375% Senior Notes Due 2019 on May 30, 2014. The redemption price equals to 107.781% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest on the redemption date.

2.2.4 Long Term Incentive Plan

In September 2014 a new Long Term Incentive plan was granted to certain employees (see Note 24.1).

2.2.5 Debt reallocation between eDreams ODIGEO Group

With the aim of improving the tax efficiency of certain intra-group financing arrangement, the Group decided to amend the capital and debt structure of some Group companies which have been effected by the end of March 2015.

A consent letter was delivered on February 24, 2015 to the Bank Agent of the Revolving Credit Facility as well as to the Trustee of the bondholders of the 2018 Notes and the 2019 Notes (the "Lenders"), The Proposed Amendments and the Waiver became effective at March 5, 2015. A consent fee of €877.000 (equal to €2.00 per €1,000 principal amount of the Senior Notes) was paid to the bondholders (See Note 12).

2.2.6 Change in management

The Board of Directors of eDreams ODIGEO announced on January 26, 2015 the appointment of Dana Dunne as Chief Executive Officer, with immediate effect. Dana Dunne, who joined eDreams ODIGEO as Chief Operating Officer in 2012, replaced Javier Pérez-Tenessa de Block who remains with the Company as Honorary Chairman. Philip Wolf who joined the Board in April 2014 has been appointed Non-Executive Chairman, with immediate effect.

Effective March 25, 2015, eDreams ODIGEO ("the Company") accepted the resignation of Mr. James Hare as an Independent member from the Board of Directors. Mr. Hare was a co-founder of the Company.

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

3.1 Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, and the figures are expressed in thousands of euros.

3.2 New and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

The Group has not applied any standard or interpretations whose application is not yet compulsory at March 31, 2016.

As detailed below, during the year ended on March 31, 2016 new accounting standards and interpretations (IAS/IFRS and IFRIC, respectively) have come into force and have been applied.

Furthermore, on the date of drawing up these consolidated financial statements, new accounting standards and interpretations have been published, which are expected to come into effect for accounting periods starting on or after March 31, 2016.

Compulsory standards, amendments and interpretations adopted in the European Union for all accounting periods starting on or after April 1, 2015:

Title	Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)	Application
Amendments to IAS 19 Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions	1 February 2015	Retrospective application
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010–2012 Cycle	1 February 2015	Retrospective application
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011–2013 Cycle	1 January 2015	Retrospective application
IFRIC 21 Levies	17 June 2014	Retrospective application

All the standards, amendments and interpretations applicable to the Group's financial statements have been taken into account with effect from April 1, 2015, with no significant impact on these consolidated financial statements.

Standards, amendments and interpretations that may be adopted early in accounting periods starting on or after April 1, 2015, issued by the IASB and adopted by the European Union, for which the Group has not considered early adoption:

Title	Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)	Application
Amendments to IAS 27—Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements.....	1 January 2016	Retrospective application
Amendments to IAS 1—Disclosures Initiative.....	1 January 2016	Retrospective application
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012–2014 Cycle	1 January 2016	Retrospective application
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38—Clarification of Accountable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation.....	1 January 2016	Retrospective application
Amendments to IFRS 11—Accounting for Acquisition of Interests in Joint Operations.....	1 January 2016	Retrospective application
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41—Agriculture: Bearer Plants.	1 January 2016	Retrospective application

As indicated above, the Group has not considered an early application of the standards and interpretations detailed above.

3.3 Use of estimates and judgments

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, the Board of Directors is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

These estimates and assumptions mainly concern the measurement of intangible assets other than goodwill, the measurement of the useful life of fixed assets, capitalization of development costs and measurement of internally-generated assets, purchase price allocation and allocation of goodwill, impairment testing of the recoverable amount, accounting for income tax, analysis of recoverability of deferred tax assets, and accounting for provisions and contingent liabilities.

3.4 Changes in consolidation perimeter

3.4.1 eDreams GmbH

This subsidiary had no business activity during both periods. On September 2014 its sole shareholder Vacaciones eDreams, S.L.U. approved and initiated the liquidation process of this subsidiary which was finalized as at January 29, 2016.

3.4.2 eDreams S.a.r.l

The French subsidiary eDreams Sarl has been merged with the absorbing entity GoVoyages SAS as of April 1, 2015.

3.5 Comparative information

The Directors present together with the figures for the year ended March 31, 2016, the previous years' figures for each of the items on the consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated cash flow statement and the quantitative information required to be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

3.6 Working capital

The Group had negative working capital as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, which is a common circumstance in the business in which the Group operates, and in its financial structure, and it does not present any impediment to its normal business.

The Group had a Revolving Credit Facility to fund its working capital needs and IATA Guarantees (see Note 25.2).

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalue amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Basis, scope and methods of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of eDreams ODIGEO and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries) up to March 31st each year. Control is achieved where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated income statement from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Group. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full in consolidation.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

All entities directly or indirectly controlled by the Company have been consolidated by the full consolidation method.

Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

When the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments within the first 12 months are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is not amortized but carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition (see above) less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill has been allocated to each country, level at which the business is managed, the operating decisions are made and the operating performance is evaluated.

The carrying value of the assets allocated to countries is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of these assets is less than their carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized directly in profit or loss in the consolidated income statement and is not subsequently reversed.

Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of an associate recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The requirements of IAS 39 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognize any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* as a single asset, any impairment loss recognized forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized in accordance with IAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

Revenue recognition

See below some definitions of terms (specific in the sector) in order to better understand the Group Revenue recognition accounting criteria:

Terms	Definition
Number of bookings	Number of individual transactions intermediated by the Group, providing travel products and services.
Gross bookings	Total amount paid by customers for travel products and services booked through or with us, including taxes, service fees and other charges and excluding VAT. Gross Bookings include the gross value of all transactions made by the Group, although their accounting treatment differs depending on the business model: agency or principal, see below.
Revenue	Revenue represents the incomes of the Group relating to the services provided according to IFRS, as follows: • When the Group acts as principal, revenue comprises the gross value of the service supplied to the customer, net of VAT. • When the Group acts as a disclosed agent, revenue is recognized on a "net" basis, with revenue representing the margin earned.
Revenue Margin.....	Net revenue received, regardless of Group acting as principal or disclosed agent: • When the Group acts as principal, revenue margin comprises the gross value of the service supplied to the customer, net of VAT, less direct costs associated with the supply of travel services. • When the Group acts as a disclosed agent, revenue margin is equal to revenue.

The Group makes travel services available to customer/travelers, either directly or through other agents. The Group generates its travel revenue from the mediation services regarding the supply of (i) flight services including air passenger transport by regular airlines and LCC flights as well as travel insurance in connection with, (ii) non-flight services, including non air passenger transport, hotel accommodation, Dynamic Packages (including revenue from the flight component thereof) and travel insurance for non-flight services. The Group is also engaged in the supply of travel packages and charter flights. Our revenue is earned through service fees, commissions and, in specific cases, mark-ups, as well as commissions and incentive payments received from suppliers. The Group also receives incentives from its Global Distribution System (GDS) service providers based on the volume of supplies mediated by the Group through the GDS systems.

In addition to the travel revenue generated under the agency and principal models, the Group also generates revenue from non-travel related services, such as fees for the supply of advertising services on our websites, incentives received from credit card companies and charges on toll call and services.

The Group recognizes revenue when (i) there is evidence of a contractual relationship in respect of services provided, (ii) such services have been supplied and (iii) the revenue is determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. The Group has evidence of a contractual relationship when the customer has acknowledged and accepted the Group's terms and conditions that describe the service rendered as well as the related payment terms. The Group considers revenue to be determinable when the product or service has been delivered or rendered in accordance with the said agreement.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services provided in the ordinary course of business net of VAT and similar taxes. The Group provides customers the ability to book air travel, hotels, car rentals and other travel products and services through its websites.

When the Group acts as principal and purchases travel services for onwards supply or is the primary obligor in the arrangement, revenue is recognized on a “gross” basis. The revenue comprises the gross value of the service supplied to the customer, net of VAT, with any related expenditure charged as cost of sales. Such revenue comprises sales in respect of charter flights, certain travel packages as well as conferences and events. At the time of booking the travel service revenue is recorded as deferred income. For these products, revenue and supplies are recognized on the date of departure.

In other transactions where the Group acts as a disclosed agent (*i.e.*, bears no inventory risk and is not the primary obligor in the arrangement), revenue is recognized on a “net” basis, with revenue representing the margin earned. Such revenue comprises the supply of mediation services sales in respect of scheduled air passengers, hotels, car rentals and most of our packaged travel products. For Direct Connects, the Group usually passes reservations booked by customers to the travel supplier and revenue represents the service fee charged to the customer. The Group has limited, if any, ability to determine or change the services supplied and the customer is responsible for the selection of the service supplier. Booking is then secured when no further obligation is supported by the Group.

Where the Group acts as a disclosed agent, additional income (over-commissions) may accrue based on the achievement of certain sales target during a certain agreed period. The Group therefore accrues for such income where it is considered probable that the sales targets will be met and the amount to be received is quantifiable. Where it is probable that the sales target will be met, revenue is recognized based on the percentage of total agreed over-commissions achieved at reporting date.

The table below summarizes the revenue recognition basis for the Group’s income streams.

Income stream	Basis of revenue recognition
Charter flight revenue	Date of departure
Scheduled flight mediation services	Date of booking
Airline incentives	Accrued based on meeting sales targets
GDS incentives	Date of booking
Direct Connect	Date of booking
Hotel mediation revenue	Date of booking
Car mediation revenue	Date of booking
Dynamic Packages mediation revenue (including the flight portion thereof)	Date of booking
Vacation package revenue	Date of departure
Advertisement services revenue	Date of display
Metasearch	Date of click or date of purchase
Insurance mediation revenue	Date of booking

For flight mediation services, net revenue is generally recognized upon booking as the Group does not assume any further performance obligation to its customers after the flight tickets has been issued by the airline (even though the Group supports fraud risks). Conversely, in cases where (i) the Group pre-purchases and assumes inventory risk or (ii) the Group bears any financial risk with respect to the booking, for instance, in the event of cancellation, gross revenue is recognized at time of departure as the Group is considered to be the primary obligor to the traveler. In these cases, revenue is recognized on a gross basis, comprising the gross value of the service supplied to the customer (net of VAT and cancellations).

In the event of the cancellation of a booking, commissions and service fees earned are reversed. For flight services whereby the Group acts as a principal, cancellations do not impact revenue recognition since revenue is recognized upon the departure date, when the service is actually supplied.

In case of mediation services regarding hotel accommodation, Dynamic packages, car rental and packaged products, net revenue is recognized at the date of booking. However, a provision is recognized to cover the risk of cancellation of the bookings made with departures after closing date. This provision has been calculated in accordance with the historical average cancellation rate by markets (See Note 21.1).

For the supply of other non-flight services, the Group takes the following position: revenue relating to the supply of vacation products is determinable upon a) the departure date for vacation packages, b) the date of publication over the delivery period for advertising revenue and, c) depending on the particular agreement, date of click or date of purchase in respect of metasearch services. In the event of cancellation, the Group’s revenue recognition is not impacted since revenue is recognized, in each case, when the service has actually been rendered.

The Group generally does not take on credit risk with customers; however the Group is subject to charge-backs and fraud risk which the Group closely monitors.

The Group uses Global Distribution System (GDS) services to process the booking of travel services for its customers. Under GDS service agreements, the Group earns revenue in the form of an incentive payment for each segment that is processed through a GDS service provider. This revenue is recognized at the time the booking is processed.

The Group recognizes revenue for the supply of mediation services regarding the supply of travel insurance to customers at the time of completion of the booking.

The Group generates other revenue, which primarily comprise revenue from advertising and metasearch activities. Such revenue is derived primarily from the delivery of advertisements on the various websites the Group operates and is recognized at the time of display or over the advertising delivery period, depending on the terms of the advertising contract, as well as for searches, clicks and purchases generated by our metasearch activities.

Reporting revenue on a “gross” versus “net” basis is a matter of significant judgment that depends on relevant facts and circumstances. This analysis is performed using various criteria such as, but not limited to, whether the Group is the primary obligor in the arrangement, the Group has inventory risk, has latitude in establishing price, has discretion in supplier selection or has credit risk.

However, if the judgments regarding revenue are inaccurate, actual revenue could differ from the amount the Group recognizes, directly impacting our reported revenue.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales primarily concerns of direct costs associated with the supply of travel services as principal with the aim to generate revenue, for example relating to the supply of charters. The cost of sales are generally variable in nature and are primarily driven by transaction volumes.

Current operating profit

Current operating profit consists of revenue margin, after deducting personnel expenses, other operating income/expenses, depreciation and amortization and charges net of reversals to provisions.

Finance result

Finance result consists in income and expense relating to the Group’s net financial debt during the accounting period, including gains and losses on the corresponding interest rate and foreign exchange rate hedges.

Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Group. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognized as assets of the Group at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lesser is included in the consolidated statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Group’s general policy on borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognized as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognized as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency of the Euro (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are converted at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are converted at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

For the purposes of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated into Euros using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized and accumulated in equity.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments on identifiable assets and liabilities acquired arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Exchange differences arising are recognized in equity.

Government grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Retirement benefits costs

Defined contribution plans

Based on the provisions of the Collective Agreement applicable to different Group companies, the Group has a defined contribution plan with employees. A defined contribution plan is a plan whereby the Group makes fixed contributions to a separate entity and has no legal, contractual or constructive obligation to make additional contributions if the separate entity does not have sufficient assets to meet the commitments undertaken. Once the contributions have been paid, the Group has no additional payment obligations.

Contributions are recognized as employee benefits when they accrue. Benefits paid in advance are recognized as an asset to the extent that there are a cash refund or a reduction in future payments.

Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans establish the amount of the benefit the employee will receive on retirement, normally based on one or more factors such as age, years of service and remuneration.

The liability recognized in the balance sheet is the present value of the obligation in respect of defined benefits on the balance sheet date less the fair value of the plan assets, and adjustments for unrecognized past service costs. The obligation in respect of defined benefits is measured by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows, using the interest rates on high quality business bonds denominated in the same currency as will be used to pay the benefits, with maturity periods similar to those of the corresponding obligations. In countries where there is no market for such bonds, the market rates of government bonds are used. Actuarial gains or losses arising from adjustments based on experience and changes in the actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Past service costs are recognized immediately in the result, unless they arise as a result of changes in the pension plan and they are subject to the continuity of employees in service during a specific time (vesting period). In this case, past service costs are amortized using the straight-line method over the vesting period.

Share-based payment arrangements

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of the value of the equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest.

The impact of the revision of the original estimates in cash-settled share-based payments, if any, is recognized in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of current tax payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The current tax payable is based on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit may differ from the profit reported in the consolidated income statement due to income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are exempt or (permanently) non-deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated by using the tax rates in the relevant countries that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of the taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets generated by tax loss are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that these tax losses will be offset against taxable profits during the testing period taking into account local limitations regarding the capitalization of the tax losses. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be offset. No deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at enacted or substantively enacted tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are only offset if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts recognized and the Group Company intends to settle the net figure, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Useful life (Years)
Brands	Indefinite
Licenses	2–5
Trademarks and domains	10
Software	3–5
Software of the group common platform	7
Other intangible assets	2–5

The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Internally-generated intangible assets—research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from the Group's development of its website operating platform and related back office systems is recognized if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

- an asset is created that can be identified (such as software and new processes)
- it is probable that the asset created will generate future economic benefits, and
- the development cost of the asset can be measured reliably

The revenue associated with the capitalization of internally-generated intangible assets is classified in the profit and loss statement according to the nature of the development cost of the asset.

Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognized, development expenditure is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

Intangible assets acquired in business combinations

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognized separately from goodwill are initially recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost).

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

With regard to trademarks, the royalty-based approach has been adopted: this involves estimating the value of the trademark by reference to the levels of royalties demanded for the use of similar trademarks, based on revenue forecasts drawn up by the Group.

This approach is based on a qualitative analysis of the trademark in order to ensure that the assumptions selected are relevant. The discount rate used is based on the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) for the target acquired.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Tangible assets

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

	<u>Useful life (Years)</u>
General Installations/Technical Facilities	5–8
Furniture	5–10
Computer Hardware.....	3–10
Transport equipment	3–8
Other items of property, plant and equipment	3–8

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, where shorter, the term of the relevant lease.

Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

Derecognition of tangible assets

Tangible assets are derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a tangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss (See methodology used in Note 17). If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

In calculating the discount rate, a specific risk premium has also been considered in certain cases in line with the specific characteristics of each country and the inherent risk profile of the projected flows of each of the countries.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

When it is only possible that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, the contingency is disclosed in the note for Contingencies.

Contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination

Contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination are initially measured at fair value at the acquisition date. At the end of subsequent reporting periods, such contingent liabilities are measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognized in accordance with IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* and the amount initially recognized less cumulative Amortization recognized in accordance with IAS 18 *Revenue*.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument

Notes to the Financial Statements

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration given, plus any directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL), 'held-to-maturity' investments, 'available-for-sale' (AFS) financial assets and 'loans and receivables'.

All the Group's financial assets are classified as "loan and receivables", reflecting the nature and purpose of the financial assets, determined at the time of initial recognition.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

Restricted cash

Restricted cash deposits are in respect of cash guarantees given by the Company and its principal subsidiaries to IATA and a number of local governmental agencies to ensure compliance with the accreditation terms for each organisation. The restricted cash deposits are stated at cost which approximates to their fair value and are classified as "Other non-current assets".

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and short-term deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Group entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Compound instruments

The component parts of compound instruments (convertible notes/preferred shares) issued by the Company or its direct subsidiaries are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Conversion option that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the own equity instruments is an equity instrument.

At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for similar non-convertible instruments. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortized cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date.

The conversion option classified as equity is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound instrument as a whole. This is recognized and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured. In addition, the conversion option classified as equity will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised, in which case, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to share premium. Where the conversion option remains unexercised at the maturity date of the convertible note, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to retained profits. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss upon conversion or expiration of the conversion option.

Transaction costs that relate to the issue of the convertible notes are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of the gross proceeds. Transaction costs relating to the equity component are recognized directly in equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability component and are amortized over the lives of the convertible notes using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received.

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings) are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments

The Group enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

Current/Non-current classification

Current assets are considered to be those related to the normal cycle of operations (which is usually considered to be one year); assets which are expected to expire, be disposed of or realised in the short term as from year-end; financial assets held for trading (except for financial derivatives to be settled later than one year); and cash and other equivalent liquid assets. Assets that do not meet these requirements are qualified as non-current.

Likewise, current liabilities are those related to the ordinary cycle of operations, financial liabilities held for trading, with the exception of financial derivatives to be settled later than one year, and in general all obligations that will expire or terminate in the short term. If this is not the case, they are classified as non-current.

Related party transactions

The Group performs all its transactions with related parties on an arm's length basis. Also, the transfer prices are adequately supported and, therefore, the Group Directors consider that there are no material risks in this connection that might give rise to significant liabilities in the future.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT

5.1 Financial Risks

- **Credit risk:** Our cash and cash equivalents are held with financial entities with strong credit ratings. Certain transactions of the Group are channeled through Catalunya Banc S.A., (recently acquired by BBVA which has a Moody's long term rating of Ba2). These transactions amount to an average of €2.87 million on a daily basis. We usually transfer these amounts on a daily basis to other financial institutions in order to mitigate this risk.

Our credit risk is mainly attributable to business-to-business customer advertising receivables and, to a lesser extent, customer receivables on corporate travel and business-to-business customers, and advertising receivables. These amounts are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position net of provision for doubtful receivables, which is estimated by our management on a case-by-case basis. There are no meaningful credit risks since none of our customers' transactions represent a proportion equal or higher than 10% of the revenue margin.

- **Interest rate risk:** Most of our financial debt is exposed to fixed interest rates. Of our debt, only the Revolving Credit Facility bears interest at a variable rate, although to date we have only drawn loans under the Revolving Credit Facility for intra-month working capital purposes. Therefore, we have no material exposure to interest rate risk.
- **Liquidity risk:** In order to meet our liquidity requirements, our principal sources of liquidity are: cash and cash equivalents from the statement of financial position, cash flow generated from operations and the revolving credit facilities under our Revolving Credit Facility Agreement to fund intra-month cash swings and supplier guarantees.
- **Exchange rate risk:** The exchange rate risk arising from our activities has basically two sources: the risk arising in respect of commercial transactions carried out in currencies other than the functional currency of each company of the eDreams ODIGEO Group and the risk arising on the consolidation of subsidiaries that have a functional currency other than the euro. In relation to commercial transactions, we are principally exposed to exchange rate risk as the Group operates with the Pound Sterling as well as the Swedish krona and other Nordic currencies (Norwegian Krone and Danish Krone). The exchange rate risk arises on future commercial transactions and on assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency.

However, the volume of our sales and purchases in foreign currency (other than the local currency of each of the subsidiaries) is of little relevance compared to our total operations.

5.2 Travel Industry Risks

- General economic conditions. The revenue is directly related to the overall level of travel activity, which is, in turn, largely dependent on discretionary spending levels. Discretionary spending generally declines during recessions and other periods in which disposable income is adversely affected.
- The occurrence of events affecting travel safety, such as natural disasters, incidents of actual or threatened terrorism, potential outbreaks of epidemics or pandemics, airplane crashes and political and social instability.
- Deterioration in the financial condition or restructuring of operations of one or more of the major suppliers. As the Group is an intermediary in the travel industry, a substantial portion of the revenue is affected by the fares and tariffs charged by our suppliers, including airlines, GDSs, hotels and rental car suppliers, and the volume of products offered by the suppliers.
- Changes in current laws, rules and regulations and other legal uncertainties. The Group operates in a highly regulated industry. The business and financial performance could be adversely affected by unfavorable changes in, or interpretations of, existing laws, rules and regulations, or the promulgation of new laws, rules and regulations applicable to us and our businesses.
- Conditions required for obtaining and maintaining certain licenses or accreditations, especially IATA. Regulatory authorities could prevent or temporarily suspend the Group from carrying on some or all activities or otherwise penalize if the practices are found not to comply with the then-current regulatory or licensing requirements or any interpretation.
- Dependence on the level of Internet penetration. A slowing in the growth of Internet penetration, or a fall, could adversely affect the growth prospects and the business, financial condition and results of operations.

5.3 Business Risks

- Competitive landscape of the travel industry, such as other online travel agents, travel suppliers, metasearch companies, online portals and search engines and traditional travel agencies and tour operators.
- Rapidly changing market, evolving customer demand, and low barriers to entry.
- Innovation and ability to keep up with rapid technological changes, and success of execution of changes. The success depends on continued innovation and the ability to provide features that make the websites and mobile apps user-friendly for travelers. The competitors are constantly developing innovations in online travel-related products and features.
- Failures in technology systems: system interruption or cyberattack, and effectiveness of response plans, relying on own and suppliers' computer systems to attract customers to websites and apps and to facilitate and process transactions.
- Dependence on significant third party supplier relationships for; content, commissions, incentive payments, advertising and metasearch revenue, and fees.
- Reliance on the value and strength of the brands, any failure to maintain or enhance customer awareness of the brands could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the costs of maintaining and enhancing the brand awareness are increasing and the strength of the brands is directly related to the cost of customer acquisition.
- Changes in search engine algorithms and search engine relationships. Utilization of significant and increasing extent Internet search engines, principally through the purchase of travel-related keywords and inclusion in metasearch results, to generate traffic. Search engines, frequently update and change the logic that determines the placement and display of results of a consumer's search, such that the purchased or algorithmic placement of links to the websites can be affected.
- Exposure to risks associated with booking and payment fraud. Liability for accepting fraudulent credit or debit cards or checks and subject to other payment disputes with our customers for such sales.

- Human capital retention of highly skilled personnel and ability to attract and retain executives and other qualified employees is crucial to the results of operations and future growth.
- Processing, storage, use and disclosure of personal data and potential liabilities arising as a result of governmental and/or industry regulation.
- Adverse tax events. The estimated net result is based on tax rates which are currently applicable, as well as current legislation, jurisprudence, regulations and interpretations by local tax authorities.

5.4 Financial Profile Risks

- Impairments of goodwill and other intangible assets. The statement of financial position includes very significant amounts of goodwill and other intangible assets. The impairment of a significant portion of these assets would negatively affect the reported results of operations and financial position.
- Intellectual property. Success of the Group to protect effectively from copying and use by others, including current or potential competitors.

5.5 Capital risk management

The Group's objective in capital risk management is to safeguard its capacity to continue managing its recurring activities and the capacity to continue to grow through new projects, by optimising the debt-to-equity ratio to create shareholder value.

The Group's growth is financed mainly through internal cash flows generated by the Group's recurring businesses.

The Group's optimal leverage level is not determined on the basis of its overall debt-to-equity ratio but with the goal of maintaining moderate levels of debt. With the IPO completion, the Group used the proceeds from the issuance of new shares to reduce debt.

The Group does not consider the debt-to-equity ratio a suitable indicator for defining its equity policy as its consolidated equity may be affected by a range of factors which are not necessarily indicative of its capacity to satisfy its future financial obligations, including:

- The effect of fluctuations in functional currencies other than the euro through currency translation differences.
- The impairment losses on assets that will not recur and which do not involve a cash outflow when recognised.

The Group's capital policy does not set short-term quantitative targets for its indebtedness in relation to its net equity, but is adjusted to allow the Group to manage its recurring operations and take advantages of opportunities for growth while maintaining indebtedness at appropriate levels in the light of its expected future generation of cash flows and in compliance with any quantitative restrictions contained in its main debt contracts.

None of the Group's main debt contracts contain specific clauses restricting its debt-to-equity ratio.

The Revolving Credit Facility due 2018 includes a covenant requiring the Geo Travel Finance consolidation perimeter to maintain a net debt to EBITDA ratio for the rolling twelve months at each quarter end.

At March 31, 2016 the Group complied with all the restrictions imposed by its main debt contracts, and as its businesses may reasonably be expected to continue operating, the Group does not foresee any non-compliance in the future.

6. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company by the average number of shares.

The calculation of basic earnings per share (rounded to two digits) for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, is as follows:

March 2016			March 2015		
Profit attributable to the owners of the parent (€ thousand)	Average Number of shares	Basic Earnings per Share (Euro)	Loss attributable to the owners of the parent (€ thousand)	Average Number of shares	Basic Earnings per Share (Euro)
12,427	104,878,049	0.12	(181,306)	104,771,133	(1.73)

In the earning per share calculation as of March 31, 2016 dilutive instruments are considered, using a maximum dilution rate of 4.44%. As of March 31, 2015 no dilutive instruments were considered as the company has losses and therefore, any additional potential share issued would decrease the losses per share and in this case the calculation of dilutive earnings per share is not applicable, as stated in IAS 33 paragraph 41.

The calculation of fully diluted earnings per share for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, is as follows:

Basic Earnings per Share—fully diluted basis					
March 2016			March 2015		
Profit attributable to the owners of the parent (€ thousand)	Average Number of shares	Basic Earnings per Share (Euro)	Loss attributable to the owners of the parent (€ thousand)	Average Number of shares	Basic Earnings per Share (Euro)
12,427	109,750,993	0.11	(181,306)	104,771,133	(1.73)

7. REVENUE

Gross bookings is an operating and statistical metric that captures the total amount paid by customers for travel products and services booked through or with us, including taxes, service fees and other charges and excluding VAT. Gross Bookings include the gross value of transactions booked under both agency and principal models as well as transactions made under white label arrangements and transactions where we just act as “pure” intermediary whereby we serve as a click-through and pass the reservations made by the customer to the relevant travel supplier.

	March 2016	March 2015
Total Gross bookings	4,508,446	4,260,885
Total Number of bookings	10,674,911	9,723,900

The following is an analysis of the Group’s revenue and revenue margin for the year:

	Revenue		Revenue Margin	
	March 2016	March 2015	March 2016	March 2015
From customers	333,712	326,150	312,317	296,380
From suppliers	119,309	116,440	119,309	116,440
From advertising and meta clicks-out.....	31,629	23,142	31,629	23,142
Total	484,650	465,732	463,255	435,962

8. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group has four reportable geographical segments based on how the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) manages the business, makes operating decisions and evaluates operating performance. Reportable segments offer different products and services and are managed separately because the nature of products and methods used to distribute the services are different. For each reportable segment, the Group’s Leadership Team comprising of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, reviews internal management reports. Accordingly, the Leadership Team is construed to be the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).

As it is stated in the IFRS 8, paragraph 23 an entity shall report a measure of total assets and liabilities for each reportable segment if such amounts are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker. As this information is not regularly provided, information regarding assets and liabilities by segments have not been disclosed in these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group operates in 4 principal areas:

March 2016							
	France	Southern Europe (Spain + Italy)	Core	Germany + Austria	UK + Nordics + Other	Expansion	TOTAL
Gross Bookings	1,453,837	754,049	2,207,886	674,569	1,625,991	2,300,560	4,508,446
Revenue	177,365	93,303	270,668	59,029	154,953	213,982	484,650
Revenue Margin	164,185	90,917	255,102	59,029	149,124	208,153	463,255
Variable costs	(93,615)	(60,082)	(153,697)	(30,942)	(112,859)	(143,801)	(297,498)
Marginal Profit	70,570	30,835	101,405	28,087	36,266	64,353	165,758
Fixed costs							(69,908)
Depreciation and amortization							(17,628)
Impairment and results on disposal of non-current assets							(740)
Others							(10,502)
Operating profit/(loss)							66,980
Financial result							(46,117)
Profit before tax							20,863

March 2015							
	France	Southern Europe (Spain + Italy)	Core	Germany + Austria	UK + Nordics + Other	Expansion	TOTAL
Gross Bookings	1,603,812	710,456	2,314,268	646,134	1,300,483	1,946,617	4,260,885
Revenue	192,078	88,193	280,271	54,777	130,684	185,461	465,732
Revenue Margin	167,698	88,180	255,878	54,776	125,308	180,084	435,962
Variable costs	(103,880)	(64,301)	(168,181)	(29,264)	(91,142)	(120,406)	(288,587)
Marginal Profit	63,818	23,879	87,697	25,512	34,166	59,678	147,375
Impairment of Goodwill and Brand	(71,112)	(31,138)	(102,250)	(10,339)	(36,411)	(46,750)	(149,000)
Operating profit/(loss) before Fixed costs and other unallocatable costs	(7,294)	(7,259)	(14,553)	15,173	(2,245)	12,928	(1,625)
Fixed costs							(56,894)
Depreciation and amortization							(19,992)
Impairment and results on disposal of non-current assets							(30,535)
Others							(15,958)
Operating profit/(loss)	63,818	23,879	87,697	25,512	34,166	59,678	(125,004)
Financial result							(51,063)
Profit before tax							(176,067)

No single customer contributed 10% or more to the Group's revenue at March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015.

9. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

9.1 Personnel expenses

This item breaks down as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Wages and salaries	47,027	41,490
Social security costs	14,441	15,139
Pensions costs (or employees welfare expenses)	1,229	1,528
Share-based compensation	3,528	1,100
Other personnel expenses	3,593	10,271

Total personnel expenses	69,818	69,528

Other personnel expenses include the accrued expenses related to the restructuring in France amounting to € 8.2 million in March 2015 and € 2.5 million in March 2016.

9.2 Number of employees

The average number of employees (including Executive Directors) by category of the Group during the year is as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Management	17	19
Administrative Staff.....	956	875
Operational Staff.....	685	667
Total average headcount	1,658	1,561

10. DEPRECIATION, AMORTIZATION AND IMPAIRMENT

This item breaks down as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Depreciation of tangible assets (<i>see Note 16</i>)	2,404	2,371
Amortization of intangible assets (<i>see Note 15</i>)	15,224	17,621
Total Depreciation and amortization	17,628	19,992
Impairment of tangible assets (<i>see Note 16</i>)	579	—
Impairment of intangible assets and goodwill (<i>see Notes 14 and 15</i>).....	150	179,533
Impairment	729	179,533

Amortization of intangible assets primarily related to the capitalized IT projects as well as the intangible assets identified through the purchase price allocation.

As detailed in the Note 14, 15 and 17, the impairment of other intangible assets recognized in March 2015 mainly corresponded to the goodwill amounting to €149,000 thousand euros (see Note 14) and to the impairment of the Go Voyages brand amounting to €29,000 thousand euros (see Note 15).

11. OTHER OPERATING INCOME/ (EXPENSES)

This item breaks down as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Marketing and other operating expenses	281,660	271,122
Professional fees	9,120	7,516
IT expenses	6,737	5,007
Rent charges	3,904	3,984
Taxes.....	2,379	634
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	908	(941)
Non-recurring expenses	3,381	4,589
Total other operating income and expenses	308,089	291,911

Other operating expenses primarily consist in marketing expenses, credit card processing costs (incurred only under the merchant model), chargebacks on fraudulent transactions, IT costs relating to the development and maintenance of our technology, GDS search costs and fees paid to our outsourcing service providers, such as call centers or IT services.

The marketing expenses comprise customer's acquisition costs (such as paid search costs, metasearch costs and other promotional campaigns) and commissions due to agents and white label partners.

A large portion of the other operating expenses are variable costs, either because they are directly related to the number of transactions processed through us or because they result from discretionary decisions from our management.

12. FINANCIAL AND SIMILAR INCOME AND EXPENSE

This item breaks down as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Interest expense on 2019 Notes	(13,383)	(14,167)
Interest expense on 2018 Notes	(24,375)	(24,378)
Interest expense on Revolving Credit Facilities	(383)	(339)
Effective interest rate impact on debt	(3,298)	(5,281)
Interest expense on debt	(41,439)	(44,165)
Foreign exchange differences	(1,120)	411
Other financial expense	(3,650)	(7,571)
Other financial income	92	262
Other financial income / expense	(4,678)	(6,898)
TOTAL FINANCIAL RESULT	(46,117)	(51,063)

As detailed in the Note 2.2.3, Geo Travel Finance redeemed €46 million of its €175 million 10.375% Senior Notes Due 2019 on May 30, 2014. Consequently, one-off redemption expenses were registered amounting to €3.5 million classified in “Other financial expenses”. Moreover the caption “Effective interest rate on debt” included € 2.2 million of capitalized interest recognized directly into expenses in connection with the above mentioned redemption.

Moreover, as it is also detailed in the Note 2.2.5 during the period ended March 2015, a Waiver of consent was requested to the 2018 Notes and 2019 Notes holders. Consequently, one-off consent fee expenses were registered amounting to €877 thousands classified in “Other financial expenses”.

13. INCOME TAX

At March 31, 2016, the Group has encompassed consolidated tax groups for income tax in four countries:

- 1) The eDreams Inc. consolidated tax group for Spanish tax purposes
- 2) The eDreams Inc. consolidated tax group for US tax purposes
- 3) The Go Voyages SAS consolidated tax group for French tax purposes
- 4) The eDreams Odigeo consolidated tax group for Luxembourg tax purposes

The Spanish tax group headed by eDreams Inc. is formed by eDreams Inc. (controlling company) and the following Spanish subsidiaries:

- Vacaciones eDreams, S.L.U.
- eDreams International Network, S.L.
- Opodo, S.L.
- eDreams Business Travel. S.L.
- Geo Travel Ventures S.A.

The US tax group which is headed by eDreams Inc. (controlling company) includes the following subsidiaries:

- Vacaciones eDreams, S.L.U.
- eDreams International Network, S.L.
- Viagens eDreams Portugal LDA
- eDreams S.r.L.
- eDreams L.L.C. (until October 2015)

The French tax group which is headed by Go Voyages S.A.S. (controlling entity) includes the following French subsidiaries:

- Go Voyages Trade S.A.S.
- Liligo Metasearch Technologies S.A.

The Luxembourg tax group which is headed by eDreams ODIGEO (controlling entity) includes the following subsidiaries:

- Geo Travel Finance S.C.A.
- LuxGeo S.a.r.l.
- Geo Debt Finance S.C.A.

Being part of a tax group means that the individual income tax credits and debits are integrated at the level of the controlling company and therefore the companies have to settle their income tax with the controlling company.

The subsidiaries that are not included in a tax group pay income tax on a stand alone basis to the relevant tax authorities.

The Group companies may be subject to an audit by the tax authorities in respect of the taxes applicable to them for the years that are not statute-barred.

As a result of different interpretations of ruling tax legislation, additional liabilities may arise as a result of a tax audit by tax authorities. However, the Group considers that any such liabilities (if any) would not materially affect the consolidated financial statements (see also Note 32).

Notes to the Financial Statements

13. INCOME TAX

13.1 Income tax recognized in profit or loss

This item breaks down as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Deferred Tax	(3,688)	(236)
Current Tax	(4,748)	(5,003)
Income tax (expense)/income	<u>(8,436)</u>	<u>(5,239)</u>

13.2 Income tax recognized directly in other comprehensive income

This item breaks down as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Other deferred tax	(34)	—
Total Income tax recognised directly in OCI	<u>(34)</u>	<u>—</u>

13.3 Analysis of tax charge

The income tax charge may be analyzed as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations after tax	12,427	(181,306)
Income Tax—Expense / Income	<u>(8,436)</u>	<u>(5,239)</u>
Profit / (loss) before tax	<u>20,863</u>	<u>(176,067)</u>
Permanent differences:		
Dividends distributed between subsidiaries	950	693
Capital allowances	(7,856)	(9,634)
Disallowed expenses and others	13,480	170,498
Tax basis profit / (loss)	<u>27,437</u>	<u>(14,510)</u>
% Income rate Present Year	29.22%	29.22%
Expected tax charge income / (expense)	<u>(8,017)</u>	<u>4,240</u>
Corrections of tax expense:		
Impact of tax rate differences with Parent tax rate	1,640	3,637
Derecognition of tax losses carried forward	(5)	(5,156)
Utilisation of tax losses not recognised	81	2,708
Current year losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	(3,892)	(10,631)
Recognition of tax losses carried forward	—	669
Change in deferred tax due to rate change	1,342	(196)
Others	415	(510)
Group tax charge income / (expense)	<u>(8,436)</u>	<u>(5,239)</u>

“Disallowed expenses” in the period ended on March 31, 2016 is primarily relating to the effect of non-deductible interest expenses due to specific applicable legislation in certain countries such as France. In the period ended on March 31, 2015, in addition to the effect of the non-deductible interest expenses, there is also the effect of non-deductibility of the impairment on the Goodwill (see Note 17).

13.4 Current tax assets and liabilities

This item breaks down as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Income tax receivable	5,120	2,300
Other tax receivables (other than income tax)	4,955	5,894
Current tax assets	<u>10,075</u>	<u>8,194</u>
Income tax payable	6,264	3,618

Other tax payable (Other than Income Tax)	6,004	6,015
Current tax liabilities	12,268	9,633

13.5 Deferred tax balances

This item breaks down as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Deferred tax assets	2,298	1,559
Deferred tax liabilities	(43,518)	(39,114)
Net	(41,220)	(37,555)

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/liabilities presented in the consolidated statement of financial position. Other deferred tax mainly includes the deferred tax liabilities related to the fair value adjustments of intangible assets made as a consequence of the business combination:

	Balance at March 2015	Amounts recorded in Profit and Loss Statement	Amounts recorded in Equity	Amounts recorded in OCI	Change in tax rate & others	Translation differences	Balance at March 2016
Tax losses carried forward.....	25,580	(724)	—	—	(658)	7	24,205
Other deferred tax ...	(63,135)	(4,159)	—	(34)	1,922	(19)	(65,425)
Total Deferred tax asset/(liability) ...	(37,555)	(4,883)	—	(34)	1,264	(12)	(41,220)

	Balance at March 2014	Amounts recorded in Profit and Loss Statement	Amounts recorded in Equity	Amounts recorded in OCI	Change in tax rate & others	Translation differences	Balance at March 2015
Tax losses carried forward.....	34,798	(9,180)	—	—	—	(38)	25,580
Financial instruments.....	(10,186)	—	10,186	—	—	—	—
Other deferred tax ...	(72,158)	8,944	—	—	—	79	(63,135)
Total Deferred tax asset/(liability) ...	(47,546)	(236)	10,186	—	—	41	(37,555)

The tax losses carried forward of the group which are specified in the below table can be offset against future taxable profits during an indefinite period of time except for the US tax losses for which the period is set in 20 years:

Unused Tax Losses present Year					
March 2016	Amount Tax Loss	Income tax rate (%)	Total DTA in Tax Losses	DTA recognised in the balance sheet	DTA non recognised in the balance sheet
eDreams ODIGEO S.A.(LUX) ..	4,186	29.22%	1,223	—	1,223
Lux Geo S.A.R.L. (LUX)	27,146	29.22%	7,932	—	7,932
Geo Debt Finance S.C.A.(LUX)	61	29.22%	18	—	18
Go Voyages SAS (FR).....	109,966	34.43%	37,861	—	37,861
Geo Travel Ventures (ES).....	182	30%–25%	54	—	54
Geo Travel Pacific (AU).....	32	30%	10	10	0
Opodo Italia SRL (IT)	3,328	27.49%	915	—	915
Opodo Limited (UK)	105,312	19%–18%	20,009	20,009	—
Travellink AB (SWE)	12,017	22.00%	2,644	664	1,980
eDreams LTD (UK).....	1,497	19%–18%	299	—	299
eDreams INC (USA).....	10,062	35.00%	3,522	3,522	—
Total	273,789		74,487	24,205	50,282

Unused Tax Losses last Year

March 2015	Amount Tax Loss	Income tax rate (%)	Total DTA in Tax Losses	DTA recognised in the balance sheet	DTA non recognised in the balance sheet
eDreams ODIGEO S.A.(LUX) ..	4,186	29.22%	1,223	—	1,223
Lux Geo S.A.R.L. (LUX)	27,216	29.22%	7,953	—	7,953
Geo Debt Finance S.C.A.(LUX)	61	29.22%	18	—	18
Go Voyages SAS (FR).....	104,590	34.43%	36,010	—	36,010
Opodo Italia SRL (IT)	3,593	27.50%	—	—	—
Opodo Limited (UK)	124,590	21%–20%	24,918	24,918	—
Travellink AB (SWE)	15,554	22.00%	3,422	662	2,760
eDreams LTD (UK)	1,604	20.00%	321	—	321
eDreams GMBH (GER)	76	33.30%	25	—	25
eDreams LLC (USA)	80	35.00%	28	—	28
Total	281,550		73,918	25,580	48,338

In addition, at the balance sheet date Opodo Limited has unrecognized deferred tax assets of €6.5 million (€8.8 million at March 31, 2015) in respect of accelerated capital allowances and other timing differences arising in the United Kingdom that are available indefinitely for offset against future taxable profits. LuxGeo has a recapture obligation under Luxembourg rules which approximates the amount of its tax losses carried forward.

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14. GOODWILL

A detail of the goodwill movement by markets for the year ended March 31, 2016 is set out below:

	March 2015	Exchange rate Differences	Impairment	March 2016
Markets				
France	326,522	—	—	326,522
Spain	49,073	—	—	49,073
UK	39,033	—	—	39,033
Italy	44,087	—	—	44,087
Germany	155,718	—	—	155,718
Nordics.....	50,069	557	—	50,626
Metasearch.....	8,608	—	—	8,608
Other	54,710	—	—	54,710
	727,820	557	—	728,377

As at March 31, 2016, the amount of the goodwill corresponding to the Nordic markets has increased by €0.6 million due to the evolution of the euro compared to the functional currency of these countries, with a balancing entry under “Cumulative translation adjustment”.

A detail of the goodwill movement by markets for the year ended March 31, 2015 is set out below:

	March 2014	Impairment	Exchange rate Differences	March 2015
Markets				
France	397,634	(71,112)	—	326,522
Spain	49,073	—	—	49,073
UK	53,545	(14,512)	—	39,033
Italy	75,225	(31,138)	—	44,087
Germany	166,057	(10,339)	—	155,718
Nordics.....	74,967	(21,899)	(2,999)	50,069
Metasearch.....	8,608	—	—	8,608
Other	54,710	—	—	54,710
	879,819	(149,000)	(2,999)	727,820

As at March 31, 2015, the amount of the goodwill corresponding to the Nordic markets has decreased by €3 million due to the evolution of the euro compared to the functional currency of these countries, with a balancing entry under “Cumulative translation adjustment”.

During the fiscal period ended March 31, 2015 the goodwill was impaired by €149 million. The details of the assumptions used in the recoverability analysis are disclosed in the Note 17.

15. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The other intangible assets at March 31, 2016 break down as follows:

	March 2015	Acquisitions / Amortization	Disposals / Reversals	Reclassification	Exchange rate Differences	March 2016
Licenses	10,102	1,027	(3,060)	64	12	8,145
Brands	288,130	—	—	—	87	288,217
Trademarks and domains ...	267	13	—	—	—	280
Software	113,780	72	(1,738)	27,834	79	140,027
Software internally developed in progress	18,422	24,785	—	(24,398)	13	18,822
Other intangible assets	19,311	3	—	(3,081)	—	16,233
Other intangible assets in progres	1,395	3,106	—	(419)	4	4,086

Total gross value	451,407	29,006	(4,798)	—	195	475,810
Licenses	(4,531)	(1,765)	1,360	(34)	(10)	(4,980)
Trademarks and domains ...	(253)	(1)	—	—	3	(251)
Software	(80,037)	(13,289)	1,459	34	(45)	(91,878)
Other intangible assets	(13,703)	(169)	—	—	—	(13,872)
Total accumulated						
amortization	(98,524)	(15,224)	2,819	—	(52)	(110,981)
Brands	(61,740)	—	—	—	—	(61,740)
Software	(6,562)	(150)	239	—	—	(6,473)
Other intangible assets	(2,000)	—	—	—	—	(2,000)
Total accumulated						
Impairment	(70,302)	(150)	239	—	—	(70,213)
TOTAL INTANGIBLE						
ASSETS	282,581	13,632	(1,740)	—	143	294,616

The disposals in Licenses correspond to the Last Minute license. The Group collected €1,7 million on the transaction, with no impact in the profit and loss.

The brand breakdown is as follows at March 31, 2016:

	March 2015	Impairment	Exchange rate Differences	March 2016
Go Voyages	33,690	—	—	33,690
eDreams	80,800	—	—	80,800
Opodo	100,000	—	—	100,000
Travellink	7,868	—	87	7,955
Liligo	4,032	—	—	4,032
Total	226,390	—	87	226,477

Certain brands mentioned above have been pledged to secure the obligations in respect of the Group financial indebtedness.

Software includes an intangible asset relating to the technology used by the Group in its operations which, due to its functional benefits, contributes towards attracting new customers and retaining existing ones.

The other intangible assets at March 31, 2015 break down as follows:

	March 2014	Acquisitions / Amortization	Disposals / Reversals	Reclassification	Exchange rate Differences	March 2015
Licenses	6,079	3,097	—	970	(44)	10,102
Brands	288,475	—	—	—	(345)	288,130
Trademarks and domains ...	268	—	—	—	(1)	267
Software	105,020	141	(2,861)	11,647	(167)	113,780
Software internally developed in progress	6,547	24,654	(100)	(12,659)	(20)	18,422
Other intangible assets	19,326	4	(19)	—	—	19,311
Other intangible assets in progres	—	1,395	—	—	—	1,395
Total gross value	425,715	29,291	(2,980)	(42)	(577)	451,407
Licenses	(1,739)	(1,997)	—	(828)	33	(4,531)
Trademarks and domains ...	(253)	(1)	—	—	1	(253)
Software	(68,179)	(14,152)	1,347	870	77	(80,037)
Other intangible assets	(12,232)	(1,471)	—	—	—	(13,703)
Total accumulated						
amortization	(82,403)	(17,621)	1,347	42	111	(98,524)
Brands	(32,740)	(29,000)	—	—	—	(61,740)
Software	(6,662)	(1,533)	1,633	—	—	(6,562)
Other intangible assets	(2,000)	—	—	—	—	(2,000)

Total accumulated Impairment.....	(41,402)	(30,533)	1,633	—	—	(70,302)
TOTAL INTANGIBLE ASSETS	301,910	(18,863)	—	—	(466)	282,581

The increase in depreciation of brands, trademarks and domains corresponded mainly to the impairment of the Go Voyages brand, amounting to €29 million (see Note 17.3). Consequently, the brand breakdown was as follows at March 31, 2015:

	March 2014	Impairment	Exchange rate Differences	March 2015
Go Voyages	62,690	(29,000)	—	33,690
eDreams	80,800	—	—	80,800
Opodo	100,000	—	—	100,000
Travellink.....	8,213	—	(345)	7,868
Liligo	4,032	—	—	4,032
Total	255,735	(29,000)	(345)	226,390

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16. TANGIBLE ASSETS

The tangible assets break down for the current year is as follows:

	March 2015	Acquisitions / Amortization	Disposals / Reversals	Reclassification	Exchange rate Differences	March 2016
General						
installations/Technical						
facilities	1,354	591	(690)	1,050	(2)	2,303
Furniture	2,124	544	(664)	272	2	2,278
Transports	6	0	(5)	—	—	1
Computer hardware	14,139	2,186	(319)	—	6	16,012
Other tangible assets	45	0	(9)	—	—	36
Fixed assets under						
construction.....	0	1,322	—	(1,322)	—	—
Total gross value	17,668	4,643	(1,687)	—	6	20,630
General						
installations/Technical						
facilities	(639)	(269)	374	—	1	(533)
Furniture	(1,333)	(173)	386	—	(3)	(1,123)
Transports equipment	(7)	—	7	—	—	—
Computer hardware	(9,669)	(1,957)	333	—	(3)	(11,296)
Other tangible assets	(39)	(5)	8	—	—	(36)
Total accumulated						
amortization	(11,687)	(2,404)	1,108	—	(5)	(12,988)
Total accumulated						
Impairment.....	—	(579)	579	—	—	0
TOTAL TANGIBLE						
ASSETS	5,981	1,660	—	—	1	7,642

The tangible assets break down for the previous year is as follows:

	March 2014	Acquisitions / Amortization	Disposals / Reversals	Reclassification	Exchange rate Differences	March 2015
General						
installations/Technical						
facilities	1,330	144	(121)	—	1	1,354
Furniture	2,207	189	(257)	—	(15)	2,124
Transports	6	—	—	—	—	6
Computer hardware	12,317	2,398	(541)	—	(35)	14,139
Other tangible assets	73	1	(29)	—	—	45
Total gross value	15,934	2,732	(948)	—	(49)	17,668
General						
installations/Technical						
facilities	(513)	(247)	122	—	(1)	(639)
Furniture	(1,426)	(174)	256	—	11	(1,333)
Transports equipment	(7)	—	—	—	—	(7)
Computer hardware	(8,292)	(1,949)	542	—	30	(9,669)
Other tangible assets	(67)	(1)	29	—	—	(39)
Total accumulated						
amortization	(10,305)	(2,371)	949	—	40	(11,687)
TOTAL TANGIBLE						
ASSETS	5,629	361	1	—	(9)	5,981

17. IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

17.1 Measuring methodology

The assets are tested at the country level, which is used by management to make decisions about operating matters and is based on segment information.

The Group has implemented an annual procedure in order to identify the possible existence of unrecorded impairment losses. The procedure for carrying out the impairment test is as follows:

- a) A business plan is drawn up for each country for the next 5 years in which the main components are the projected financial statements and the projected investments and working capital. These projections include Management's best estimates, which are consistent with external information, past experience and future expectations.
- b) A valuation analysis is carried out, which consists in applying the discounted free cash flow method, carrying out all the procedures necessary to determine the recoverable value of the assets in each country. This calculation establishes a valuation range which varies mainly according to the discount rate for each of the countries.

This analysis is used by Group Management to analyze both the recoverability of the goodwill and other intangible assets belonging to each of the countries.

17.2 Main assumptions used in the financial projections

For each country, the discount rate after taxes has been defined on the basis of the weighted average cost of capital (WACC).

In calculating the discount rate, a specific risk premium has also been considered in certain cases in line with the specific characteristics of each country and the inherent risk profile of the projected flows of each of the countries.

In calculating the value of the assets in each different country, the following parameters have been considered:

- In the first year, Adjusted EBITDA was projected using the 2016/2017 budget assumptions approved by the Board of Directors. Adjusted EBITDA is a non GAAP measure and means profit/(loss) attributable to the Group before financial and similar income and expenses, income tax, depreciation and amortization and profit/loss on disposals of non-current assets, certain share-based compensation, expenses related to restructuring projects and other income and expense items which are considered by management to not be reflective of our ongoing operations.
- In the four following years, a scenario of profitability and needs for investment in intangible assets and working capital that is consistent and sustainable in the long term for each country.
- The perpetual growth rate has been estimated at 1.5% for all countries.
- Capital expenditure level in line with the fact that the business model is not capex intensive. The future level takes into account the end of on-going implementation of the middle-back office and the development of our platform.

The main assumptions used by the Group to measure present cash flows, which determine the recoverable value of the assets in each country where impairment of assets has been estimated, are as follows (average of 5 projected years):

Growth/Value in %	March 2016	March 2015
Revenue Margin.....	8.0%	8.2%
EBITDA.....	8.1%	7.9%
Perpetuity Growth rate.....	1.5%	1.5%

WACC by market %	March 2016	March 2015
France	8.8%	9.5%
Germany	8.3%	9.2%
Spain	10.5%	11.2%
Italy	10.3%	10.9%

UK	9.8%	11.0%
Nordics.....	9.3%	10.1%
Other	10.0%	10.7%
Metasearch.....	8.8%	9.5%

The main assumptions have been prepared based on both expected volume and revenue margin per booking growths for the different market considering the historical trends and the budgeted assumptions for 2016 / 2017.

17.3 Conclusions on the analysis

As a result of the testing performed by the Group using the methodology and the assumptions described in the Notes 17.1 and 17.2 above the carrying amount of the operating assets has not to be impaired.

The table below shows the net value of operating assets for every cash generating units (net of impairment) as well as the amounts to be impaired:

	March 2016		March 2015	
	Net value of operating assets	Impairment	Net value of operating assets	Impairment
Markets				
France	331,814	—	287,917	(71,112)
Spain	47,979	—	48,232	—
UK	33,910	—	46,055	(14,512)
Italy	54,142	—	56,151	(31,138)
Germany	160,675	—	158,714	(10,339)
Nordics.....	41,910	—	41,403	(21,899)
Metasearch.....	12,736	—	17,337	—
Other	31,847	—	46,041	—
	715,015	—	701,850	(149,000)

As it is stated in the IAS 36 paragraph 104, the impairment as of March 2015 was fully allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the goodwill. Additionally an amount of €29 million was allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the Go Voyage brand (see Note 15).

The impairment resulted from revised assumptions on our future projections taking into account the recent past trends on our core markets.

17.4 Sensitivity analysis on key assumptions

The table below shows, for each cash generating unit the discount rate after taxes and, separately, the perpetual growth rate used to calculate the terminal value which, had they been applied, would have resulted in the value in use equaling the carrying amount of its net operating assets:

	Increase in WACC	Decrease in Perpetual Growth
Markets		
France	1.3%	−1.7%
Spain	6.4%	−10.6%
UK	9.9%	−18.5%
Italy	2.3%	−3.1%
Germany	1.5%	−1.9%
Nordics.....	3.8%	−5.4%
Metasearch.....	49.4%	(**)
Other	19.5%	−70.5%

(*) No impairment is possible as a consequence of any variation of the Perpetual Growth Rate

18. NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

Non-current financial assets break down as follows:

March 2016	March 2015

Investments	13	13
Non-current loans and receivables	1,690	2,306
Non-current deposits and guarantees	3,259	2,758
Non-current financial assets	<u>4,962</u>	<u>5,077</u>

During the periods ended at March 31, 2016 and 2015 there have been proceeds from disposal of financial assets for an amount of €3 thousand and €650 thousand due mainly to the cancellation of deposits and guarantees.

During the period ended at March 31, 2016 there have been acquisitions of financial assets for an amount of €1.042 thousand mainly due to the deposit given on the new buildings for the Barcelona Headquarter and Call Center.

19. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

The other non-current assets basically includes an amount of €3.6 million (€3.5 million at March 2015) that is expected to be collected from Amadeus as a result of the adjustment of the acquisition price of Opodo Limited shares done in 2012 (see Note 26).

20. INVENTORY

The Group has inventory corresponding to the charter flights that have been agreed and contracted with a supplier, but that have not been sold yet to the customers for an amount of € 800 thousand at March 31, 2016.

The Group modified its accounting policy for charters from its 2016 consolidated financial statements. The amount of inventories on March 31, 2015 was €1.1 million, and the corresponding counterpart was trade payables also for €1.1 million, with no impact in the Profit and Loss Statement of the period ended on March 31, 2015. The accounting figures for March 31, 2015 have not been restated as the amounts are considered as not material.

Notes to the Financial Statements

21. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

21.1 Trade and other receivables

The trade receivables break down as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Trade receivables	36,743	38,137
Impairment loss on trade receivables (<i>see note 21.2</i>)	(4,883)	(2,269)
Accrued income	29,303	34,076
Provision for booking cancellation	(721)	(552)
Trade related deferred expenses.....	565	1,435
Advances given—trade related	1,804	3,370
Other receivables	1,177	1,146
Prepaid expenses / Prepayments	2,249	2,843
Trade and other receivables.....	66,237	78,186

The Group assess whether there is objective evidence that impairment exists for a trade receivable on a case by case basis.

The main indicators that a trade receivable may be impaired include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- Payment defaults;
- Renegotiation of the terms of an asset due to financial difficulty of the debtor;
- Significant restructuring due to financial difficulty or expected bankruptcy; and
- Aged balance.

Our main receivables result from transactions with travel agencies and are impaired according to actual evidence of impairment. Such principle is also applied to airlines incentives receivables as well as any other type of incentive.

21.2 Valuation allowance

Movements in the valuation allowance are as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Valuation allowance opening balance.....	(2,269)	(3,279)
Increase / Decrease in impairment losses	(3,424)	846
Amount written off as uncollectible	810	164
Valuation allowance closing balance	(4,883)	(2,269)

22. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

Shown below is a breakdown of cash and cash equivalent:

	March 2016	March 2015
Marketable securities	8	8
Cash and other cash equivalent.....	132,069	121,832
Cash and cash equivalent	132,077	121,840

The majority of the bank accounts and marketable securities have been pledged to secure the obligations in respect of the Group financial indebtedness.

23. EQUITY

A breakdown at March 31, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Share capital	10,488	10,488
Share premium.....	974,512	974,512
Equity-settled share based payments	4,628	1,100
Retained earnings & others.....	(627,171)	(445,893)
Profit & Loss attributable to the parent company	12,427	(181,306)
Foreign currency translation reserve.....	(738)	(1,530)
Equity.....	374,146	357,371

23.1 Share capital

As at March 31, 2014, the share capital of eDreams ODIGEO was set at €234,862 thousand represented by 23,120,302,596 ordinary shares, 56,394,776 Class A preferred shares, 123,014,093 Class B preferred shares, 150,000,000 Class C preferred shares, 6,083,335 Class D1 shares, 6,083,333 Class D2 shares, 6,083,333 Class D3 shares, 6,083,333 Class D4 shares, 6,083,333 Class D5 shares and 6,083,333 Class D6 shares all having a par value of €0.01 each. The share premium was set at €238,849 thousand.

As a part of the admission to trading process for the eDreams ODIGEO shares on the Spanish Stock Exchanges (see Note 2.2.1), on April 1, 2014 eDreams ODIGEO approved to acquire all assets and liabilities of its direct parent companies through a down-stream legal merger. Once the Merger was completed, its outstanding shares were immediately cancelled and replaced by the issue of 100,000,000 new ordinary shares of a nominal value of €1. The value of the contributions which exceeded the total share capital of €100 million, totaling €925 million, has been allocated to the Share Premium of the eDreams ODIGEO.

At the same date, the Shareholders approved the reduction, immediately after the Merger, of the nominal value of each share from €1 per share to €0.10 per share without cancellation of any shares or any payment to the shareholders. The €90,000,000 share capital reduction has been allocated to the reserve of eDreams ODIGEO.

In connection with the IPO, 4,878,049 new shares have been issued by eDreams ODIGEO with effective date April 8, 2014. The nominal value of the new shares issued is €0.10 per share, with a total allocation of €49.5 million to share premium.

The subscribed share capital of eDreams ODIGEO at March 2015 and March 2016, after the above mentioned transactions is €10,488 thousand divided into 104,878,049 shares with a par value of ten euros cents (€0.10) each, all of which are fully paid.

23.2 Share premium

The share premium account may be used to provide for the payment of any shares, which the Company may repurchase from its shareholders, to offset any net realised losses, to make distributions to the shareholders in the form of a dividend or to allocate funds to the legal reserve.

The variation of the amount recognized under “Share Premium” in the consolidated balance sheet at March 31, 2015 arose as a result of the various capital increases performed (see Note 23.1).

23.3 Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve correspond to the net amount of the exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of eDreams LLC, eDreams Ltd., Liligo Hungary Kft, Findworks Technologies Bt and Travellink since they are expressed in currencies other than the euro.

23.4 Equity-settled share-based payments

The amount recognized under “Equity-settled share-based payments” in the consolidated balance sheet at March 31, 2016 and 2015 arose as a result of the Long Term Incentive plan given to the employees during the current year (see Note 24.1).

23.5 Own shares

Neither at March 31, 2016 nor at March 31, 2015 did any of the Group companies hold any shares of the Company.

23.6 Significant Shareholders

As at March 31, 2016, the detail of the direct and indirect holders of significant stakes of the Company with 5% voting rights or more of the company are:

Name or corporate name of shareholder	Number of direct voting rights	% of total voting rights
LuxGoal	32,011,388	30.52%
Ardian	18,720,320	17.85%
HG Vora Special Opportunities Master Fund, Ltd	5,235,000	5.08%

24. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

24.1 Share purchase plans

A Long Term Incentive Plan (“Incentive Plan”) in which certain employees of the Company or any subsidiaries (the “Participants”) may participate was granted on September 26, 2014. The purpose of this Incentive Plan was to enable the Participants to participate in the possible increase in value of the Company.

The total maximum number of shares that could be acquired by the Participants under the Incentive Plan represents 4.4% of the total issued share capital of the Company on a fully diluted basis.

The Incentive Plan basically concerns the granting of the right to acquire a certain number of shares in the Company (called Incentive Shares) to the Participants for a price equal to the local nominal value of the Incentive Shares (€0.10 per share), provided that certain conditions are met:

- Service condition: the Participants must be employed by the Company or any subsidiary during a certain period of time i.e. he must hold an active employment or services relationship until a certain future date.
- Market-performance condition: the target increase in value of the Company’s shares must be reached.

The Incentive Plan refers to the ordinary shares issued by eDreams ODIGEO, S.A. The Incentive Plan is divided in two “cycles”, each having with two testing periods. The **first** cycle refers to 50% of the total Incentive Shares and has a specific share revaluation target for a period of two, respectively three years as detailed below:

- 1) First Cycle—First Tranche (2 years period): 40% of the Incentive Shares will be granted to the Participants, provided that there is a certain level of increase of the quoted price of the eDreams ODIGEO shares during a period of two years. This 2 year period starts on the First Cycle Initial Date (i.e. the IPO date being April 8, 2014) and finishes on April 9, 2016.
- 2) First Cycle—Second Tranche (3 years period): 10% of the Incentive Shares will be granted to the Participants, provided that there is a certain level of increase of the quoted price of the shares during a period of three years. This 3 year period starts the First Cycle Initial Date (i.e. the IPO date being April 8, 2014) and finishes on April 9, 2017.

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24. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

The second cycle refers to the remaining 50% of the Incentive Shares and has also specific share valuation targets for a period of two, respectively three years as detailed below:

- Second Cycle—First Tranche (2 years period): 30% of the Incentive Shares will be granted to the Participants, provided that there is a certain level of increase in the quoted price of the shares in the 2 years period starting one year after the start of the Incentive Plan (April 9, 2015) and finishes on April 9, 2017. If there is a partial achievement of the target share price increase, the Participant receives a pro-rata part of the total shares re this Cycle/tranche.
- Second Cycle—Second Tranche (3 years period): 20% of the Incentive shares will be granted to the Participants, provided that there is a certain level of increase in the quoted price of the shares in the 3 years period starting one year after the start of the Incentive Plan (April 9, 2015) finishes on April 9, 2018. If there is a partial achievement of the target share price increase, the Participant employee receives a pro-rata part of the total shares re this Cycle/tranche.

As at March 31, 2015, 2,266,827 Incentive Shares were granted under the Incentive Plan.

The Fair value of the Incentive Plan was calculated, using the Black—Scholes pricing model and based on the following assumptions:

	First Cycle Tranche 1	First Cycle Tranche 2	Second Cycle Tranche 1	Second Cycle Tranche 2
Spot price.....	3.04	3.04	2.90	2.90
Exercise price.....	2.85	2.85	3.94	4.25
Expected volatility	55.60%	55.60%	44.08%	44.08%
Interest rate	0.10%	0.10%	0.23%	0.30%
Maturity	09/04/2016	09/04/2017	09/04/2017	09/04/2018
Contractual purchase price.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Expected volatility was estimated based on an average of eDreams ODIGEO volatility together with the historical volatility of companies operating in the same industry.

During the second semester of the fiscal year ended at March 31, 2016, additional rights were granted under the same Plan, and as at March 31, 2016 4,525,591 Incentives Shares are granted under the Incentive Plan. The fair value of the Incentive Plan for the additional shares was calculated, using the Black-Scholes pricing model and based on the following assumptions:

	First Cycle Tranche 1	First Cycle Tranche 2	Second Cycle Tranche 1	Second Cycle Tranche 2
Spot price.....	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
Exercise price.....	2.85	2.85	4.14	4.19
Expected volatility	50.99%	50.99%	50.99%	50.99%
Interest rate	0.06%	0.11%	0.11%	0.19%
Maturity	09/04/2016	09/04/2017	09/04/2017	09/04/2018
Contractual purchase price.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Expected volatility was estimated based on an average of eDreams ODIGEO volatility together with the historical volatility of companies operating in the same industry.

The cost regarding this new plan has been recorded in the Income Statement (Personnel expenses) (see Note 9) and against Equity (see Note 23), amounting € 3.5M and € 1.1M in March 31, 2016 and 2015 respectively.

24.2 Summary of the accounting effects of the Share purchase plans

The share purchase plans referred to herein are incentive plans granted to certain employees of the Group. During the periods ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, the plans had the following impacts:

March 31, 2014	Additions	Plan termination	March 31, 2015	Additions	March 31, 2016

Plan 1 & 2	10,743	—	(10,743)	—	—	—
Plan 3	1,360	—	(1,360)	—	—	—
Plan 4	2,161	—	(2,161)	—	—	—
New Plan.....	—	1,100	—	1,100	3,528	4,628
Total amounts recognised in equity.....	14,264	1,100	(14,264)	1,100	3,528	4,628
Payments.....	—	(4,888)	—	—	—	—
Total adjustment included in the Cash Flow Statement	—	(3,788)	—	—	3,528	—

The amounts recognised in equity have been or will be settled with shares, having no cash impact. However, for Plan 1&2, there was a payment to settle the financial cost of each employee, that was born by the Group.

25. BORROWING AND DEBT

25.1 Debt by type

The Group borrowings and debts at March 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	March 2016			March 2015		
	Current	Non Current	Total	Current	Non Current	Total
Principal						
2019 Notes	—	124,733	124,733	—	123,616	123,616
2018 Notes	—	320,799	320,799	—	319,234	319,234
Total Principal	—	445,532	445,532	—	442,850	442,850
Accrued interest—2019 Notes.....	5,575	—	5,575	5,578	—	5,578
Accrued interest—2018 Notes.....	4,063	—	4,063	4,063	—	4,063
Total Interests	9,638	—	9,638	9,641	—	9,641
Total Borrowing.....	9,638	445,532	455,170	9,641	442,850	452,491
Other Financial Liabilities						
Bank facilities and bank overdrafts.....	39	—	39	73	—	73
Finance Lease Liabilities	623	931	1,554	50	1	51
Other Financial Liabilities	6,125	—	6,125	4,916	—	4,916
Total other Financial liabilities.....	6,787	931	7,718	5,039	1	5,040
Total financial liabilities.....	16,425	446,463	462,888	14,680	442,851	457,531

Senior Notes—2019 Notes

On April 21, 2011 Geo Travel Finance S.C.A. issued €175 million 10.375% Senior Notes with maturity date of May 5, 2019 (“the 2019 Notes”). Interest on the 2019 Notes is payable semi-annually in arrears each May 1st and November 1st. As it is explained in Note 2.2.3, Geo Travel Finance redeemed €46 million of 2019 Senior Notes on May 30, 2014.

Senior notes—2018 Notes

On January 31, 2013 Geo Debt Finance S.C.A. issued €325 million aggregate principal amount of 7.5% Senior Secured Notes with maturity date of August 1st, 2018 (“the 2018 Notes”). Interest on the 2018 Notes is payable semi-annually in arrears each February 1st and August 1st.

On April 14th 2016, the Group has repurchased 30M€ of the 2018 Notes (see Note 34.1).

25.2 Credit lines

At March 31, 2016, the Group had a €130 million 4 year Revolving Credit Facility to provide for working capital requirements and IATA Guarantees divided into a €105 million tranche that can be used to finance working capital or guarantees, and a €25 million tranche that can be used only for guarantees. At the end of March 2016 and March 2015, the Group had not drawn any significant credit line.

25.3 Debt by maturity date

The maturity date of the debt at March 31, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

March 31, 2016	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Principal				
2019 Notes	—	124,733	—	124,733
2018 Notes	—	320,799	—	320,799
Total Principal	—	445,532	—	445,532
Accrued interest—2019 Notes	5,575	—	—	5,575
Accrued interest—2018 Notes	4,063	—	—	4,063
Total Interests	9,638	—	—	9,638
Other financial liabilities				
Bank facilities and bank overdrafts	39	—	—	39
Finance Lease Liabilities	623	931	—	1,554
Other financial liabilities	6,125	—	—	6,125
Total Other Financial Liabilities	6,787	931	—	7,718
Total financial liabilities	16,425	446,463	—	462,888
March 31, 2015	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Principal				
2019 Notes	—	123,616	—	123,616
2018 Notes	—	319,234	—	319,234
Total Principal	—	442,850	—	442,850
Accrued interest—2019 Notes	5,578	—	—	5,578
Accrued interest—2018 Notes	4,063	—	—	4,063
Total Interests	9,641	—	—	9,641
Other financial liabilities				
Bank facilities and bank overdrafts	73	—	—	73
Finance Lease Liabilities	50	1	—	51
Other financial liabilities	4,916	—	—	4,916
Total Other Financial Liabilities	5,039	1	—	5,040
Total financial liabilities	14,680	442,851	—	457,531

Notes to the Financial Statements

25. BORROWING AND DEBT

25.4 Fair value measurement of borrowings and debt

March 2016	Total net book value of the class	Level 1 : Quoted prices and cash	Level 2 : Internal model using observable factors	Level 3 : Internal model using non-observable factors	Fair value
Balance Sheet headings and classes of instruments					
Cash and cash equivalents.....	132,077	x			132,077
Senior Notes Due 2019	130,308		x		134,460
Principal and Interest	134,575		x		138,727
Financing costs capitalized on Senior Notes due 2019	(11,909)		x		(11,909)
Amortization of Financing costs capitalized on Senior Notes due 2019	7,642		x		7,642
Senior Notes Due 2018	324,862		x		331,074
Principal and Interest	329,064		x		335,276
Financing costs capitalized on Senior Notes due 2018	(8,722)		x		(8,722)
Amortization of Financing costs capitalized on Senior Notes due 2018	4,520		x		4,520
Bank facilities and bank overdrafts	39	x			39

The book value of current loans and receivables, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables is approximately their fair value.

Valuation techniques and assumptions applied for the purposes of measuring fair value

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

- The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices (includes listed redeemable notes, bills of exchange, debentures and perpetual notes).
- The fair values of other financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding those described above) are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis.

The market value of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position shown in the table above has been ranked based on the three hierarchy levels defined by IFRS 13:

- level 1: quoted price in active markets;
- level 2: inputs observable directly or indirectly;
- level 3: inputs not based on observable market data.

25.5 Covenants

Pursuant to the Senior Facility Agreement, Geo Travel Finance S.C.A. has to respect its Consolidated Total Net Debt Cover ratio every quarter. The requested covenant is calculated as follows:

Total Net Debt Cover ratio = Total Net Debt / Last Twelve Month recurrent Adjusted EBITDA.

For the year ended March 31, 2016, the covenant is accomplished.

25.6 Capital lease

The detail of financial leases at the closing of March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015 is as follows:

March 2016 Leased Element	Element Net Book Value	Acquisition Cost (includes residual value)	Financial Charges (as of the original leasing contract)	TOTAL	Unexpired Financial Charges	Current Debt (unexpired)	Non-Current Debt (unexpired)	Option to purchase the asset
IT Equipment	1,561	3,525	72	3,597	51	623	931	7
	1,561	3,525	72	3,597	51	623	931	7

March 2015 Leased Element	Element Net Book Value	Acquisition Cost (includes residual value)	Financial Charges (as of the original leasing contract)	TOTAL	Unexpired Financial Charges	Current Debt (unexpired)	Non-Current Debt (unexpired)	Option to purchase the asset
IT Equipment	14	1,620	(3)	1,617	—	50	1	—
	14	1,620	(3)	1,617	—	50	1	—

The gross obligation in respect of financial lease (minimum lease payments) is as detailed below:

Detail of minimum Finance lease payments

March 2016	< 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
IT equipment.....	(674)	(654)	(277)	—	—	—	(1,605)
	(674)	(654)	(277)	—	—	—	(1,605)

Detail of minimum Finance lease payments

March 2015	< 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
IT equipment.....	(50)	(1)	—	—	—	—	(51)
	(50)	(1)	—	—	—	—	(51)

The reconciliation between total future minimum lease payments and their present value is as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Present value of the leasing	(1,554)	(51)
Unexpired Financial Charges.....	(51)	(0)
Option to purchase the asset	(7)	—
Total minimum lease payments at the end of the period.....	(1,612)	(51)

26. PROVISIONS

The amounts of provisions break down as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Non-current provisions		
Provisions for tax risk prior to the acquisition by the Group	5,349	4,163
Provision for pensions and other post employment benefits	1,310	1,449
Total Non-current provisions.....	6,659	5,612
Current provisions		
Provisions for litigation risks	3,515	704
Provision for pensions and other post employment benefits	78	66
Provision for other employee benefits	3,161	8,087
Provisions for operating risks and others	3,107	1,351
Total Current provisions.....	9,861	10,208

As at March 31, 2016 and 2015, the caption Provisions for other employee benefits mainly includes the provision for the restructuring in France and related litigation (see note 32.7).

The provision for tax contingencies concerns an indirect tax contingency which is relating to a transaction between two of the Group's subsidiary companies prior to their acquisition by the Group for which the Group has obtained a full indemnity from the seller (see note 19).

27. RETIREMENT PLANS

A breakdown of “Provisions for pensions” by company at March 31, 2016 compared to March 31, 2015 is set out below:

	March 2016	March 2015
Net liability (asset)		
ODIGEO France	323	670
Travellink Norway	30	26
Opodo Italy TFR	67	72
eDreams Italy TFR	944	739
eDreams Corporate Travel Italy TFR	24	8
	1,388	1,515

Note that the Net Liability (Asset)—long term and short term of retirement plans are included in the caption “Provision for pensions and other post-employment benefits” (Note 26).

27.1 Provisions for pensions

The Group has pension commitments, both for defined benefit and defined contribution plans, with the employees of the different companies that make up the Group.

Defined contribution plan

Opodo Limited has a commitment with the employees for contribution plan. Therefore contributions are recognized in the income statement when they accrue.

Defined benefit commitments

A breakdown of the different defined benefit commitments at 31st March 2016, which have not changed significantly compared to the previous year, with the exception of Odigeo France, which has restructured its staff, is set out below:

At March 31 st 2016	Zone	Participants and beneficiaries	Plan Financing	Plan Description
ODIGEO France				Retirement award due to legal obligation (IFC)
	Eurozone	132	Not externally funded	
Travellink Norway	Norway	8	Externally funded	Retirement pension
Opodo Italy TFR				Redundancy award due to a legal obligation (TFR)
	Eurozone	9	Not externally funded	
eDreams Italy TFR				Redundancy award due to a legal obligation (TFR)
	Eurozone	85	Not externally funded	
eDreams Corporate Travel Italy TFR	Eurozone	3	Not externally funded	Redundancy award due to a legal obligation (TFR)
		237		

ODIGEO France includes the results for 3 companies in France: Go Voyages, which represents most of the liabilities, Go Voyages Trade and Liligo Metasearch Technologies SAS.

Actuarial assumptions and methodology used

The main actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	France		Norway		Italy	
	March 2016	March 2015	March 2016	March 2015	March 2016	March 2015
Discount rate	1.75%	3.25%	2.50%	3.75%	1.75%	3.25%
Rate of salary increase	2.00%	3.00%	2.50%	3.50%	2.00%	2.00%
Rate of price inflation	1.50%	2.00%			1.50%	2.00%
Rate of pension increases	N/A	N/A	0.00%	0.20%	N/A	N/A
Mortality Tables	Women TF04/06	Women TF04/06	K2013	K2013	RG48	RG48
	Men TH04/06	Men TH04/06				
Disability Tables	N/A	N/A	KU	KU	INPS rates	INPS rates

Turnover Tables

			Table based on age: 4% to 30 years old, 3% to 35, 2% to 40, 1% to 45 and 0,5% to 50.	Table based on age: 4% to 30 years old, 3% to 35, 2% to 40, 1% to 45 and 0,5% to 50.		
	Table based on age: 8% to 40 years on average	Table based on age: 8% to 40 years on average			30% for all ages (Edreams=5%)	30% for all ages (Edreams=5%)

The only plan assets of the group are from the Travellink Norway defined benefit plan, and they are fully invested in assets held by an insurance company.

None of the assets are invested in the Company's own financial instruments.

Notes to the Financial Statements

27. RETIREMENT PLANS

The amounts recognized in the balance sheet, income statement and in equity are detailed below:

	March 2016	March 2015
Amounts recognized in the statement of financial position:		
Defined benefit obligation	1,826	1,959
Fair value of plan assets	(438)	(444)
Funded status	1,388	1,515
Effect of asset ceiling/onerous liability	—	—
Net liability (asset)	1,388	1,515

The movement in the obligation for defined benefits is as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Components of defined benefit cost		
Service cost		
Current service cost	233	242
Past service cost	(143)	—
Total service cost	90	242
Net interest cost		
Interest expense on defined benefit cost	60	53
Interest (income) on plan assets	(16)	(16)
Total net interest cost	44	37
Defined benefit cost included in the P&L account	134	279

	March 2016	March 2015
Amounts recognized in statement of other comprehensive income		
Effect of changes in financial assumptions	268	—
Effect of experience adjustments	(306)	—
(Return) on plan assets (excluding interest income)	(20)	—
Total remeasurements included in OCI	(58)	—

The movement in the obligation for defined benefits is as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Change in benefit obligation		
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	1,959	1,734
Current service cost	233	242
Past service cost	(143)	—
Interest cost	60	53
Benefits paid from plan/company	(191)	(66)
Taxes paid	(3)	(4)
Effect of changes in financial assumptions	268	—
Effect of experience adjustments	(306)	—
Exchange rate changes	(51)	—
Benefit obligation at end of year	1,826	1,959

The movement in the fair value of the plan assets is as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Change in plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	444	418
Interest income	16	16
Cash flows		
a. Total employer contributions		
(i) Employer contributions	24	31
(ii) Employer direct benefit payments	176	49

c. Benefit payments from plan	(15)	(17)
d. Benefit payments from employer	(176)	(49)
g. Taxes paid from plan assets	(3)	(4)
a. Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	20	—
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(48)	—
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	438	444

The breakdown of Defined benefit obligation by participant status is as follows:

	<u>March 2016</u>	<u>March 2015</u>
Defined benefit obligation		
Defined benefit obligation by participant status		
a. Actives	1,513	1,601
b. Vested deferreds	—	—
c. Retirees	313	357
Total	1,826	1,958

The expected cash flows for the following year are as follows:

	<u>March 2016</u>
Expected cash flows for following year	
Expected employer contributions	87
Year 1	78
Year 2	71
Year 3	67
Year 4	86
Year 5	59
Next 5 years	421

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in assumptions is set out below.

The effects of a change in an assumption are weighted proportionately to the total obligations to determine the total impact for each assumption presented.

	<u>March 2016</u>
Sensitivity analysis: increase/(decrease) of DBO	
Discount rate	
a. Discount rate – 25 basis points	4%
b. Discount rate + 25 basis points	–4%
Salary increase rate	
a. Salary increase rate – 25 basis points	–1%
b. Salary increase rate + 25 basis points	1%
Pension increase rate	
a. Pension increase rate – 25 basis points	–1%
b. Pension increase rate + 25 basis points	1%

28. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Below is a breakdown of trade and other payables:

	<u>March 2016</u>	<u>March 2015</u>
Trade payables	300,921	309,291
Deferred Income (see Note 29)	6,535	10,236
Employee-related payables	7,508	3,765
Other payables	247	306
Total Trade and other payables	315,211	323,598

29. DEFERRED INCOME

Below is a breakdown of deferred income:

<u>March 2016</u>	<u>March 2015</u>

GDS agreement.....	26,206	31,750
Others.....	—	—
Total Deferred income—non current.....	26,206	31,750
Deferred revenue related to revenue recognition	2,092	6,031
GDS agreement.....	4,372	3,992
Others.....	71	213
TOTAL Deferred income—current	6,535	10,236

As mentioned in Note 4, the revenue recognition for the mediation regarding the supply of certain travel services such as certain packaged products or charter flights, net revenue is recognized when the customer uses the reservation (on the date of departure). Until such time, deferred revenue related to revenue recognition is booked in the balance sheet.

The deferred income on the GDS agreement relates to the signing bonus with Amadeus received on June 30, 2011.

Note that the total of deferred income—current is included in the caption “Trade and other payables” (Note 28).

30. OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS

30.1 Operating lease commitments

The Group leases mainly buildings under non-cancellable operating lease contracts. These contracts have a long term, most of them being renewable upon expiry at market conditions. The minimum total future payments in respect of non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Operating Lease commitments—detail of future minimum lease payments (under non cancellable operating lease contracts)

	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	TOTAL
Minimum lease payments at March 2016	2,901	6,460	5,221	14,582
	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	TOTAL
Minimum lease payments at March 2015	2,747	4,449	—	7,196

The consolidated income statement for March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015 includes operating lease expenses totaling €3,9 and €4,0 million respectively.

30.2 Other off-balance sheet commitments

	March 2016	March 2015
Guarantees To IATA	42,415	45,057
Guarantees To Package Travel	6,352	16,150
Guarantees Linked To Public Entities	1,863	1,845
Guarantees linked to Private Entities	224	1,413
Others.....	—	196
Total	50,854	64,661

Additionally, the Company is a party to an intercreditor agreement entered into between, amongst others, the Company as Investor Creditor and several credit institutions, which provided financing to the Company’s affiliated undertakings in the context of the refinancing of LuxGEO, Geo Travel Finance S.C.A.’ subsidiary which has been completed on January 31, 2013.

All the shares held by the Company in Geo Travel Finance S.C.A. are pledged in favor of the holders of certain of the Notes issued by Geo Travel Finance.

31. RELATED PARTIES

31.1 Transactions and balances with related parties

There have been no transactions or balances with related parties during the periods ended on March 31, 2016 and 2015, other than those detailed in note 31.2.

31.2 Directors and key management compensation

- **Key management**

The compensation accrued by the key management of the Group and during the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 amounted to €5.4 million and €3.8 million, respectively. Moreover there were one-off supplementary retribution amounting to €0.4 million in the year ended March 2016 and €1.3 million in the year ended March 2015 for severance indemnities.

The key management has been also granted with 2,613,225 rights at March 31, 2016 (2,033,938 rights at March 31, 2015) to acquire a certain number of shares of the parent company eDreams ODIGEO at its nominal value. The valuation of this rights amounted €3.7 million of which €2.7 million have been accrued at March 31, 2016 since the beginning of the plan (€0.3 million during the period ended at March 31, 2015) (See Note 24.1).

Notes to the Financial Statements

31. RELATED PARTIES

As of March 2016, the key management owns a total of 1,213,421 shares of the parent company eDreams ODIGEO, which represents a 1.16% of the total share capital of the Group.

• Board of Directors

During the period ended March 31, 2016 certain members of the Board received a total remuneration for their mandate of € 198 thousand (€ 192 thousand during the period ended March 31, 2015).

Some members of the Board are also members of the key management of the Group and, consequently, they have accrued remuneration in concept of their executive services, not for their mandate as members of the Board and, therefore part of this information is included in key management retribution section above:

- Remuneration for management services during the year ending March 2016 and March 2015 amounting to €1.5 million and €1 million respectively.
- One-off supplementary retribution amounting to €0.4 million in the year ended March 2016 and €1.3 million in the year ended March 2015 for severance indemnities.
- Some Directors have been also granted with 1,240,353 rights at March 31, 2016 (725,651 rights at March 31, 2015) to acquire a certain number of shares of the parent company eDreams ODIGEO at its nominal value. The valuation of these rights amounted €1.8 million of which € 1.3 million have been accrued at March 31, 2016 since the beginning of the plan (€0.1 million during the period ended at March 31, 2015).
- As of March 2016, the Board of Directors owns a total of 441,248 shares of the parent company eDreams ODIGEO, which represents a 0.42% of the total share capital of the Group.

No other significant transactions have been carried out with any member of senior management or as shareholder with a significant influence on the Group.

32. CONTINGENCIES

32.1 Insurance premium tax

The Group considers that there is a possible risk of reassessment of insurance premium tax in certain jurisdictions where the Group renders mediation services to its customers regarding the supply of travel insurance by insurers. This risk is relating to the possible view of local tax authorities that part of the remuneration received by the Group for the mediation of the travel insurance to its customers in certain countries should be considered basis for the levy of insurance premium tax. This risk is estimated at €2.1 million. The Group takes the view that it has sufficient grounds to successfully defend its position in case of a reassessment by local tax authorities. As the risk is considered unlikely to result in a cash outflow, no liability has been recognized in the balance sheet.

32.2 Contingency with French tax authorities

Following a tax audit with the French entities, the Group received notice from the French tax authorities to pay a fine, amounting to €26 million, as a result of the failure to have submitted a specific declaration as part of its annual income tax returns during two consecutive financial years. This declaration concerned the disclosure of the movement of so-called 'mali-technique' (tax exempt merger gain) in respect of a French merger which took place in the past.

This contingency no longer exists as the special committee which is responsible for taking a final decision in hardship cases has accepted our arguments and reduced the penalty to a nominal amount of €200 thousand which has been paid by the French entity in January 2016.

32.3 Dispute with UK tax authorities

The Group has been assessed by the UK tax authorities for an amount of €0.4 million. This concerns a dispute re the qualification for VAT purposes of the contractual relationship between the UK entity and a UK bed bank. The Group disputes the UK tax authorities' view that the UK entity should have paid UK VAT on the margin which it has generated in respect of this contractual relationship relating to hotel accommodation which is located outside the UK. The Group

has appealed against the assessment with the UK First tier Tribunal, where it is currently pending, and takes the view that it has sufficient arguments to successfully defend its case. As the risk is considered only possible, no liability has been recognised in the balance sheet.

32.4 Contingency with German tax authorities

The Group's UK entity has changed the VAT treatment of its mediation services to German customers, following the change of the VAT rules regarding the supply of so-called 'electronic services' in combination with the interpretation of the scope of 'electronic services' as from 1 January 2015. The UK entity has informed the German tax authorities about this change. Since the German tax authorities in the past have expressly accepted the previous VAT treatment, whereas the new VAT treatment is based on the German tax authorities' own interpretation of 'electronic services', the group considers that a contingency no longer exists.

32.5 License fees

The group considers that there is a possible risk of reassessment by tax authorities in respect of license fees charged between entities of the Group for the use of certain self-developed software. Tax authorities may take the view that there was an undercharge of license fees to the users. This risk is estimated at a maximum amount of €2.4 million. The group takes the view that it has sufficient arguments to defend its position in case of an assessment by tax authorities. As the risk is considered only possible, no liability has been recognised in the balance sheet.

32.6 Spanish Data Protection Agency

The Spanish Data Protection Agency has contacted us to investigate nine separate breaches where individual customers of Vacaciones eDreams have opted out from marketing, but still received marketing information. This was due to a technical problem with our customer systems, which did not recognize certain customers and rejected the ability to opt out. This has now been corrected. We originally estimated that these should be non-serious infringements with a maximum fine of €30,000 each. We consider this to be an unexpected decision as any fine should be proportional to the damage that the breach caused and the damage was limited to one marketing email a week.

At March 2016, all cases have been settled with a total fine of 145.000€, and no liability related to this remains on the balance sheet.

32.7 Litigation resulting from the Social Plan in France

The restructuring plan project of Go Voyages France was approved on March 20th 2015 by the French Labor Authorities. 66 employees made redundant in accordance with the social plan implemented have challenged their dismissal for economic reason before Paris Labor Court.

The total amount claimed by the 66 employees is equal to €2.7 million. As of March 2016, the Group has booked a provision related to this for €2.0 million at March 31, 2016.

32.8 Litigation with Ryanair

In December, 2015, Ryanair launched a legal action before the Irish High Court related to the Search Engine Marketing activities performed by Vacaciones eDreams via the Google Adwords service. While travel agencies are entitled to use the trademarks and logos of the airlines offered for sale on their websites, such use must not create confusion between the official activities of the airlines and the distribution activity of the OTAs. This action could result in damages granted to Ryanair by Vacaciones eDreams and/or Google Ireland or Google Inc. A provision for this has been booked in the balance sheet for €700 thousand.

33. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

The fees paid to the Group's auditors are as follows:

	<u>March 2016</u>	<u>March 2015</u>
Audit Services.....	903	947
Others.....	57	168
	<u>960</u>	<u>1,115</u>

34. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

34.1 Repurchase of 2018 Notes

The Group, through its subsidiary Geo Debt Finance S.C.A., has repurchased €30 million of the 2018 Notes on April 14, 2016 at a clearing price of 97% (€29.1 million). All the repurchased Notes have been cancelled.

The tender offer was made as part of eDreams' liability management, to decrease its overall level of debt and was financed out of the company's cash flows.

34.2 Approval of New Long Term Incentive Plan

On May 10, 2016, the Group has approved a new Long Term Incentive Plan for Managers, that will be offered to currently employed managers as an alternative to the existing plan. The new scheme will be based on operational performance, measured with stringent financial and strategic objectives. It will have the benefit of generating long-term company value, being simple to administer and align management and shareholder interest.

The settlement of the Performance Stock Rights ("PSRs") would represent 4.4% of the total issued share capital of the company on a fully diluted basis. The vesting of the rights is pushed out in time a maximum of one year vs currently scheduled vestings. The estimated accounting value of the new plan is €13.1 million, €6.8 million more than before the change. As of March 31, 2016 €4.6 million have been registered (see note 24) and the remaining €8.5 million will be accrued in the following 2 years.

The new LTIP will last for 2 years and is designed to vest around financial results publications between November 2016 and November 2017.

34.3 Senior Management appointments

Management has decided the appointment of Carsten Bernhard as Chief Technology Officer and Gerrit Goedkoop as Chief Operating Officer, strengthening our senior management team.

Carsten Bernhard joins eDreams from TUI Germany where he was Chief Information Officer. Previously he worked as Chief Technology Officer of Autoscout24, Europe's largest online car marketplace, from 2006 to 2013 where he put in place agile development and supporting processes.

Gerrit Goedkoop, who currently serves as Chief Customer Officer for eDreams Odigeo will now take up position as Chief Operating Officer. Gerrit has been with eDreams since 2014 and previously served as Vice President Customer Care for cable company Liberty Global.

Philippe Vimard, who currently serves as Chief Technology Officer and Chief Operating Officer is leaving the business after 6 years.

These management changes will be effective from August 1st 2016.

35. CONSOLIDATION SCOPE

As at March 31, 2016 and 2015, the companies included in the consolidation are as follows:

Consolidated entities at March 31, 2016

Name	Location / Registered Office	Line of business	% interest	% control
eDreams ODIGEO S.A.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding Parent company	100%	100%
Geo Travel Finance S.C.A.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
LuxGEO S.à r.l.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
Geo Debt Finance S.C.A.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
Geo Debt GP S.à r.l.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
LuxGEO GP S.à r.l.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
Opodo Limited	Waterfront Hammersmith embankment, Chancellors Road, w6 9RU (London)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Opodo GmbH.....	Büschstraße 12 20354 (Hamburg)	Marketing services	100%	100%

Travellink AB	Hemvämsgatan 9,171 54 Solna (Stockholm)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Opodo Italia SRL	Via Boscovich 14, 20124 (Milan)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Opodo SL.....	Calle Vilanueva 29 28001 (Madrid)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Online Travel Portal Ltd	Waterfront Hammersmith embankment, Chancellors Road, w6 9RU (London)	Dormant	100%	100%
eDreams Inc.	1209 Orange Street, city of Wilmington, County of New Castle, 19801 (State of Delaware)	Holding company	100%	100%
Vacaciones eDreams, S.L.U....	Passeig de la Zona Franca, 191-205, 08038 (Barcelona)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams International Network, S.L.U	Carrer Bailén, 67-69, 08009 (Barcelona)	Admin and IT consulting services	100%	100%
eDreams, S.r.L	Via Boscovich 14, 20124 (Milan)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Viagens eDreams Portugal LDA.....	Avda. Fontes Pereira de Melo, 7 (Lisbon)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams do Brasil Viagens e Turismo	Rua James Watt, 84, 9th floor, Room 2, Brooklin Novo, 04576-050 (São Paulo)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams LLC.....	160 Greentree Drive Suite 101 (City of Dover)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams Corporate Travel, S.R.L.....	Via Boscovich 14, 20124 (Milan)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams Business Travel, S.L.	Carrer Bailén, 67-69, 08009 (Barcelona)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Geo Travel Ventures S.A.	Carrer Bailén, 67-69, 08009 (Barcelona)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Geo Travel Pacific Pty Ltd.....	Level 5, Plaza Building, Australia Square, 95 Pitt Street, NSW 2000 (Sidney)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Go Voyages SAS	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Go Voyages Trade	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Liligo Metasearch Technologies	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	Metasearch	100%	100%
ODIGEO Hungary Kft	Weiner Leó utca 16. 6. em, 1066 (Budapest)	Admin and IT consulting services	100%	100%
Findworks Technologies Bt	Sashegyi út 9, 1124 (Budapest)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%

Affiliates at March 31, 2016

Name	Location / Registered Office	Line of business	% interest	% control
IIPIR Software Development S.L.....	Calle Catalina 11, 3.º B Majadahonda (Madrid)	Development software applicati	25%	25%

Consolidated entities at March 31, 2015

Name	Location / Registered Office	Line of business	% interest	% control
eDreams ODIGEO S.A.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding Parent company	100%	100%
Geo Travel Finance S.C.A.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
LuxGEO S.à r.l.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
Geo Debt Finance S.C.A.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
Geo Debt GP S.à r.l.....	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
LuxGEO GP S.à r.l.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
Opodo Limited	Waterfront Hammersmith embankment, Chancellors Road, w6 9RU (London)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Opodo GmbH.....	Büschstraße 12 20354 (Hamburg)	Marketing services	100%	100%
Travellink AB	Hemvämsgatan 9,171 54 Solna (Stockholm)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Opodo Italia SRL	Via Boscovich 14, 20124 (Milan)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Opodo SL.....	Calle Vilanueva 29 28001 (Madrid)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Online Travel Portal Ltd	Waterfront Hammersmith embankment, Chancellors Road, w6 9RU (London)	Dormant	100%	100%
eDreams Inc.	1209 Orange Street, city of Wilmington, County of New Castle, 19801 (State of Delaware)	Holding company	100%	100%
Vacaciones eDreams, S.L.U....	World Trade Center 601 N (Barcelona)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams International Network, S.L.U	World Trade Center 601 N (Barcelona)	Admin and IT consulting services	100%	100%
eDreams, S.r.L	Via Boscovich 14, 20124 (Milan)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Viagens eDreams Portugal LDA	Avda. Fontes Pereira de Melo, 7 (Lisbon)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams France, SAS	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams do Brasil Viagens e Turismo	Rua James Watt, 84, 9th floor, Room 2, Brooklin Novo, 04576-050 (São Paulo)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%

eDreams, Ltd.....	Mortimer Street 73-75 (London)	Administration services	100%	100%
eDreams LLC.....	160 Greentree Drive Suite 101 (City of Dover)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams Corporate Travel, S.R.L.....	Via Boscovich 14, 20124 (Milan)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams Business Travel, S.L.	World Trade Center 601 N (Barcelona)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Geo Travel Ventures S.A.	World Trade Center 601 N (Barcelona)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Geo Travel Pacific Pty Ltd.....	Level 5, Plaza Building, Australia Square, 95 Pitt Street, NSW 2000 (Sidney)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Go Voyages SAS	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Go Voyages Trade	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
ODIGEO Paris Meta SA	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	Metasearch	100%	100%
ODIGEO Hungary Kft	Weiner Leó utca 16. 6. em, 1066 (Budapest)	Admin and IT consulting services	100%	100%
Findworks Technologies Bt	Sashegyi út 9, 1124 (Budapest)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%

Affiliates at March 31, 2015

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location / Registered Office</u>	<u>Line of business</u>	<u>% interest</u>	<u>% control</u>
IPIR Software Development S.L.....	Calle Catalina 11, 3.º B Majadahonda (Madrid)	Development software applicati	25%	25%

To the Shareholders of
eDreams ODIGEO, S.A.
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L-1528 Luxembourg

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L-2220 Luxembourg
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L-1011 Luxembourg
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REPORT OF THE REVISEUR D'ENTREPRISES AGREE

Report on the consolidated financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of eDreams ODIGEO, S.A., which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2015, the related consolidated income statement and the consolidated statements of other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Responsibility of the Board of Directors for the consolidated financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in the European Union, and for such internal control the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Responsibility of the réviseur d'entreprises agréé

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing as adopted for Luxembourg by the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier*. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

Société à responsabilité limitée au capital de 35.000 €
RCS Luxembourg B 67.895
Autorisation d'établissement : 10022179

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the *réviseur d'entreprises agréé's* judgment including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the *réviseur d'entreprises agréé* considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board of Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of eDreams ODIGEO, S.A. as of March 31, 2015 and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in the European Union.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The consolidated management report, which is the responsibility of the Board of Directors, is consistent with the consolidated financial statements.

The accompanying Corporate Governance Statement which is the responsibility of the Board of Directors, includes the information required by the law of December 19, 2002 on the commercial and companies register and on the accounting records and annual accounts of undertakings, as amended and the description included with respect to Article 68bis of the aforementioned law is consistent with the consolidated financial statements.

For Deloitte Audit, *Cabinet de révision agréé*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Crosetto', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the left.

Marco Crosetto, *Réviseur d'entreprises agréé*
Partner

June 18, 2015

eDreams ODIGEO and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

eDreams ODIGEO
and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes
for the year ended March 31, 2015

Registered office:
1, Boulevard de la Foire
L-1528 Luxembourg
R.C.S. Luxembourg B N° 159 036

As of June 18, 2015 the Board of Directors formally prepared and approved these Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2015.

eDreams ODIGEO and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Thousands of Euros)

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>March 2015</u>	<u>March 2014</u>
Operating income			
Revenue	7	465,732	479,920
Operating expenses			
Supplies	7	(29,770)	(50,377)
Personnel expenses	10	(69,528)	(73,060)
Depreciation and amortization	11	(19,992)	(26,611)
Impairment loss	11	(179,533)	(12,213)
Gain or loss arising from assets disposals.....		(2)	(45)
Other operating income / (expenses)	12	(291,911)	(272,029)
Operating profit/(loss)		<u>(125,004)</u>	<u>45,585</u>
Financial and similar income and expenses			
Financial cost	13	(44,241)	(60,140)
Financial Income	13	46	92
Other financial income / (expenses).....	13	(6,868)	(3,664)
Profit/(loss) before taxes		<u>(176,067)</u>	<u>(18,127)</u>
Income tax	14	(5,239)	(2,235)
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations		<u>(181,306)</u>	<u>(20,362)</u>
Profit for the year from discontinued operations net of taxes (net).....		—	—
Consolidated profit/(loss) for the year		<u>(181,306)</u>	<u>(20,362)</u>
Non controlling interest—Result		—	—
Profit and loss attributable to the parent company		<u>(181,306)</u>	<u>(20,362)</u>
Basic earnings per share (Euro)	6	<u>(1.73)</u>	<u>(0.20)</u>

The notes on pages F-96 to F-159 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

eDreams ODIGEO and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Thousands of Euros)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	March 2015	March 2014
Consolidated profit/(loss) for the year (from the income statement)	(181,306)	(20,362)
Income and expenses recorded directly in equity		
Exchange differences.....	(3,809)	(6,511)
For actuarial gains and losses (pensions).....	—	(106)
Other income and expenses recorded directly in equity	—	(2,873)
Tax effect.....	—	33
	(3,809)	(9,457)
Total recognized income and expenses.....	(185,115)	(29,819)
a) Attributable to the parent company.....	(185,115)	(29,819)
b) Attributable to minority interest	—	—

The notes on pages F-96 to F-159 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

eDreams ODIGEO and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Thousands of Euros)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Notes	March 2015	March 2014
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Goodwill	15	727,820	879,819
Other intangible assets	16	282,581	301,910
Tangible assets	17	5,980	5,629
Non-current financial assets.....		5,077	6,100
Deferred tax assets	14	1,559	9,404
Other non-current assets	19	3,506	3,414
		1,026,523	1,206,276
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	20	78,186	89,041
Current tax assets	14	8,194	5,777
Financial assets		74	72
Cash and cash equivalent	21	121,840	146,103
		208,294	240,993
TOTAL ASSETS		1,234,817	1,447,269
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholder's Equity			
Share Capital		10,488	234,862
Share Premium.....		974,512	238,849
Other Reserves		(444,793)	(122,684)
Other equity instruments.....		—	26,012
Profit and Loss for the period		(181,306)	(20,362)
Foreign currency translation reserve		(1,530)	2,279
		357,371	358,956
Non controlling interest.....		—	—
	22	357,371	358,956
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current financial liabilities	24	442,851	601,540
Non current provisions.....	25	5,612	4,741
Deferred revenue	28	31,750	35,583
Deferred tax liabilities	14	39,114	56,950
		519,327	698,814
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	27	323,598	348,206
Current provisions	25	10,208	17,985
Current taxes payables	14	9,633	8,029
Current financial liabilities	24	14,680	15,279
		358,119	389,499
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,234,817	1,447,269

The notes on pages F-96 to F-159 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

eDreams ODIGEO and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Thousands of Euros)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share Capital	Share premium	Other Reserves	Profit & Loss for the period	Other equity instruments	Foreign currency translation reserve	Non controlling interest	Total Equity
Closing balance at March 31, 2013	234,007	237,939	(103,949)	(23,081)	26,012	8,790	—	379,718
Total recognized income /								
(expenses)	—	—	(2,946)	(20,362)	—	(6,511)	—	(29,819)
Capital Increases / (Decreases)								
(Note 22)	855	910	—	—	—	—	—	1,765
Operations with members or								
owners	855	910	—	—	—	—	—	1,765
Payments based on equity								
instruments	—	—	7,477	—	—	—	—	7,477
Transfer between equity items	—	—	(23,081)	23,081	—	—	—	—
Other changes	—	—	(185)	—	—	—	—	(185)
Other changes in equity	—	—	(15,789)	23,081	—	—	—	7,292
Closing balance at March 31, 2014	234,862	238,849	(122,684)	(20,362)	26,012	2,279	—	358,956
Total recognized income /								
(expenses)	—	—	—	(181,306)	—	(3,809)	—	(185,115)
Capital Increases / (Decreases)								
(Note 22)	488	49,512	—	—	—	—	—	50,000
Other operations with members or								
owners (Note 2.1.1)	(224,862)	686,151	(302,806)	—	(26,012)	—	—	132,471
Operations with members or								
owners	(224,374)	735,663	(302,806)	—	(26,012)	—	—	182,471
Payments based on equity								
instruments	—	—	1,100	—	—	—	—	1,100
Transfer between equity items	—	—	(20,362)	20,362	—	—	—	—
Other changes	—	—	(41)	—	—	—	—	(41)
Other changes in equity	—	—	(19,303)	20,362	—	—	—	1,059
Closing balance at March 31, 2015	10,488	974,512	(444,793)	(181,306)	—	(1,530)	—	357,371

The notes on pages F-96 to F-159 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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eDreams ODIGEO and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Thousands of Euros)

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	Notes	March 2015	March 2014
Net Profit / (Loss)		(181,306)	(20,362)
Depreciation and amortization.....	11	19,992	26,611
Impairment and results on disposal of non-current assets (net)	15 16 18	179,533	12,213
Other provisions.....		497	11,598
Income tax	14	5,239	2,235
Gain or loss on disposal of assets		2	45
Finance (Income) / Loss	13	51,063	63,712
Expenses related to share based payments.....	23.3	(3,788)	7,478
Changes in working capital.....		(10,935)	(26,444)
Income tax paid.....		(5,952)	(11,226)
Net cash from operating activities		54,345	65,860
Acquisitions of intangible and tangible assets		(35,420)	(21,369)
Proceeds on Disposal of tangible and intangible assets		1	1
Acquisitions of financial assets.....		(462)	(82)
Payments/ Proceeds from disposals of financial assets.....		650	854
Acquisitions of subsidiaries net of cash acquired		—	(13,389)
Net cash flow from / (used) in investing activities		(35,231)	(33,985)
Proceeds of issues of shares.....	22.1	50,000	1,765
Reimbursement of borrowings.....	24.1	(46,328)	(253)
Interests and other financial expenses paid.....		(42,412)	(44,273)
Interests received		182	299
Early repayment fees	2.1.5	(3,579)	
Fees paid on debt	13	(877)	(914)
Net cash flow from / (used) in financing activities		(43,014)	(43,376)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent		(23,900)	(11,501)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		145,994	159,155
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		(327)	(1,660)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		121,767	145,994
Cash at the closing:			
Cash	21	121,840	146,103
Bank facilities&overdrafts	24.1	(73)	(109)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		121,767	145,994

The notes on pages F-96 to F-159 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

eDreams ODIGEO and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for March 31, 2015

(Thousands of Euros)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

eDreams ODIGEO (formerly LuxGEO Parent S.à r.l.) was set up as a limited liability company (société à responsabilité limitée) formed under the Laws of Luxembourg on Commercial Companies on February 14, 2011, for an unlimited period, with its registered office located at 1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 Luxembourg (the “Company” and, together with its subsidiaries, the “Group”). In January 2014, the denomination of the Company was changed to eDreams ODIGEO and its corporate form from an S.à r.l. to an S.A. (“Société Anonyme”).

eDreams ODIGEO and its direct and indirect subsidiaries (collectively the “Group”) headed by eDreams ODIGEO, as detailed in Note 35, is a leading Pan-European online travel company that uses innovative technology and builds on relationships with suppliers, product know-how and marketing expertise to attract and enable customers to search, plan and book a broad range of travel products and services.

2. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

2.1 Significant events during the year ended March 31, 2015

2.1.1 Merger of eDreams ODIGEO and its shareholders and subsequent Equity restructuring

The Board of Directors approved the proposal to absorb its shareholders with simultaneous effect (the “Joint Merger Proposal”) with the aim of simplifying the shareholding and equity structure. This Joint Merger Proposal was drawn up in accordance with the articles 261 to 276 of the Luxembourg Law of 1915 on commercial companies.

On April 1, 2014, the Extraordinary General Meetings of Shareholders of eDreams ODIGEO and of its shareholders approved the merger by absorption between eDreams ODIGEO as the absorbing company, its shareholders AXEUROPE S.A, Luxgoal S.à.r.l., G Co-Investment GP S.à.r.l., G Co-Investment I S.C.A., G Co-Investment II S.C.A., G Co-Investment III S.C.A., G Co-Investment IV S.C.A. and its indirect shareholder GO Partenaires 3, as absorbed companies (the “Merger”). The Merger was effective on April 3, 2014 (April 1, 2014 for accounting purposes).

As a result of the Merger, the absorbed companies contributed all of their assets and liabilities to eDreams ODIGEO. The assets of the absorbed companies mainly consisted of shares in eDreams ODIGEO and convertible bonds issued by a subsidiary of eDreams ODIGEO. The absorbed companies had no meaningful liabilities.

eDreams ODIGEO received as contribution from the absorbed companies its outstanding shares, which were immediately cancelled. Simultaneously, 100,000,000 new ordinary shares of a nominal value of €1 were issued to the shareholders of the absorbed companies. As a result of the Merger, the share capital of eDreams ODIGEO only consists of newly issued ordinary shares.

The amount of the contributions exceeding €100 million, which amounted €925 million, was allocated to the Share Premium of eDreams ODIGEO.

Simultaneously, the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders approved the reduction, immediately after the Merger, of the nominal value of each share from its amount of €1 per share to €0.10 per share without cancellation of any shares in issue nor any repayment to the shareholders; the difference of €90,000,000 being allocated to the reserve of eDreams ODIGEO.

In connection with the IPO, 4,878,049 new shares were issued by eDreams ODIGEO with effective date April 8, 2014. The nominal value of the new shares issued is €0.10 per share, with a total allocation of € 49.5 million to share premium. The Group obtained gross proceeds from the sale of these new shares of €50 million.

The subscribed share capital of eDreams ODIGEO after the above mentioned transactions is €10.488 thousand divided into 104,878,049 shares with a par value of ten euros cents (€0.10) each, all of which are fully paid.

2.1.2 Initial public offering (“IPO”) of eDreams ODIGEO

On April 8, 2014, eDreams ODIGEO completed its IPO on the Spanish Stock Exchange at a price of €10.25 per share. The over-allotment option to purchase additional offer shares was exercised at the level of 3,370,690 shares.

The highlights of the offering were:

- 4,878,049 new shares issued by eDreams ODIGEO, raising gross proceeds of approximately €50 million.
- 31,829,264 existing shares sold by certain of eDreams ODIGEO's shareholders, including Luxgoal 3 S.à r.l., and Luxgoal 2 S.à r.l., investment vehicles controlled by the Permira funds; certain funds managed by Ardian France S.A. and its affiliates ("Ardian"); certain Ardian co-investors (the foregoing, the "Principal Selling Shareholders"); as well as certain senior and other management of eDreams ODIGEO (together, the "Selling Shareholders"); the Selling Shareholders are each selling only a portion of their shares in the Company, and eDreams
- eDreams ODIGEO did not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of shares by the Selling Shareholders.

2.1.3 Long Term Incentive Plan

During April 2014 the Board of Directors approved a new "Long Term Incentive Plan" to be given to the Management of the Company or any subsidiaries. The purpose of this incentive will be to enable the Managers to participate in the increase in value of the Company for the benefit of both the Company and its shareholders.

The total maximum number of shares that would be acquired by the holders under this new Incentive Plan represent 4.4% of the total issued share capital of the Company on a fully diluted basis. (Note 23.1).

On February 25, 2015 the Board of Directors approved the Amendment to the Long Term incentive Plan (see Note 23.1).

2.1.4 Partial redemption

Pursuant to the successful completion of the IPO, eDreams ODIGEO has contributed the €50 million gross proceeds from the IPO to Geo Travel Finance to allow the redemption of a portion (€46 million) of the 2019 Notes.

Geo Travel Finance redeemed €46 million of its €175 million 10.375% Senior Notes Due 2019 on May 30, 2014. The redemption price equals to 107.781% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest on the redemption date.

2.1.5 Convertible Bonds

As a consequence of the Merger, the Company received at April 1, 2014 as a financial asset contribution from the absorbed companies Luxgoal S.à.r.l. and Axeurope S.A. 11,775,131,507 convertible bonds of €0.01 each, including € 49,765,020 capitalised and accrued interest payable by Geo Travel Finance. These financial assets are the counterpart of the Convertible bonds issued by Geo Travel Finance (see Note 24), on June 30, 2011. Geo Travel Finance holds 107.100.000 convertible bonds which have been issued by Go Voyages S.A.S. on July 2, 2010.

Then, becoming intercompany balances within the scope of consolidation, all relationships related to these Convertible Bonds have been eliminated in these Consolidated Financial Statements (see Note 2.1.6).

2.1.6 Debt reallocation between eDreams ODIGEO Group

With the aim of improving the tax efficiency of certain intra-group financing arrangement, the Group decided to amend the capital and debt structure of some Group companies which have been effected by the end of March 2015.

A consent letter has been delivered on February 24, 2015 to the Bank Agent of the Revolving Credit Facility as well as to the Trustee of the bondholders of the 2018 Senior Notes and 2019 Senior Notes (the "Lenders"), The Proposed Amendments and the Waiver became effective at March 5, 2015. A consent fee of €877.000 (equal to €2.00 per €1,000 principal amount of the Senior Notes) has been paid to the bondholders (See Note 13).

2.1.7 Restructuring in France and UK

The Group has decided to implement a global transformation plan, the goals of which are to boost competitiveness, enhance the quality of customer satisfaction and invest sustainably by centralizing certain operational functions in its Spanish operation.

In this framework to safeguard competitiveness and build new capacities for investment, on November 28th 2014, the Group presented the company's works council with a blueprint for reorganization, which involves primarily its customer support business. The reorganization project was supposed to affect 112 positions.

On March 3rd 2015, the Group reached an agreement with the unions in relation with the measures associated to the restructuring plan. This project was also approved on March 20th 2015 by the French Labor Authorities.

First termination letters were sent to the employees early April. The provision associated to such plans amounts to €8.1 million as of March 31st, 2015 (see Note 25).

Additionally, eDreams ODIGEO has also closed one of its call centers in Leicester, UK in November 2014. The services previously provided by this call center have been subcontracted externally. This reorganization has affected 55 roles. The cost associated with this restructuring has been €0.6 million of which €0.4 million were personnel expenses.

2.1.8 Change in management

The Board of Directors of eDreams ODIGEO announced on January 26, 2015 the appointment of Dana Dunne as Chief Executive Officer, with immediate effect. Dana Dunne, who joined eDreams ODIGEO as Chief Operating Officer in 2012, replaced Javier Pérez-Tenessa de Block who remains with the Company as Honorary Chairman. Philip Wolf who joined the Board in April 2014 has been appointed Non-Executive Chairman, with immediate effect.

Effective March 25, 2015, eDreams ODIGEO ("the Company") accepted the resignation of Mr. James Hare as an Independent member from the Board of Directors. Mr. Hare was a co-founder of the Company.

2.2 Significant events during the year ended March 31, 2014

2.2.1 Initiation of the initial public offering ("IPO") of eDreams ODIGEO

As of March 18, 2014 the Board of Directors approved starting the process of the admission to trading process for the eDreams ODIGEO shares on the Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia stock exchanges (the "Spanish Stock Exchanges") for the quotation on the Automated Quotation System ("AQS") of the Spanish Stock Exchanges.

2.2.2 Cancellation of Long Term Incentive Plans

According to the existing incentive plans, if an "Exit Event" happens before the end of the vesting period, the employees would sell all their shares (consolidated or not). As a result, a cancellation of the plan or an early termination of the vesting period happened as a consequence of the completion of the IPO on April 8, 2014. Consequently and according to IFRS 2, all the non-accrued employee cost have been fully recognised at March 31, 2014 (See Note 23).

2.2.3 Acquisition of ODIGEO Paris Meta S.A.

On August 12, 2013 Lyparis S.a.S entered into a sale purchase agreement "SPA" to buy all the shares of ODIGEO Paris Meta S.A. (formerly Findworks Technologies S.A.), the company that operates the website Liligo, with a travel search engine that searches flights, hotels and cars among several travel sites on the web. The transaction was completed on October 2, 2013 with an enterprise value of €13.5 million (see Note 29).

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

3.1 Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

3.2 New and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

The Group has not applied any standard or interpretations whose application is not yet compulsory at March 31, 2015.

As detailed below, during the year ended on March 31, 2015 new accounting standards and interpretations (IAS/IFRS and IFRIC, respectively) have come into force and have been applied.

Furthermore, on the date of drawing up these consolidated financial statements, new accounting standards and interpretations have been published, which are expected to come into effect for accounting periods starting on or after March 31, 2015.

Compulsory standards, amendments and interpretations for all accounting periods ending on or after December 31, 2014:

Title	Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)	Application
Amendments to IAS 19 Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions	1 February 2015	Retrospective application
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010–2012 Cycle	1 February 2015	Retrospective application
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011–2013 Cycle	1 January 2015	Retrospective application
IFRIC 21 Levies	17 June 2014	Retrospective application

All the standards, amendments and interpretations applicable to the Group's financial statements have been taken into account with effect from April 1, 2014, with no significant impact on these consolidated financial statements.

Standards, amendments and interpretations that may be adopted early in accounting periods ending on or after December 31, 2014, issued by the IASB and adopted by the European Union, for which the Group has not considered early adoption:

Title	Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)	Application
IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts	1 January 2016	Retrospective application
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38—Clarification of Accountable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation.....	1 January 2016	Retrospective application
Amendments to IFRS 11—Accounting for Acquisition of Interests in Joint Operations.....	1 January 2016	Retrospective application
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41—Agriculture: Bearer Plants	1 January 2016	Retrospective application
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2017	Retrospective application
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (issued in 2014).....	1 January 2018	Retrospective application
Amendments to IAS 27—Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements.....	1 January 2016	Retrospective application
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012–2014 Cycle	1 January 2016	Retrospective application
Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28—Investment Entities	1 January 2016	Retrospective application
Amendments to IAS 1—Disclosures Initiative.....	1 January 2016	Retrospective application

As indicated above, the Group has not considered an early application of the standards and interpretations detailed above. The Group does not expect any material impact resulting from the adoption of those standards.

3.3 Use of estimates and judgments

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, the Board of Directors is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

These estimates and assumptions mainly concern the measurement of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill, the measurement of the useful life of fixed assets, capitalization of development costs and measurement of internally-generated assets, purchase price allocation and allocation of goodwill, impairment testing of the recoverable amount, accounting for income tax, analysis of recoverability of deferred tax assets, and accounting for provisions and contingent liabilities.

3.4 Changes in consolidation perimeter

3.4.1 Merger of eDreams ODIGEO with its shareholders

The Board of Directors also approved the proposal to absorb its shareholders with simultaneous effect (the “Joint Merger Proposal”) with the aim of simplifying the shareholding and equity structure. This Joint Merger Proposal was drawn up in accordance with the articles 261 to 276 of the Luxemburg Law of 1915 on commercial companies. However, these mergers were still subject to the approval of the respective shareholders.

On April 1, 2014, the Extraordinary General Meetings of Shareholders of eDreams ODIGEO and of its shareholders approved the merger by absorption between eDreams ODIGEO as the absorbing company, its shareholders AXEUROPE S.A, Luxgoal S.à.r.l., G Co-Investment GP S.à.r.l., G Co-Investment I S.C.A., G Co-Investment II S.C.A., G Co-Investment III S.C.A., G Co-Investment IV S.C.A. and its indirect shareholder GO Partenaires 3, as absorbed companies (the “Merger”). The Merger was effective on April 3, 2014 (April 1, 2014 for accounting purposes).

3.4.2 Merger of the French entities

On October 24, 2014 the “Comité Exécutif” approved the restructuring of the French companies with the aim of simplifying the French legal organization. In one single transaction under the French simplified merger process the following companies have transferred all their assets and liabilities to LyEurope SAS (the surviving entity) and have been dissolved without liquidation:

- Go Voyages, SAS
- Opodo SAS
- LyParis SAS

The corporate name of LyEurope has subsequently been changed in “Go Voyages”. This merger had no effects at consolidation level.

3.4.3 eDreams Enterprises, SLU

This subsidiary had no business activity during the current period and has been liquidated as at March 31, 2015.

3.4.4 eDreams GmbH

This subsidiary had no business activity during both periods. On September 2014 its sole shareholder Vacaciones eDreams, S.L.U. approved and initiated the liquidation process of this subsidiary which is still pending as at March 31, 2015.

3.5 Change in accounting policy

As it is stated in the IAS 18 paragraph 14, the Group changed the accounting policy of Revenue Recognition for some products (Hotels, Cars and Dynapacks). The objective of the change in accounting policy was to align key performance indicators followed by the Management, which are on booking date, with the reported revenue. This change will result in the financial statements providing reliable and more relevant information about the effects of transactions, other events or conditions on the entity’s financial position, financial performance or cash flows.

eDreams ODIGEO and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for March 31, 2015

(Thousands of Euros)

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Before the change in accounting principle, the Group recognized revenue for these products on departure date. Currently, the Group recognizes revenue from our services regarding hotel stays on a net basis when the performance obligations to customers are completed, as indicated below:

	Measure	Completion of performance obligations	Revenue Recognition
Intermediation service.....		For services that cannot be cancelled, when there is evidence that the booking has been registered by the supplier and the customer receives the booking confirmation	Date of booking confirmation
	Base commission	For services that can be cancelled, as a reliable estimate of future cancellations/modifications can be made: when the booking confirmation has been received. When the customer uses the booking, using an estimation of the target of over-commission that will be achieved.	Date of booking confirmation. A provision for cancellation is recognized based on historical cancellation statistics.
	Over-commission		During the year, estimation of settlement according to contract
Bookings' modification or cancellation management.....	Processing fee	When the cancellation/modification is completed	Date when the modification or cancellation is confirmed

As detailed in the Note 3.5 above according to the paragraphs 19 and 22 of the IAS 8, the Group applied retrospectively this change in accounting principle adjusting the comparative amounts as if the new accounting policy had always been applied.

3.6 Comparative information

The Directors present together with the figures for the year ended March 31, 2015, the previous years' figures for each of the items on the consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated cash flow statement and the quantitative information required to be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

In order to allow the users of financial statements to be able to compare the financial statements of an entity over time to identify trends in its financial position, financial performance and cash flows and according to the paragraphs 19 and 22 of the IAS 8, the Group applied retrospectively the change in accounting principle detailed in the Note 3.6 below. Consequently, the Group adjusted the opening balance of each affected component of equity for the earliest prior period presented and the other comparative amounts disclosed for each prior period presented as if the new accounting policy had always been applied.

	Restated March 2014	March 2014	Amount restated
Revenue	479,920	478,934	986
Income tax	(2,235)	(1,984)	(251)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(20,362)	(21,097)	735
	Restated March 2014	March 2014	Amount restated
Other Reserves.....	(122,684)	(125,793)	3,109
Profit / (Loss) for the year.....	(20,362)	(21,097)	735
Current taxes payable	8,029	7,185	844
Trade and other payables	348,206	349,239	(1,033)
Total Equity & Liabilities	1,447,269	1,443,614	3,655

Trade and other receivables	89,041	85,386	3,655
Total Assets	1,447,269	1,443,614	3,655

The Group had negative working capital as of March 31, 2015 and 2014, which is a common circumstance in the business in which the Group operates, and in its financial structure, and it does not present any impediment to its normal business.

The Group had a Revolving Credit Facility to provide for working capital requirements and IATA Guarantees (see Note 24.2).

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalue amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Basis, scope and methods of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of eDreams ODIGEO and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries) up to March 31st each year. Control is achieved where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated income statement from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Group. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full in consolidation.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

All entities directly or indirectly controlled by the Company have been consolidated by the full consolidation method.

Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

When the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments within the first 12 months are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is not amortized but carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition (see above) less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill has been allocated to each country, level at which the business is managed, the operating decisions are made and the operating performance is evaluated.

The carrying value of the assets allocated to countries is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of these assets is less than their carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized directly in profit or loss in the consolidated income statement and is not subsequently reversed.

Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of an associate recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment.

The requirements of IAS 39 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognize any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* as a single asset, any impairment loss recognized forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized in accordance with IAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

Revenue recognition

The Group recognizes revenue when (i) the group has evidence of a contractual agreement in respect of products and services to be provided, (ii) such products are delivered or such services have been rendered and (iii) the revenue is determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. The Group has evidence of a contractual agreement when we enter into a legally enforceable agreement with the customer with terms and conditions that describe the product to be delivered or the service to be rendered and the related payment terms. The Group considers revenue to be determinable when the product or service has been delivered or rendered in accordance with the said agreement.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services provided in the ordinary course of business net of VAT and similar taxes. The Group provides customers the ability to book air travel, hotels, car rentals and other travel products and services through our various websites. These travel products and services are made available to our customers for booking on a stand-alone basis or as part of a vacation package.

When the Group acts as principal and purchases inventory for resale or are the primary obligor in the arrangement, revenue is recognized on a "gross" basis. The revenue comprises the gross value of the transaction billed to the customer, net of VAT, with any related expenditure charged as cost of sales. Such revenue comprises sales in respect of charter flights, conferences and events and, to a lesser extent, vacation packages in Italy. At time of booking revenue is recorded as deferred income. For travel products, revenue and supplies are recognized on the date of departure. As regards Dynamic Packages (including revenue from the flight component thereof) offered by Opodo, as from June 1, 2013, pursuant to the revised applicable terms and conditions for the sale of Dynamic Packages, the Opodo Group is now acting as agent and no longer as principal, and revenue is therefore no longer recognized on a "gross" basis.

In other transactions where the Group acts as disclosed agent (*i.e.*, bears no inventory risk and is not the primary obligor in the arrangement), revenue is recognized on a "net" basis, with revenue representing the margin earned. Such revenue comprises sales in respect of scheduled airlines, hotels, car rentals and most of our packaged travel products. For Direct Connects, the Group usually passes reservations booked by customers to the travel supplier and revenue represents the service fee charged to the customer. The Group has limited, if any, ability to determine or change the products or services provided and the customer is responsible for the selection of the service supplier. Booking is then secured when no further obligation is supported by the Group.

Where the Group acts as disclosed agent, additional income, such as over-commissions, may accrue based on the achievement of certain gross sales values over a specified period. The Group therefore accrues for such income where it is considered probable that the gross sales values will be met and the amount to be received is estimable. Where it is

probable that the gross sales value will be met, revenue is recognized based on the percentage of gross sales value achieved at the reporting date.

The table below summarizes the revenue recognition basis for the Group's principal income streams.

Income stream	Basis of revenue recognition
Charter flight transactions.....	Date of departure
Scheduled flight transactions	Date of booking
Airline incentives	Accrued based on gross sales
GDS incentives	Date of booking
Direct Connect	Date of booking
Hotel transactions	Date of booking
Car transactions	Date of booking
Dynamic Packages (including the flight portion thereof)	Date of booking
Vacation packages	Date of departure
Advertising revenue	Date of display
Metasearch revenue	Date of click or date of purchase
Insurance.....	Date of booking

For flight products or services, revenue is generally recognized upon booking as the Group does not assume any further performance obligation to its customers after the product has been ticketed (even though the Group supports fraud risks). In these instances, revenue is recognized on a net basis. Conversely, in cases where (i) the Group pre-purchases and assumes inventory risk or (ii) the Group bears any financial risk with respect to the booking, for instance, in the event of cancellation, revenue is recognized at time of departure as the Group is considered to be the primary obligor to the traveller. In these cases, revenue is recognized on a gross basis, comprising the gross value of the transaction billed to the customer (net of VAT and cancellations), with any amounts paid to the supplier accounted for as "supplies."

In the event of cancellation of a booking, flight revenue recognized in respect of commissions earned from travel suppliers is reversed and is netted off from the Group's revenue earned during the fiscal period at the time of cancellation. For flight products or services carrying inventory or other financial risk, cancellations do not impact revenue recognition since revenue is recognized upon the departure date, when the product is delivered or the service is rendered.

For the supply of the hotels, Dynamic packages and car transactions and packaged products, net revenue is recognized at the date of booking. However, as it is mentioned in the Note 3.6, a provision has been recognized to cover the possible risk of cancellation over the bookings recognized with departures after closing date. This provision has been calculated in accordance with the historical average cancellation rate by markets (See Note 20.1).

For the supply of other non-flight products, the Group considers that revenue is determinable upon the departure date for vacation packages, date of publication over the delivery period for advertising revenue and, depending on the particular agreement, date of click or date of purchase in respect of metasearch services. In the event of cancellation, the Group's revenue recognition is not impacted since revenue is recognized, in each case, when the product is delivered or the service rendered.

In both flight and non-flight, revenue on products or services for which the Group does not assume inventory or other financial risk is accounted for on a "net" basis, representing the service fees or the commissions the Group earns. When the Group incurs an inventory and other financial risk in either of its two lines of business (currently the case only for charter flights, conferences and events and, to a lesser extent, vacation packages in Italy), revenue is accounted for on a "gross" basis, representing the total amount paid by the customers for these products and services. The cost of procuring the relevant products and services sold to the customers is accounted for as "supplies."

The Group generally does not take on credit risk with the customer; however the Group is subject to charge-backs and fraud risk which the Group monitors closely.

The Group uses GDS services to source and book products. Under GDS service agreements, the Group earns revenue in the form of an incentive payment for each segment that is processed through a GDS service provider. Revenue is recognized for these incentive payments at the time the travel reservation is processed through the GDS service provider, which is generally at the time of booking.

The Group recognizes revenue for insurance sold to customers along with travel products at the time of booking as the cover starts from that date.

The Group generates other revenues, which primarily comprise revenue from advertising and metasearch activities. Such revenue is derived primarily from the delivery of advertisements on the various websites the Group operates and is recognized at the time of display or over the advertising delivery period, depending on the terms of the advertising contract, as well as for searches, clicks and purchases generated by our metasearch activities.

Reporting revenue on a “gross” versus “net” basis is a matter of significant judgment that depends on a relevant set of facts and circumstances. This analysis is performed using various criteria such as, but not limited to, whether the Group is the primary obligor in the arrangement, the Group has inventory risk, has latitude in establishing price, has discretion in supplier selection or has credit risk.

However, if the judgments regarding revenue are inaccurate, actual revenue could differ from the amount the Group recognizes, directly impacting our reported revenue.

Cost of sales

The cost of sales is primarily comprised of direct costs associated with the travel agency business incurred to generate revenue, for example related to sales of charters, in which we act as principal. The costs are generally variable in nature and are primarily driven by transaction volumes.

Current operating profit

Current operating profit consists in revenue margin, after deducting personnel expenses, other operating income/expenses, depreciation and amortization and charges net of reversals to provisions.

Finance result

Finance result consists in income and expense relating to the net financial debt during the accounting period, including gains and losses on the corresponding interest rate and foreign exchange rate hedges.

Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Group. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognized as assets of the Group at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lesser is included in the consolidated statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Group’s general policy on borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognized as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognized as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the Company’s functional currency of the Euro (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are converted at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are converted at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

For the purposes of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated into Euros using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized and accumulated in equity.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments on identifiable assets and liabilities acquired arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Exchange differences arising are recognized in equity.

Government grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Retirement benefits costs

Defined contribution plans

Based on the provisions of the Collective Agreement applicable to different Group companies, the Group has a defined contribution plan with employees. A defined contribution plan is a plan whereby the Group makes fixed contributions to a separate entity and has no legal, contractual or constructive obligation to make additional contributions if the separate entity does not have sufficient assets to meet the commitments undertaken. Once the contributions have been paid, the Group has no additional payment obligations.

Contributions are recognized as employee benefits when they accrue. Benefits paid in advance are recognized as an asset to the extent that there are a cash refund or a reduction in future payments.

Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans establish the amount of the benefit the employee will receive on retirement, normally based on one or more factors such as age, years of service and remuneration.

The liability recognized in the balance sheet is the present value of the obligation in respect of defined benefits on the balance sheet date less the fair value of the plan assets, and adjustments for unrecognized past service costs. The obligation in respect of defined benefits is measured by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows, using the interest rates on high quality business bonds denominated in the same currency as will be used to pay the benefits, with maturity periods similar to those of the corresponding obligations. In countries where there is no market for such bonds, the market rates of government bonds are used. Actuarial gains or losses arising from adjustments based on experience and changes in the actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Past service costs are recognized immediately in the result, unless they arise as a result of changes in the pension plan and they are subject to the continuity of employees in service during a specific time (vesting period). In this case, past service costs are amortized using the straight-line method over the vesting period.

Share-based payment arrangements

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest.

The impact of the revision of the original estimates in cash-settled share-based payments, if any, is recognized in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the consolidated income statement because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets generated by tax loss are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits during the validity period of these tax losses carry forwards. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts recognized and the Group Company intends to settle the net figure, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Useful life (Years)
Brands.....	Indefinite
Licenses	2–5
Trademarks and domains	10
Software.....	3–5
Group Common platform.....	7
Other Intangible assets.....	2–5

The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Internally-generated intangible assets—research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from the Group's development of its website operating platform and related back office systems is recognized if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

- an asset is created that can be identified (such as software and new processes)

- it is probable that the asset created will generate future economic benefits, and
- the development cost of the asset can be measured reliably

The revenue associated with the capitalization of internally-generated intangible assets is classified in the profit and loss statement according to the nature of the development cost of the asset.

Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognized, development expenditure is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

Intangible assets acquired in business combinations

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognized separately from goodwill are initially recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost).

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

With regard to trademarks, the royalty-based approach has been adopted: this involves estimating the value of the trademark by reference to the levels of royalties demanded for the use of similar trademarks, based on revenue forecasts drawn up by the Group.

This approach is based on a qualitative analysis of the trademark in order to ensure that the assumptions selected are relevant. The discount rate used is based on the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) for the target acquired.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Tangible assets

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

	<u>Useful life (Years)</u>
General Installations/Technical Facilities	5–8
Furniture	5–10
Computer Hardware	3–10
Transport equipment	3–8
Other items of property, plant and equipment	3–8

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, where shorter, the term of the relevant lease.

Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

Derecognition of tangible assets

Tangible assets are derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a tangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss (See methodology used in Note 18). If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

In calculating the discount rate, a specific risk premium has also been considered in certain cases in line with the specific characteristics of each country and the inherent risk profile of the projected flows of each of the countries.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

When it is only possible that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, the contingency is disclosed in the note for Contingencies.

Contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination

Contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination are initially measured at fair value at the acquisition date. At the end of subsequent reporting periods, such contingent liabilities are measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognized in accordance with IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* and the amount initially recognized less cumulative Amortization recognized in accordance with IAS 18 *Revenue*.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument

Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration given, plus any directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL), 'held-to-maturity' investments, 'available-for-sale' (AFS) financial assets and 'loans and receivables'.

All the Group's financial assets are classified as "loan and receivables", reflecting the nature and purpose of the financial assets, determined at the time of initial recognition.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

Restricted cash

Restricted cash deposits are in respect of cash guarantees given by the Company and its principal subsidiaries to IATA and a number of local governmental agencies to ensure compliance with the accreditation terms for each organisation. The restricted cash deposits are stated at cost which approximates to their fair value and are classified as "Other non-current assets".

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and short-term deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Group entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Compound instruments

The component parts of compound instruments (convertible notes/preferred shares) issued by the Company or its direct subsidiaries are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Conversion option that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the own equity instruments is an equity instrument.

At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for similar non-convertible instruments. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortized cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date.

The conversion option classified as equity is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound instrument as a whole. This is recognized and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured. In addition, the conversion option classified as equity will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised, in which case, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to share premium. Where the conversion option remains unexercised at the maturity date of the convertible note, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to retained profits. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss upon conversion or expiration of the conversion option.

Transaction costs that relate to the issue of the convertible notes are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of the gross proceeds. Transaction costs relating to the equity component are recognized directly in equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability component and are amortized over the lives of the convertible notes using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings) are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments

The Group enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

Current/Non-current classification

Current assets are considered to be those related to the normal cycle of operations (which is usually considered to be one year); assets which are expected to expire, be disposed of or realised in the short term as from year-end; financial assets held for trading (except for financial derivatives to be settled later than one year); and cash and other equivalent liquid assets. Assets that do not meet these requirements are qualified as non-current.

Likewise, current liabilities are those related to the ordinary cycle of operations, financial liabilities held for trading, with the exception of financial derivatives to be settled later than one year, and in general all obligations that will expire or terminate in the short term. If this is not the case, they are classified as non-current.

Related party transactions

The Group performs all its transactions with related parties on an arm's length basis. Also, the transfer prices are adequately supported and, therefore, the Group Directors consider that there are no material risks in this connection that might give rise to significant liabilities in the future.

eDreams ODIGEO and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for March 31, 2015

(Thousands of Euros)

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

5.1 Financial Risks

Credit risk

Our cash and cash equivalents are held with financial entities with strong credit ratings. Certain transactions of the Group are channeled through Catalunya Banc S.A., (recently acquired by BBVA which has a Moody's long term rating of Baa2). These transactions amount to an average of €2.4 million on a daily basis. We usually transfer these amounts on a daily basis to other financial institutions in order to mitigate this risk.

Our credit risk is mainly attributable to business-to-business customer advertising receivables and, to a lesser extent, customer receivables on corporate travel and business-to-business customers, and advertising receivables. These amounts are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position net of provision for doubtful receivables, which is estimated by our management on a case-by-case basis. There are no meaningful credit risks since none of our customers' transactions represent a proportion equal or higher than 10% of the revenue margin.

Interest rate risk

Most of our financial debt is exposed to fixed interest rates. Of our debt, only the Revolving Credit Facility bears interest at a variable rate, although to date we have only drawn loans under the Revolving Credit Facility for intra-month working capital purposes. Therefore, we have no material exposure to interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk

In order to meet our liquidity requirements, our principal sources of liquidity are: cash and cash equivalents from the statement of financial position, cash flow generated from operations and the revolving credit facilities under our Revolving Credit Facility Agreement to fund intra-month cash swings and supplier guarantees.

Exchange rate risk

The exchange rate risk arising from our activities has basically two sources: the risk arising in respect of commercial transactions carried out in currencies other than the functional currency of each company of the eDreams ODIGEO Group and the risk arising on the consolidation of subsidiaries that have a functional currency other than the euro.

In relation to commercial transactions, we are principally exposed to exchange rate risk as the Group operates with the Pound Sterling as well as the Swedish krona and other Nordic currencies (Norwegian Krone and Danish Krone). The exchange rate risk arises on future commercial transactions and on assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency.

However, the volume of our sales and purchases in foreign currency (other than the local currency of each of the subsidiaries) is of little relevance compared to our total operations.

5.2 Capital risk management

The Group's objective in capital risk management is to safeguard its capacity to continue managing its recurring activities and the capacity to continue to grow through new projects, by optimising the debt-to-equity ratio to create shareholder value.

The Group's growth is financed mainly through internal cash flows generated by the Group's recurring businesses.

The Group's optimal leverage level is not determined on the basis of its overall debt-to-equity ratio but with the goal of maintaining moderate levels of debt. With the IPO completion, the Group used the proceeds from the issuance of new shares to reduce debt.

The Group does not consider the debt-to-equity ratio a suitable indicator for defining its equity policy as its consolidated equity may be affected by a range of factors which are not necessarily indicative of its capacity to satisfy its future financial obligations, including:

- The effect of fluctuations in functional currencies other than the euro through currency translation differences.
- The impairment losses on assets that will not recur and which do not involve a cash outflow when recognised.

The Group's capital policy does not set short-term quantitative targets for its indebtedness in relation to its net equity, but is adjusted to allow the Group to manage its recurring operations and take advantages of opportunities for growth while maintaining indebtedness at appropriate levels in the light of its expected future generation of cash flows and in compliance with any quantitative restrictions contained in its main debt contracts.

None of the Group's main debt contracts contain specific clauses restricting its debt-to-equity ratio.

The Revolving Credit Facility due 2018 includes a covenant requiring the Geo Travel Finance consolidation perimeter to maintain a net debt to EBITDA ratio for the rolling twelve months at each quarter end.

At March 31, 2014 the Group complied with all the restrictions imposed by its main debt contracts, and as its businesses may reasonably be expected to continue operating, the Group does not foresee any non-compliance in the future.

6. EARNINGS PER SHARE

As explained in Note 2.1, eDreams ODIGEO has been involved in a merger with its shareholders. This merger intends to achieve simplification by reducing the number of intermediary entities holding interest in eDreams ODIGEO (the Absorbing Company) and reducing the various types of shares issued by the Absorbing Company to ordinary shares only. The number and type of shares issued by the Company after this merger are significantly different than the number and type of shares of the Company outstanding as of March 31, 2014. According to IAS 33 paragraph 64, the earnings per share calculations for the prior period financial statements presented are based on the capital structure after the merger occurred at April 1, 2014.

In the earning per share calculation as of March 31, 2015 and as of April 1, 2014 no dilutive instruments were considered.

The basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company by the average new number of shares.

The calculation of basic earnings per share (rounded to two digits) for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, is as follows:

March 2015			March 2014		
Loss attributable to the owners of the parent (€ thousand)	Average Number of shares	Basic Earnings per Share (Euro)	Loss attributable to the owners of the parent (€ thousand)	Average Number of shares	Basic Earnings per Share (Euro)
(181,306)	104,771,132.86	(1.73)	(20,362)	99,791,607.15	(0.20)

7. REVENUE

The Group makes travel services available to customer/travellers, either directly or through other agents. We generate our travel revenue from the mediation services regarding the supply of (i) flight services including air passenger transport through regular airlines and LCC flights as well as travel insurance for air passenger transport, (ii) non-flight services, including non air passenger transport, hotel accommodation, Dynamic Packages (including revenue from the flight component thereof) and travel insurance for non-flight services. We are also engaged in the supply of travel packages and charter flights. Our revenue is earned through service fees, commissions and in specific cases, mark-ups, as well as commissions and incentive payments received from suppliers. We also receive incentives from our GDS service providers based on the volume of supplies mediated by us through the GDS systems.

For the supply of mediation services which forms the majority of our services, we act as disclosed agent, neither bearing any inventory risk nor serving as the obligor of the travel services. As disclosed agent, we enable travellers to

book flight and non-flight services with travel suppliers. In respect of such mediation services, we are either (a) the full agent of record, in which case we collect the price of the travel service from the customer and pass it through to the travel suppliers at a later date, or (b) the agent of record only in respect of the service fees charged to the customer in which case the customer pays the price of the travel service directly to the travel suppliers. Whether we act as full agent of record or agent of record only in respect of the service fees charged to the customer, we record our revenue on a net basis. In certain cases, we also act as a limited intermediary whereby we operate as a click through and pass reservations made by the customer on to the relevant travel supplier (e.g., in respect of tour operator packages offered in Germany) or perform certain limited intermediary functions with respect to such reservations. On such intermediary transactions, we are not the agent of record in respect of any amounts paid by the customer and our revenue consists solely of commissions and incentives received from travel suppliers and/or other service providers. Depending on the specific agency role that we perform, we may provide varying degrees of support services, if any, to the customer once the booking has been made.

For certain services we act as principal supplier which means that we purchase inventory for resale to the customers/travelers (and accordingly bear the inventory risk) or are the obligor of the travel supply and, in each case, recognize revenue on a gross basis. We act as principal in respect of the supply of charter flights offered by Go Voyages in France, conference and events offered by Travellink in the Nordics and, to a lesser extent, package tours offered to the employees by eDreams in Italy. As regards to Dynamic Packages (including revenue from the flight component thereof) offered by Opodo, as from June 1, 2013, pursuant to the revised applicable terms and conditions for the sale of Dynamic Packages, the Opodo Group is now acting as disclosed agent and no longer as principal. Revenue is therefore no longer recognized on a “gross” basis. The following is an analysis of the impact of the change in the recognition of the Dynamic Packages of Opodo from a “gross” basis to a “net” basis”:

	March 2015	March 2014
Dynamic Packages of Opodo—principal model	—	11,723
Other Products	465,732	468,197
Total Revenue.....	465,732	479,920
Dynamic Packages of Opodo—principal model	—	(9,787)
Other Products	(29,770)	(40,590)
Total Supplies.....	(29,770)	(50,377)
Dynamic Packages of Opodo—principal model	—	1,936
Other Products	435,962	427,607
Total Revenue Margin.....	435,962	429,543

In addition to the travel revenue generated under the agency and principal models, we also generate revenue from non-travel related services, such as fees for advertising on our websites, incentives we receive from credit card companies and charges on toll call and services.

Gross bookings is an operating and statistical metric that captures the total amount paid by customers for travel products and services booked through or with us, including taxes, service fees and other charges and excluding VAT. Gross Bookings include the gross value of transactions booked under both agency and principal models as well as transactions made under white label arrangements and transactions where we just act as “pure” intermediary whereby we serve as a click-through and pass the reservations made by the customer to the relevant travel supplier”

	March 2015	March 2014
France	1,603,812	1,907,682
Southern Europe (Spain + Italy)	710,456	731,185
Core.....	2,314,268	2,638,867
Germany + Austria	646,134	642,302
UK + Nordics + Other	1,300,483	1,110,058
Expansion	1,946,617	1,752,360
Total Gross bookings.....	4,260,885	4,391,227
Total Number of bookings	9,723,900	9,833,954

The following is an analysis of the Group’s revenue for the year:

	March 2015	March 2014
Ticketing.....	415,596	440,725
Advertising and meta click-outs	23,142	17,339
Other revenues	26,994	21,856
Total Revenue.....	465,732	479,920

8. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group has four reportable geographical segments based on how the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) manages the business, makes operating decisions and evaluates operating performance. Reportable segments offer different products and services and are managed separately because the nature of products and methods used to distribute the services are different. For each reportable segment, the Group's Leadership Team comprising of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, reviews internal management reports. Accordingly, the Leadership Team is construed to be the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).

As it is stated in the IFRS 8, paragraph 23 an entity shall report a measure of total assets and liabilities for each reportable segment if such amounts are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker. As this information is not regularly provided, information regarding assets and liabilities by segments have not been disclosed in these financial statements.

8.1 Segment revenue and revenue margin

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and revenue margin by reportable segments:

	TOTAL Revenue		Revenue Margin	
	March 2015	March 2014	March 2015	March 2014
France	192,212	216,956	167,832	179,376
Southern Europe (Spain + Italy)	88,268	88,749	88,255	88,723
Core.....	280,480	305,705	256,087	268,099
Germany + Austria	54,819	63,826	54,818	56,974
UK + Nordics + Other	130,433	110,389	125,057	104,470
Expansion	185,252	174,215	179,875	161,444
TOTAL	465,732	479,920	435,962	429,543
Personnel expenses			(69,528)	(73,060)
Depreciation and amortization.....			(19,992)	(26,611)
Impairment and results on disposal of non-current assets (net).....			(179,535)	(12,258)
Operating expenses			(287,321)	(252,246)
Others.....			(4,590)	(19,783)
Operating profit/(loss)			(125,004)	45,585
Financial result.....			(51,063)	(63,712)
Income (loss) of associates accounted for using equity method			—	—
Profit before tax			(176,067)	(18,127)

8.2 Geographical information

The Group operates in 4 principal areas:

	Gross Bookings		Total Revenue		Revenue Margin	
	March 2015	March 2014	March 2015	March 2014	March 2015	March 2014
France	1,603,812	1,907,682	192,212	216,956	167,832	179,376
Southern Europe (Spain + Italy)	710,456	731,185	88,268	88,749	88,255	88,723
Core.....	2,314,268	2,638,867	280,480	305,705	256,087	268,099
Germany + Austria	646,134	642,302	54,819	63,826	54,818	56,974
UK + Nordics + Other	1,300,483	1,110,058	130,433	110,389	125,057	104,470
Expansion	1,946,617	1,752,360	185,252	174,215	179,875	161,444
TOTAL	4,260,885	4,391,227	465,732	479,920	435,962	429,543

No single customer contributed 10% or more to the Group's revenue at March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014

eDreams ODIGEO and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for March 31, 2015

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9. OTHER FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

	March 2015	March 2014
Revenue Margin from customers	296,381	302,483
Revenue Margin from suppliers	116,439	109,721
Revenue Margin from advertising and meta clicks-out	23,142	17,339
Total Revenue Margin	435,962	429,543
Variable costs	(288,586)	(252,545)
Fixed costs	(56,916)	(58,461)
Depreciation and amortization	(19,992)	(26,611)
Impairment and results on disposal of non-current assets (net)	(179,535)	(12,258)
Others	(15,937)	(34,083)
Total Operating Profit	(125,004)	45,585

10. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

10.1 Personnel expenses

This item breaks down as follows:

	March 2015	March 2014
Wages and salaries	41,490	42,968
Social security costs	15,139	14,623
Pensions costs (or employees welfare expenses)	1,528	1,169
Share-based compensation	1,100	12,012
Other personnel expenses	10,271	2,288
Total personnel expenses	69,528	73,060

Other personnel cost includes the accrued expenses related to the restructuring in France amounting to € 8.2 million and to the restructuring in Uk amounting to €0.4 million (See Note 2.1.7).

10.2 Number of employees

The average number of employees (including Executive Directors) by category of the Group during the year is as follows:

	March 2015	March 2014
Management	19	16
Administrative Staff	975	735
Operational Staff	714	655
Total headcount	1,708	1,406

11. DEPRECIATION, AMORTIZATION AND IMPAIRMENT

This item breaks down as follows:

	March 2015	March 2014
Depreciation of tangible assets (<i>see Note 17</i>)	2,371	2,461
Amortization of intangible assets (<i>see Note 16</i>)	17,621	24,150
Total Depreciation and amortization	19,992	26,611
Impairment of tangible assets (<i>see Note 17</i>)	—	513
Impairment of intangible assets and goodwill (<i>see Notes 15 and 16</i>)	179,533	11,700
Impairment	179,533	12,213

Amortization of intangible assets primarily related to the capitalized IT projects as well as the intangible assets identified through the purchase price allocation.

As detailed in the Note 15, 16 and 18, the impairment of other intangible assets recognized in March 2015 corresponds to the goodwill amounting to €149,000 thousand euros (see Note 15) and to the impairment of the Go Voyages brand (see Note 16).

The impairment of other intangible assets recognized in March 2014 mainly corresponds to the impairment of the Go Voyages brand (see Note 16).

12. OTHER OPERATING INCOME/ (EXPENSES)

This item breaks down as follows:

	March 2015	March 2014
Marketing and other operating expenses	271,122	234,538
Professional fees	7,516	7,504
IT expenses	5,007	6,054
Rent charges	3,984	3,735
Taxes.....	633	593
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	(941)	(178)
IPO Expenses and other non-recurring expenses.....	4,590	19,783
Total other operating income and expenses	291,911	272,029

Other operating expenses primarily consist in marketing expenses, credit card processing costs (incurred only under the merchant model), chargebacks on fraudulent transactions, IT costs relating to the development and maintenance of our technology, GDS search costs and fees paid to our outsourcing service providers, such as call centers or IT services.

The marketing expenses comprise customer's acquisition costs (such as paid search costs, metasearch costs and other promotional campaigns) and commissions due to agents and white label partners.

A large portion of the other operating expenses are variable costs, either because they are directly related to the number of transactions processed through us or because they result from discretionary decisions from our management.

13. FINANCIAL AND SIMILAR INCOME AND EXPENSES

This item breaks down as follows:

	March 2015	March 2014
Interest expenses on debt		
<i>Interest expenses on 2019 Notes</i>	(14,167)	(18,158)
<i>Interest expenses on 2018 Notes</i>	(24,378)	(24,446)
<i>Interest expenses on Convertible bonds</i>	—	(13,730)
<i>Revolving Credit Facilities</i>	(339)	(223)
Effective interest rate impact on debt	(5,280)	(3,536)
Foreign exchange differences	411	198
Other financial expenses	(7,572)	(4,254)
Other financial incomes	262	437
TOTAL Financial result.....	(51,063)	(63,712)

As detailed in the Note 2.1, as a consequence of the Merger, the Company has received as of April 1, 2014 as a financial asset contribution from the absorbed companies Luxgoal S.à.r.l. and Axeurope S.A. 11,775,131,507 Convertible Bonds of €0.01 each, payable by Geo Travel Finance. These financial assets are the counterpart of the Convertible Bonds issued by Geo Travel Finance (see Note 2.1), on June 30, 2011. Then, becoming intercompany balances within the scope of consolidation, all relationships related to these Convertible Bonds have been eliminated in these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Moreover, as it is also detailed in the Note 2.1, Geo Travel Finance announced on April 30, 2014 that it would redeem €46 million of its €175 million 10.375% Senior Notes Due 2019 on May 30, 2014. Such portion of the 2019 Notes was redeemed on May 30, 2014. The redemption price equals to 107.781% of the principal amount. Consequently, one-off redemption expenses have been registered amounting to €3.5 million classified in "Other financial expenses".

Moreover the caption “Effective interest rate on debt” includes €2.2 million of capitalized interest recognized directly into expenses in connection with the above mentioned redemption.

As detailed in the Note 2.1.6, a Waiver of consent was requested to the 2018 Notes and 2019 Notes holders. Consequently, one-off consent fee expenses have been registered amounting to €877 thousands classified in “Other financial expenses”.

14. INCOME TAX

At March 31, 2015, the Group encompassed tax groups in four countries:

- 1) The eDreams Inc. consolidated tax group for Spanish tax purposes
- 2) The eDreams Inc. consolidated tax group for US tax purposes
- 3) The Go Voyages SAS (formerly named Lyeurope S.A.S.) consolidated tax group for French Tax purposes
- 4) The eDreams Odigeo consolidated tax group for Luxembourg tax purposes

Regarding the Spanish tax group headed by eDreams Inc., it is formed by eDreams Inc. (controlling company) and the following Spanish subsidiaries:

- Vacaciones eDreams, S.L.U.
- eDreams International Network, S.L.

The US tax group which is headed by eDreams Inc. (controlling company) includes the following subsidiaries:

- Vacaciones eDreams, S.L.U.
- eDreams International Network, S.L.
- eDreams Limited
- Viagens eDreams Portugal LDA
- eDreams S.r.L.
- eDreams France SARL (until March 31, 2015)
- eDreams LLC

The French tax group which is headed by Go Voyages S.A.S. (formerly named Lyeurope S.A.S) (controlling entity) includes the following French subsidiaries:

- Go Voyages Trade S.A.S.
- Odigeo Paris Meta S.A.

The Luxembourg tax group which is headed by eDreams ODIGEO (controlling entity) includes the following subsidiaries:

- Geo Travel Finance S.C.A.
- LuxGeo S.a.r.l.
- Geo Debt Finance S.C.A.

Being part of a tax group means that the individual income tax credits and debits are integrated at the level of the controlling company and therefore the companies have to settle their income tax with the controlling company.

The subsidiaries that are not included in a tax group pay income tax on a stand alone basis to the relevant tax authorities.

The Group companies may be subject to an audit by the tax authorities in respect of the taxes applicable to them for the years that are not statute-barred.

As a result of different interpretations of ruling tax legislation, additional liabilities may arise as a result of a tax audit by tax authorities. However, the Group considers that any such liabilities (if any) would not materially affect the consolidated financial statements (see also Note 32).

14.1 Income tax recognized in profit or loss

This item breaks down as follows:

	<u>March 2015</u>	<u>March 2014</u>
Deferred Tax	(236)	10,687
Current Tax	(5,003)	(12,922)
Income tax (expense)/income	<u>(5,239)</u>	<u>(2,235)</u>

eDreams ODIGEO and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for March 31, 2015

(Thousands of Euros)

14. INCOME TAX

14.2 Income tax recognized directly in other comprehensive income

This item breaks down as follows:

	March 2015	March 2014
Deferred tax on financial instruments	—	—
Other deferred tax	—	33
Total Income tax recognised directly in OCI	—	33

14.3 Analysis of tax charge

The income tax charge may be analyzed as follows:

	March 2015	March 2014
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations after tax	(181,306)	(20,362)
Income Tax—Expense / Income	(5,239)	(2,235)
Profit / (loss) before tax	(176,067)	(18,127)
Permanent differences:		
Dividends distributed between subsidiaries	693	99
Capital allowances	(9,634)	(11,654)
Disallowed expenses and others	170,498	20,381
Tax basis profit / (loss)	(14,509)	(9,301)
% Income rate Present Year	29.22%	29.22%
Expected tax charge income / (expense)	4,240	2,718
Corrections of tax expense:		
Impact of tax rate differences with Parent tax rate	3,637	2,988
Derecognition of tax losses carried forward	(5,156)	—
Utilisation of tax losses not recognised	2,708	1,787
Current year losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	(10,631)	(13,896)
Recognition of tax losses carried forward	669	5,306
Change in deferred tax due to rate change	(196)	(857)
Others	(510)	(281)
Group tax charge income / (expense)	(5,239)	(2,235)

“Disallowed expenses” is primarily relating to the effect of non-deductibility of the impairment on the Goodwill (see note 18), as well as non deductible interest expenses due to specific legislation in certain countries such as France.

14.4 Current tax assets and liabilities

This item breaks down as follows:

	March 2015	March 2014
Income tax receivable	2,300	1,433
Other tax receivables (other than income tax)	5,894	4,344
Current tax assets	8,194	5,777
Income tax payable	3,618	3,841
Other tax payable (Other than Income Tax)	6,015	4,189
Current tax liabilities	9,633	8,029

14.5 Deferred tax balances

This item breaks down as follows:

	March 2015	March 2014
Deferred tax assets	1,559	9,404
Deferred tax liabilities	(39,114)	(56,950)
Net	(37,555)	(47,546)

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/liabilities presented in the consolidated statement of financial position:

	Balance at March 2014	Amounts recorded in Profit and Loss Statement	Amounts recorded in Equity	Changes in scope	Amounts recorded in OCI	Change in tax rate & others	Translation differences	Balance at March 2015
Tax losses carried forward	34.798	(9.180)	—	—	—	—	(35)	25.583
Fair value adjustments	(76.723)	12.197	—	—	—	—	76	(64.450)
Financial instruments	(10.186)	—	10.186	—	—	—	—	—
Other deferred tax	4.565	(3.253)	—	—	—	—	—	1.312
Total Deferred tax asset/(liability)	(47.546)	(236)	10.186	—	—	—	41	(37.555)

	Balance at March 2013	Amounts recorded in Profit and Loss	Amounts recorded in Equity	Changes in scope	Amounts recorded in OCI	Change in tax rate & others	Translation differences	Balance at March 2014
Tax losses carried forward	35.679	3.029	—	—	—	(3.857)	(53)	34.798
Fair value adjustments	(86.208)	8.484	—	(2.124)	—	3.000	125	(76.723)
Financial instruments	(10.324)	138	—	—	—	—	—	(10.186)
Other deferred tax	4.640	(108)	33	—	—	—	—	4.565
Total Deferred tax asset/(liability)	(56.213)	11.543	33	(2.124)	—	(857)	72	(47.546)

The tax losses carried forward of the group which are specified in the below table can be offset against future taxable profits during an indefinite period of time:

Unused Tax Losses present Year					
March 2015	Amount Tax Loss	Income tax rate (%)	Total DTA in Tax Losses	DTA recognised in the balance sheet	DTA non recognised in the balance sheet
eDreams ODIGEO S.A.(LUX)	4,186	29.22%	1,223	—	1,223
Lux Geo S.A.R.L. (LUX)	27,216	29.22%	7,953	—	7,953
Geo Debt Finance S.C.A.(LUX)	61	29.22%	18	—	18
Go Voyages SAS (FR)	104,590	34.43%	36,010	—	36,010
Opodo Italia SRL (IT)	3,593	27.50%	988	—	988
Opodo Limited (UK)	124,590	20.00%	24,918	24,918	—
Travellink AB (SWE)	15,554	22.00%	3,422	665	2,757
eDreams LTD (UK)	1,604	20.00%	321	—	321
eDreams GMBH (GER)	76	33.30%	25	—	25
eDreams LLC (USA)	80	35.00%	28	—	28
Total	281,549		74,906	25,583	49,323

Unused Tax Losses last Year					
March 2014	Amount Tax Loss	Income tax rate (%)	Total DTA in Tax Losses	DTA recognised in the balance sheet	DTA non recognised in the balance sheet
eDreams					
ODIGEO S.A.(LUX)	15,820	29.22%	4,623	—	4,623
Geo Travel Finance S.C.A. (LUX)	3,020	29.22%	882	—	882
Lux Geo S.A.R.L. (LUX) ...	6,200	29.22%	1,812	—	1,812
Geo Debt Finance S.C.A.(LUX)	63	29.22%	18	—	18
Lyeurope (FR)	83,198	34.43%	28,645	4,980	23,665
Opodo Italia SRL (IT)	3,254	27.50%	895	—	895
Opodo SAS (FR)	818	34.47%	282	—	282

Opodo Limited (UK)	141,935	21%–20%	28,943	28,943	—
Travellink AB (SWE)	16,194	22.00%	3,563	875	2,688
eDreams LTD (UK)	1,569	20.00%	314	—	314
eDreams GMBH (GER)	76	32.89%	25	—	25
eDreams LLC (USA)	84	34.52%	29	—	29
Total	272,231		70,031	34,798	35,233

In addition, at the balance sheet date Opodo Limited has unrecognized deferred tax assets of €8.8 million (€10.7 million at March 31, 2014) in respect of accelerated capital allowances and other timing differences arising in the United Kingdom that are available indefinitely for offset against future taxable profits. LuxGeo has a recapture obligation under Luxembourg rules which approximates the amount of its tax losses carried forward.

eDreams ODIGEO and Subsidiaries

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15. GOODWILL

A detail of the goodwill movement by markets for the year ended March 31, 2015 is set out below:

	March 2014	Exchange rate Differences	Impairment	March 2015
Markets				
France	397.634	—	(71.112)	326.522
Spain	49.073	—	—	49.073
UK	53.545	—	(14.512)	39.033
Italy	75.225	—	(31.138)	44.087
Germany	166.057	—	(10.339)	155.718
Nordics.....	74.967	(2.999)	(21.899)	50.069
Metasearch.....	8.608	—	—	8.608
Other	54.710	—	—	54.710
	879.819	(2.999)	(149.000)	727.820

As at March 31, 2015, the amount of the goodwill corresponding to the Nordic markets has decreased by €3 million due to the evolution of the euro compared to the functional currency of these countries, with a balancing entry under “Cumulative translation adjustment”.

During the fiscal period ended March 31, 2015 the goodwill has been impaired by €149 million. The details of the assumptions used in the recoverability analysis are disclosed in the Note 18.

A detail of the goodwill movement by markets for the year ended March 31, 2014 is set out below:

	March 2013	Changes in scope	Exchange rate Differences	March 2014
Markets				
France	397.634	—	—	397.634
Spain	49.073	—	—	49.073
UK	53.545	—	—	53.545
Italy	75.225	—	—	75.225
Germany	166.057	—	—	166.057
Nordics.....	79.872	—	(4.905)	74.967
Metasearch.....	—	8.608	—	8.608
Other	54.710	—	—	54.710
	876.116	8.608	(4.905)	879.819

As at March 31, 2014, the amount of the goodwill corresponding to the Nordic markets has decreased by €4.9 million due to the evolution of the euro compared to the functional currency of these countries, with a balancing entry under “Cumulative translation adjustment”.

The “Changes in the scope” include the goodwill related to ODIGEO Paris Meta S.A. (Formerly Findworks Technologies, S.A.) (See Note 29)

16. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The other intangible assets at March 31, 2015 break down as follows:

	March 2014	Acquisitions / Amortization	Disposals / Reversals	Reclassification	Changes in scope	Exchange rate Differences	March 2015
Licenses	6,079	3,097	—	970	—	(44)	10,102
Brands	288,475	—	—	—	—	(345)	288,130
Trademarks and domains	268	—	—	—	—	(1)	267

Software	105,020	141	(2,861)	11,647	—	(167)	113,780
Software internally developed in progress	6,547	24,654	(100)	(12,659)	—	(20)	18,422
Other intangible assets	19,326	4	(19)	—	—	—	19,311
Other intangible assets in progres...	—	1,395	—	—	—	—	1,395
Total gross value.....	425,715	29,291	(2,980)	(42)	—	(577)	451,407
Licenses	(1,739)	(1,997)	—	(828)	—	33	(4,531)
Trademarks and domains	(253)	(1)	—	—	—	1	(253)
Software	(68,179)	(14,152)	1,347	870	—	77	(80,037)
Other intangible assets	(12,232)	(1,471)	—	—	—	—	(13,703)
Total accumulated amortization .	(82,403)	(17,621)	1,347	42	—	111	(98,524)
Brands	(32,740)	(29,000)	—	—	—	—	(61,740)
Software	(6,662)	(1,533)	1,633	—	—	—	(6,562)
Other intangible assets	(2,000)	—	—	—	—	—	(2,000)
Total accumulated Impairment...	(41,402)	(30,533)	1,633	—	—	—	(70,302)
TOTAL INTANGIBLE ASSETS	301,910	(18,863)	—	—	—	(466)	282,581

The increase depreciation of brands, trademarks and domains corresponded mainly to the impairment of the Go Voyages brand, amounting to €29 million (see Note 18). Consequently, the brand breakdown is as follows at March 31, 2015:

	March 2014	Changes in scope	Impairment	Exchange rate Differences	March 2015
Go Voyages	62,690	—	(29,000)	—	33,690
eDreams	80,800	—	—	—	80,800
Opodo	100,000	—	—	—	100,000
Travellink.....	8,213	—	—	(345)	7,868
Liligo	4,032	—	—	—	4,032
Total	255,735	—	(29,000)	(345)	226,390

Certain brands mentioned above have been pledged to secure the obligations in respect of the Group financial indebtedness.

Software includes an intangible asset relating to the technology used by the Group in its operations which, due to its functional benefits, contributes towards attracting new customers and retaining existing ones.

The other intangible assets at March 31, 2014 break down as follows:

	March 2013	Acquisitions / Amortization	Disposals / Reversals	Reclassification	Changes in scope	Exchange rate Differences	March 2014
Licenses	877	4,340	—	923	—	(61)	6,079
Brands	285,007	—	—	—	4,032	(564)	288,475
Trademarks and domains	270	—	—	—	—	(2)	268
Software	81,387	2,066	(1,046)	19,076	3,723	(186)	105,020
Software internally developed in progres	11,057	15,517	—	(19,999)	—	(28)	6,547
Other intangible assets	18,867	—	—	—	459	—	19,326
Total gross value.....	397,466	21,923	(1,046)	—	8,214	(841)	425,715
Licenses	(774)	(427)	—	(589)	—	51	(1,739)
Trademarks and domains	(254)	(1)	—	—	—	2	(253)
Software	(45,797)	(22,206)	810	589	(1,648)	73	(68,179)
Other intangible assets	(10,442)	(1,516)	—	—	(274)	—	(12,232)
Total accumulated amortization .	(57,267)	(24,150)	810	—	(1,922)	126	(82,403)
Brands	(21,364)	(11,376)	—	—	—	—	(32,740)
Software	(6,574)	(324)	236	—	—	—	(6,662)
Other intangible assets	(2,000)	—	—	—	—	—	(2,000)
Total accumulated Impairment...	(29,938)	(11,700)	236	—	—	—	(41,402)
TOTAL INTANGIBLE ASSETS	310,261	(13,927)	—	—	6,292	(715)	301,910

The brand breakdown was as follows at March 31, 2014:

	March 2013	Changes in scope	Impairment	Exchange rate Differences	March 2014
Go Voyages	74,066	—	(11,376)	—	62,690
eDreams	80,800	—	—	—	80,800

Opodo	100,000	—	—	—	100,000
Travellink.....	8,777	—	—	(564)	8,213
Liligo	—	4,032	—	—	4,032
Total	263,643	4,032	(11,376)	(564)	255,735

Software included an intangible asset relating to the technology used by the Group in its operations which, due to its functional benefits, contributes towards attracting new customers and retaining existing ones.

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17. TANGIBLE ASSETS

The tangible assets break down for the current year is as follows:

	March 2014	Acquisitions / Amortization	Disposals / Reversals	Reclassification	Exchange rate Differences	March 2015
General						
installations/Technical						
facilities	1.330	144	(121)	—	1	1.354
Furniture	2.207	189	(257)	—	(15)	2.124
Transports	6	—	—	—	—	6
Computer hardware	12.317	2.398	(541)	—	(35)	14.139
Other tangible assets	73	1	(29)	—	—	45
Total gross value	15.934	2.732	(948)	—	(49)	17.668
General						
installations/Technical						
facilities	(513)	(247)	122	—	(1)	(639)
Furniture	(1.426)	(174)	256	—	11	(1.333)
Transports equipment	(7)	—	—	—	—	(7)
Computer hardware	(8.292)	(1.949)	542	—	30	(9.669)
Other tangible assets	(67)	(1)	29	—	—	(39)
Total accumulated amortization	(10.305)	(2.371)	949	—	40	(11.687)
Total accumulated Impairment	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL TANGIBLE ASSETS	5.629	361	1	—	(9)	5.981

The tangible assets break down for the previous year is as follows:

	March 2013	Acquisitions / Amortization	Disposals / Reversals	Reclassification	Exchange rate Differences	March 2014
General						
installations/Technical						
facilities	4,403	683	(3,795)	—	(1)	1,330
Furniture	1,940	523	(244)	—	(27)	2,207
Transports	14	—	(8)	—	—	6
Computer hardware	11,087	2,300	(1,158)	—	(61)	12,317
Other tangible assets	68	5	—	—	—	73
Total gross value	17,513	3,511	(5,205)	—	(89)	15,934
General						
installations/Technical						
facilities	(3,299)	(433)	3,237	—	—	(513)
Furniture	(1,543)	(137)	244	—	22	(1,426)
Transports equipment	(15)	—	8	—	—	(7)
Computer hardware	(7,505)	(1,888)	1,158	—	50	(8,292)
Other tangible assets	(64)	(3)	—	—	—	(67)
Total accumulated amortization	(12,426)	(2,461)	4,647	—	72	(10,305)
TOTAL TANGIBLE ASSETS	5,087	537	(45)	—	(17)	5,629

18. IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

18.1 Measuring methodology

The assets are tested at the country level, which is used by management to make decisions about operating matters and is based on segment information.

The Group has implemented an annual procedure in order to identify the possible existence of unrecorded impairment losses. The procedure for carrying out the impairment test is as follows:

- a) A business plan is drawn up for each country for the next 5 years in which the main components are the projected financial statements and the projected investments and working capital. These projections include Management's best estimates, which are consistent with external information, past experience and future expectations.
- b) A valuation analysis is carried out, which consists in applying the discounted free cash flow method, carrying out all the procedures necessary to determine the recoverable value of the assets in each country. This calculation establishes a valuation range which varies mainly according to the discount rate for each of the countries.

This analysis is used by Group Management to analyze both the recoverability of the goodwill and other intangible assets belonging to each of the countries.

18.2 Main assumptions used in the financial projections

For each country, the discount rate after taxes has been defined on the basis of the weighted average cost of capital (WACC).

In calculating the discount rate, a specific risk premium has also been considered in certain cases in line with the specific characteristics of each country and the inherent risk profile of the projected flows of each of the countries.

In calculating the value of the assets in each different country, the following parameters have been considered:

- In the first year, Adjusted EBITDA was projected using the 2015/2016 budget assumptions approved by the Board of Directors. Adjusted EBITDA is a non GAAP measure and means profit/(loss) attributable to the Group before financial and similar income and expenses, income tax, depreciation and amortization and profit/loss on disposals of non-current assets, certain share-based compensation, expenses related to restructuring projects and other income and expense items which are considered by management to not be reflective of our ongoing operations.
- In the four following years, a scenario of profitability and needs for investment in intangible assets and working capital that is consistent and sustainable in the long term for each country.
- The perpetual growth rate has been estimated at 1.5% for all countries.
- Capital expenditure level in line with the fact that the business model is not capex intensive. The future level takes into account the end of on-going implementation of the middle-back office and the development of our platform.

The main assumptions used by the Group to measure present cash flows, which determine the recoverable value of the assets in each country where impairment of assets has been estimated, are as follows (average of 5 projected years):

Growth/Value in %	March 2015	March 2014
Revenue Margin.....	8.2%	10.2%
EBITDA.....	7.9%	13.0%
Perpetuity Growth rate.....	1.5%	2.0%

WACC by market %	March 2015	March 2014
France	9.5%	10.5%
Germany	9.2%	9.2%
Spain	11.2%	13.0%
Italy	10.9%	12.5%

UK	11.0%	11.3%
Nordics.....	10.1%	10.4%
Other	10.7%	11.9%

The main assumptions have been prepared based on both expected volume and revenue margin per booking growths for the different market considering the historical trends and the budgeted assumptions for 2015 / 2016.

18.3 Conclusions on the analysis

As a result of the testing performed by the Group using the methodology and the assumptions described in the Notes 18.1 and 18.2 above the carrying amount of some operating assets has been impaired.

The table below shows the amount impaired and the net value of operating assets for every cash generating units as of March 31, 2015 (net of impairment):

	Net value of operating assets	Impairment
Markets		
France	287,917	(71,112)
Spain	48,232	—
UK	46,055	(14,512)
Italy	56,151	(31,138)
Germany	158,714	(10,339)
Nordics.....	41,403	(21,899)
Metasearch.....	17,337	—
Other	46,041	—
	701,850	(149,000)

As it is stated in the IAS 36 paragraph 104, the impairment has been fully allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the goodwill. Additionally an amount of €29 millions has been allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the Go Voyage brand (See Note 16).

The impairment resulted from revised assumptions on our future projections taking into account the recent past trends on our core markets.

18.4 Sensitivity analysis on key assumptions

The table below shows, for each cash generating unit for which no impairment loss was recognized during the financial year, the discount rate after taxes and, separately, the perpetual growth rate used to calculate the terminal value which, had they been applied, would have resulted in the value in use equaling the carrying amount of its net operating assets:

	Increase in WACC	Decrease in Perpetual Growth
Markets		
France	(*)	(*)
Spain	2.1%	−3.0%
UK	(*)	(*)
Italy	(*)	(*)
Germany	(*)	(*)
Nordics.....	(*)	(*)
Metasearch.....	34.2%	(**)
Other	10.9%	−23.2%

(*) Cash generating units that has been already impaired (See Note 18.3)

(**) No impairment is possible as a consequence of any variation of the Perpetual Growth Rate

19. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

The other non-current assets basically includes an amount of €3.5 million (€3.4 million at March 2014) that is expected to be collected from Amadeus as a result of the adjustment of the acquisition price of Opodo Limited shares done in 2012 (see Note 25).

20. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

20.1 Trade and other receivables

The trade receivables break down as follows:

	March 2015	March 2014
Trade receivables	38,137	44,313
Trade related deferred expenses.....	1,435	4,595
Impairment loss on trade receivables (<i>see note 20.2</i>)	(2,269)	(3,279)
Accrued income	34,076	34,094
Provision for booking cancellation	(552)	(570)
Advances given—trade related	3,370	5,032
Other receivables	1,146	1,801
Prepaid expenses / Prepayments	2,843	3,055
Trade and other receivables.....	78,186	89,041

On a monthly basis, we assess whether there is objective evidence that impairment exists for a trade receivable on a case by case basis.

The main indicators that a trade receivable may be impaired include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- Payment defaults;
- Renegotiation of the terms of an asset due to financial difficulty of the debtor;
- Significant restructuring due to financial difficulty or expected bankruptcy; and
- Aged balance.

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20. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Our main receivables result from transactions with travel agencies and are impaired according to actual evidence of impairment. Such principle is also applied to airlines incentives receivables as well as any other type of incentive.

20.2 Valuation allowance

Movements in the valuation allowance are as follows:

	March 2015	March 2014
Valuation allowance opening balance.....	(3,279)	(5,356)
Increase / Decrease in impairment losses	846	(150)
Amount written off as uncollectible	164	2,532
Changes in the scope & other	—	(305)
Valuation allowance closing balance	(2,269)	(3,279)

21. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

Shown below is a breakdown of cash and cash equivalent:

	March 2015	March 2014
Marketable securities	8	2,306
Cash and other cash equivalent.....	121,832	143,797
Cash and cash equivalent	121,840	146,103

“Marketable securities” include the investment held by the group in short term financial funds used as part of the treasury management strategy. The portfolio of this fund is invested in money market instruments and short term bonds, with a weighted average maturity of 30 days and a minimum rating of A2. This investment has an excellent liquidity and no exit charge.

The majority of the bank accounts and marketable securities have been pledged to secure the obligations in respect of the Group financial indebtedness.

22. EQUITY

A breakdown at March 31, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

	March 2015	March 2014
Share capital	10,488	234,862
Share premium.....	974,512	238,849
Option premium in convertible bonds		26,012
Equity-settled share based payments	1,100	14,264
Retained earnings & others.....	(445,893)	(136,948)
Profit & Loss attributable to the parent company	(181,306)	(20,362)
Foreign currency translation reserve.....	(1,530)	2,279
Non controlling interest	—	—
Equity.....	357,371	358,956

22.1 Share capital

As at March 31, 2013, the share capital of eDreams ODIGEO was set at € 234,007 thousand represented by 23,071,262,661 ordinary shares, 56,394,776 Class A preferred shares, 123,014,093 Class B preferred shares and 150,000,000 Class C preferred shares, all having a par value of €0.01 each. The share premium was set at €237,939 thousand.

As at September 20, 2013, the Shareholders resolved to increase the corporate capital of eDreams ODIGEO an amount of €490 thousand. The Shareholders resolved to issue 49,039,935 new ordinary shares with a nominal value of €0.01 per share, having the same rights and privileges as the existing ordinary shares, together with a share premium of €910 thousand paid by a contribution in kind of shares of G Co-Investment I S.C.A.

As at December 13, 2013, the Shareholders resolved to increase the corporate capital of eDreams ODIGEO by an amount of €365 thousand. The Shareholders resolved to issue 6,083,335 new class D1 shares, 6,083,333 new class D2 shares, 6,083,333 new class D3 shares, 6,083,333 new class D4 shares, 6,083,333 new class D5 shares and 6,083,333 new class D6 shares, all with a nominal value of €0.01 paid by contribution in cash.

As at March 31, 2014, the share capital of eDreams ODIGEO was set at €234,862 thousand represented by 23,120,302,596 ordinary shares, 56,394,776 Class A preferred shares, 123,014,093 Class B preferred shares, 150,000,000 Class C preferred shares, 6,083,335 Class D1 shares, 6,083,333 Class D2 shares, 6,083,333 Class D3 shares, 6,083,333 Class D4 shares, 6,083,333 Class D5 shares and 6,083,333 Class D6 shares all having a par value of €0.01 each. The share premium was set at €238,849 thousand.

As a part of the admission to trading process for the eDreams ODIGEO shares on the Spanish Stock Exchanges (see caption 2.2.1), on April 1, 2014 eDreams ODIGEO approved to absorb its shareholders. Once the Merger was completed, its outstanding shares were immediately cancelled and simultaneously 100,000,000 new ordinary shares of a nominal value of €1 were issued to the shareholders of the absorbed companies. The amount of the contributions exceeding €100 million, which amounted €925 million, was allocated to the Share Premium of the eDreams ODIGEO.

At the same date, the Shareholders approved the reduction, immediately after the Merger, of the nominal value of each share from its amount of € 1 per share to €0.10 per share without cancellation of any shares in issue nor any repayment to the shareholders but allocation of € 90,000,000 to the reserve of eDreams ODIGEO.

In connection with the IPO, 4,878,049 new shares were issued by eDreams ODIGEO with effective date April 8, 2014. The nominal value of the new shares issued is €0.10 per share, with a total allocation of € 49.5 million to share premium.

The subscribed share capital of eDreams ODIGEO at March 2015, after the above mentioned transactions is €10.488 thousand divided into 104,878,049 shares with a par value of ten euros cents (€0.10) each, all of which are fully paid.

22.2 Share premium

The share premium account may be used to provide for the payment of any shares, which the Company may repurchase from its shareholders, to offset any net realised losses, to make distributions to the shareholders in the form of a dividend or to allocate funds to the legal reserve.

The variation of the amount recognized under “Share Premium” in the consolidated balance sheet at March 31, 2015 arose as a result of the various capital increases performed (see Note 22.1).

22.3 Option premium in convertible bonds

The amount recognized under “Option premium in convertible bonds” in the consolidated balance sheet at March 31, 2014 is related to the convertible bonds subscribed by Geo Travel Finance S.C.A. to Axeurope S.A. and Luxgoal (see Note 24.1). The amount has been registered net of tax effect which amounts to €10,522 thousand. As detailed in Note 2.1.5, as a consequence of the Merger, on April 1, 2014, the Company received the 11,775,131,507 Geo Travel Finance convertible bonds of €0.01 each from the absorbed companies Luxgoal S.a.r.l. and Axeurope S.A.. Then, becoming intercompany balances within the scope of consolidation, the Geo Travel Finance Convertible Bonds have been eliminated in these Consolidated Financial Statements, and additionally the net Option premium in convertible bonds has been reclassified as regular retained earnings of the Group.

22.4 Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve correspond to the net amount of the exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of eDreams LLC, eDreams Ltd., Liligo Hungary Kft, Findworks Technologies Bt and Travellink since they are expressed in currencies other than the euro.

22.5 Equity-settled share-based payments

The amount recognized under “Equity-settled share-based payments” in the consolidated balance sheet at March 31, 2015 arose as a result of the Long Term Incentive plan given to the employees during the current year (see Note 23.1). The amount recognized in the consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2014 that arose as a result of the Long Term Incentive plan given to the employees during the previous years (see Note 23.2) has been reclassified as regular retained earnings as a consequence of the completion of the IPO at April 8, 2014.

22.6 Own shares

Neither at March 31, 2015 nor during the financial year 2014/2015, did any of the Group companies hold shares of the Company.

22.7 Significant Shareholders

As at March 31, 2015, the detail of the direct and indirect holders of significant stakes of the Company with 5% voting rights or more of the company are:

Name or corporate name of shareholder	Number of direct voting rights	% of total voting rights
LuxGoal	32.011.388	30,52%
Ardian	18.720.320	17,85%

23. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

23.1 Share purchase plans March 2015

During April 2014 the Board of Directors approved a new Long Term Incentive Plan (“Incentive Plan”) in which certain employees of the Company or any subsidiaries (the “Participants”) may participate. The purpose of this Incentive Plan was to enable the Participants to participate in the possible increase in value of the Company.

The total maximum number of shares that could be acquired by the Participants under the Incentive Plan represents 4.4% of the total issued share capital of the Company on a fully diluted basis.

Although the main characteristics of the Incentive Plan were approved in April 2014, the plan was granted to the Participants on September 26, 2014.

The Incentive Plan basically concerns the granting of the right to acquire a certain number of shares in the Company (called Incentive Shares) to the Participants for a price equal to the local nominal value of the Incentive Shares (€0.01 per share), provided that certain conditions are met:

- Service condition: the Participants must be employed by the Company or any subsidiary during a certain period of time i.e. he must hold an active employment or services relationship until a certain future date.
- Market—performance condition: the target increase in value of the Company’s shares must be reached.

The Incentive Plan refers to the ordinary shares issued by eDreams ODIGEO, S.A. . The Incentive Plan is divided in two “cycles”, each having with two test periods. The **first** cycle refers to 50% of the total Incentive Shares and has a specific share revaluation target for a period of two, respectively three years as detailed below:

- 1) First Cycle—First Tranche (2 years period): 40% of the Incentive Shares will be granted to the Participants, provided that there is a certain level of increase in value of the quoted price of the eDreams ODIGEO shares during a period of two years. This 2 year period starts on the First Cycle. Initial Date (i.e. the IPO date being April 8, 2014) and finishes on April 9, 2016.
- 2) First Cycle—Second Tranche (3 years period): 10% of the Incentive Shares will be granted to the Participants, provided that there is a certain level of increase in the quoted price of the shares during a period of three years. This 3 year period starts the First Cycle Initial Date (i.e. the IPO date being April 8, 2014) and finishes on April 9, 2017.

The second cycle refers to the remaining 50% of the Incentive Shares and has also specific share valuation targets for a period of two, respectively three years as detailed below:

- Second Cycle—First Tranche (2 years period): 30% of the Incentive Shares will be granted to the Participants provided that there is a certain level of increase in the quoted price of the shares in the 2 year period starting one year after the start of the Incentive Plan (April 9, 2015) and finishes on April 9, 2017. If there is a partial achievement of the target price increase, the Participant receives a pro-rata part of the total shares re this Cycle/tranche.
- Second Cycle—Second Tranche (3 years period): 20% of the Incentive shares will be granted to the Participants provided that there is a certain level of increase in the quoted price of the shares in the 3 year period starting one year after the start of the Incentive Plan (April 9, 2015) finishes on April 9, 2018. If there is a partial achievement of the target price increase, the Participant employee receives a pro-rata part of the total shares re this Cycle/tranche.

The Fair value of the Incentive Plan was calculated, using the Black—Scholes pricing model and based on the following assumptions:

	First Cycle Tranche 1	First Cycle Tranche 2	Second Cycle Tranche 1	Second Cycle Tranche 2
Spot price	3.04	3.04	2.90	2.90
Exercise price.....	2.85	2.85	3.94	4.25
Expected volatility	55.60%	55.60%	44.08%	44.08%
Interest rate	0.10%	0.10%	0.23%	0.30%
Maturity	09/04/2016	09/04/2017	09/04/2017	09/04/2018
Contractual strike price	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Expected volatility was estimated based on an average of eDreams ODIGEO volatility together with the historical volatility of companies operating in the same industry.

As at March 31, 2015, 2.266.827 Incentive Shares are available under the Incentive Plan.

The cost regarding this new plan has been recorded in the Income Statement (Personnel expenses) (see Note 10) and against Equity (see Note 22), amounting € 1.1M

23.2 Share purchase plans March 2014

The share purchase plans referred to herein are incentive plans granted to certain employees of the Group. During the period ended March 31, 2014, the following plans were outstanding:

- “Plan 1”: “Luxgoal Restricted Share Purchase Plan 1”. Maturity date: 27/10/2026.
- “Plan 2”: “Luxgoal Restricted Share Purchase Plan 2”. Maturity date: 27/10/2026.
- “Plan 3”: “Incentive Plan”. Maturity date: 28/09/2026.
- “Plan 4”: “Incentive Plan”. Maturity date: 26/02/2021.

As a consequence of the completion of the IPO on April 8 (“Exit Event”), the vesting of the shares occurred and the above plans were subsequently terminated. Therefore and according to the IFRS 2, all the remaining cost regarding these plans were fully recognised in the Income Statement (Personnel expenses) amounting to €7,478 thousand against Equity (see Note 22) at March 31, 2014.

23.3 Summary of the accounting effects of the Share purchase plans

The share purchase plans referred to herein are incentive plans granted to certain employees of the Group. During the periods ended March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014, the plans had the following impacts:

	March 31, 2013	Additions	March 31, 2014	Additions	Plan termination	March 31, 2015
Plan 1 & 2	6,098	4,645	10,743	—	(10,743)	—
Plan 3	500	860	1,360	—	(1,360)	—
Plan 4	188	1,973	2,161	—	(2,161)	—
New Plan.....	—	—	—	1,100	—	1,100
Total amounts recognised in equity.....	6,786	7,478	14,264	1,100	(14,264)	1,100

Payments.....	<u>—</u>	<u>(4,888)</u>
Total adjustment included in the Cash Flow Statement	<u>7,478</u>	<u>(3,788)</u>

The amounts recognised in equity have been or will be settled with shares, having no cash impact. However, for Plan 1&2, there has been a payment to settle the financial cost of each employee, that was born by the Group.

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24. BORROWINGS AND DEBTS

24.1 Debt by type

The Group borrowings and debts at March 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	March 2015			March 2014		
	Current	Non Current	Total	Current	Non Current	Total
Principal						
2019 Notes	—	123.616	123.616	—	166.330	166.330
2018 Notes	—	319.234	319.234	—	317.802	317.802
Convertible bonds	—	—	—	—	82.383	82.383
Total Principal	—	442.850	442.850	—	566.515	566.515
Accrued interests—2019 Notes	5.578	—	5.578	7.568	—	7.568
Accrued interests—2018 Notes	4.063	—	4.063	4.063	—	4.063
Accrued interests—Convertible bond...	—	—	—	—	35.017	35.017
Total Interests	9.641	—	9.641	11.631	35.017	46.648
Total Borrowings	9.641	442.850	452.491	11.631	601.532	613.163
Other Financial Liabilities						
Bank facilities and bank overdrafts.....	73	—	73	109	—	109
Finance Lease Liabilities	50	1	51	120	8	128
Other Financial Liabilities	4.916	—	4.916	3.419	—	3.419
Total other Financial liabilities.....	5.039	1	5.040	3.648	8	3.656
Total financial liabilities.....	14.680	442.851	457.531	15.279	601.540	616.819

Senior notes—2018 Notes

On January 31, 2013 Geo Debt Finance S.C.A. issued €325 million aggregate principal amount of 7.5% Senior Secured Notes with maturity date of August 1st, 2018 (“the 2018 Notes”). Interest on the 2018 Senior Notes is payable semi-annually in arrears each February 1st and August 1st.

Senior Subordinated notes—2019 Notes

On April 21, 2011 Geo Travel Finance S.C.A. issued €175 million 10.375% Senior Notes with maturity date of May 5, 2019 (“the 2019 Notes”). Interest on the 2019 Notes is payable semi-annually in arrears each May 1st and November 1st. As it is explained in Note 2.1, Geo Travel Finance redeemed €46 million of 2019 Senior Notes on May 30, 2014.

Convertible bonds

On June 30, 2011, LuxGoal and AxEurope transferred the convertible bonds issued by Go Voyages S.A.S. (previously known as: LyEurope S.A.S.), amounting to €117.7 million (including capitalized interest) to Geo Travel Finance in exchange for the issue of 11,775,131,507 convertible subordinated shareholder bonds by Geo Travel Finance due June 30, 2060 at par (€0.01), resulting in a total indebtedness of €117.7 million.

From the date of issuance through 2020, all interest due on the convertible bonds is capitalized and added to the principal amount of the convertible bonds. Due to the payment of the capitalized and accrued interest on both convertible bonds at March 31, 2015, the amount of the capitalized and accrued interest on both convertible bonds amount to € nil (€35.017 million at March 31, 2014). Further information is disclosed below.

As a consequence of the Merger (see Note 2.1), as of April 1, 2014 the Company received the 11,775,131,507 Geo Travel Finance convertible bonds of €0.01 each from the absorbed companies Luxgoal S.à.r.l. and Axeurope S.A..

As explained in the Note 2.1.6, on March 24, 2015 eDreams ODIGEO contributed the Geo Travel Finance convertible bonds to Go Voyage S.A.S in exchange for shares. As a result, since then Go Voyages S.A.S holds the

convertible bonds issued by Geo Travel Finance which in turn holds the convertible bonds issued by Go Voyages S.A.S for the same principal amount and carrying the same interest rate.

The specification of the Geo Travel Fiance and Go Voyages S.A.S convertible bonds is detailed in the below tables:

Name	Number of Issued Bonds subscribed	Subscription Price (EUR)	Lyeurope Bonds Contributed (EUR)
Luxgoal S.a.r.l.....	6,476,322,329	64,763,223	58,905,000
AxEurope S.A.....	5,298,809,178	52,988,092	48,195,000
Total	11,775,131,507	117,751,315	107,100,000

Upon issuance, the convertible bonds were accounted in connection with IAS 32 requirements. The convertible bonds contained two components. One is a financial liability, namely the issuer's contractual obligation to pay cash, and the other is an equity instrument, namely the holder's option to convert into common shares, which were valued at €26 million (net of tax effect).

The split was made at issuance and has not been revised for subsequent changes in market interest rates, share prices, or other event that changes the likelihood that the conversion option were exercised. .

24.2 Credit lines

At March 31, 2015, the Group had a €130 million 4 year Revolving Credit Facility to provide for working capital requirements and IATA Guarantees divided into a €105 million tranche that can be used to finance working capital or guarantees, and a €25 million tranche that can be used only for guarantees. At the end of March 2015 and March 2014, the Group had not drawn any significant credit line.

24.3 Debt by maturity date

The maturity date of the debt at March 31, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

March 31, 2015	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Principal				
2019 Notes	—	123,616	—	123,616
2018 Notes	—	319,234	—	319,234
Convertible bonds.....	—	—	—	—
Total Principal	—	442,850	—	442,850
Accrued interests—2019 Notes	5,578	—	—	5,578
Accrued interests—2018 Notes	4,063	—	—	4,063
Accrued interests—Convertible bond.....	—	—	—	—
Total Interests	9,641	—	—	9,641
Other financial liabilities				
Bank facilities and bank overdrafts.....	73	—	—	73
Finance Lease Liabilities	50	1	—	51
Other financial liabilities	4,916	—	—	4,916
Total Other Financial Liabilities	5,039	1	—	5,040
Total financial liabilities.....	14,680	442,851	—	457,531
March 31, 2014	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Principal				
2019 Notes	—	—	166,330	166,330
2018 Notes	—	317,801	—	317,801
Convertible bonds.....	—	—	82,384	82,384
Senior Finance Agreement.....	—	—	—	—
Total Principal	—	317,801	248,714	566,515
Accrued interests—2019 Notes	7,568	—	—	7,568
Accrued interests—2018 Notes	4,063	—	—	4,063
Accrued interests—Convertible bond.....	—	—	35,017	35,017
Total Interests	11,631	—	35,017	46,648
Other financial liabilities				

Bank facilities and bank overdrafts.....	109	—	—	109
Finance Lease Liabilities	120	8	—	128
Other financial liabilities	3,419	—	—	3,419
Total Other Financial Liabilities	3,648	8	—	3,656
Total financial liabilities	15,279	317,809	283,731	616,819

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24. BORROWINGS AND DEBTS

24.4 Fair value measurement of borrowings and debt

March 2015	Total net book value of the class	Level 1 : Quoted prices and cash	Level 2 : Internal model using observable factors	Level 3 : Internal model using non- observable factors	Fair value
Balance Sheet headings and classes of instruments					
Cash and cash equivalents	121,840	x			121,840
Senior Notes Due 2019	129,194			x	133,537
Principal and Interest	134,578			x	138,921
Financing costs capitalized on HY1	(11,909)			x	(11,909)
Amortization of Financing costs capitalized on HY1	6,525			x	6,525
Senior Notes Due 2018	323,297			x	329,868
Principal and Interest	329,063			x	335,634
Financing costs capitalized on HY2	(8,722)			x	(8,722)
Amortization of Financing costs capitalized on HY2	2,956			x	2,956
Bank facilities and bank overdrafts	73	x			73

The book value of current loans and receivables, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables is approximately their fair value.

Valuation techniques and assumptions applied for the purposes of measuring fair value

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

- The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices (includes listed redeemable notes, bills of exchange, debentures and perpetual notes).
- The fair values of other financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding those described above) are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis.

The market value of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position shown in the table above has been ranked based on the three hierarchy levels defined by IFRS 13:

- level 1: quoted price in active markets;
- level 2: inputs observable directly or indirectly;
- level 3: inputs not based on observable market data.

24.5 Covenants

Pursuant to the Senior Facility Agreement, Geo Travel Finance S.C.A. has to respect its Consolidated Total Net Debt Cover ratio every quarter. The requested covenant is calculated as follows:

Total Net Debt Cover ratio = Total Net Debt / Last Twelve Month recurrent Adjusted EBITDA.

For the year ended March 31, 2015, the covenant computation amounted to 3.63 (must be less than 5.5).

24.6 Capital lease

The detail of financial leases at the closing of March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014 is as follows:

March 2015 Leased Element	Element Net Book Value	Acquisition Cost (includes residual value)	Financial Charges (as of the original leasing contract)	TOTAL	Unexpired Financial Charges	Current Debt (unexpired)	Non - Current Debt (unexpired)	Option to purchase the asset
IT Equipment.....	14	1,620	(3)	1,617	—	(50)	(1)	—
	14	1,620	(3)	1,617	—	(50)	(1)	—

March 2014 Leased Element	Element Net Book Value	Acquisition Cost (includes residual value)	Financial Charges (as of the original leasing contract)	TOTAL	Unexpired Financial Charges	Current Debt (unexpired)	Non - Current Debt (unexpired)	Option to purchase the asset
IT Equipment.....	168	1,621	(12)	1,609	(5)	(120)	(8)	—
	168	1,621	(12)	1,609	(5)	(120)	(8)	—

The gross obligation in respect of financial lease (minimum lease payments) is as detailed below:

March 2015	< 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
IT equipment.....	(50)	(1)	—	—	—	—	(51)
	(50)	(1)	—	—	—	—	(51)

Detail of minimum Finance lease payments

March 2014	< 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
IT equipment.....	(124)	(24)	—	—	—	—	(148)
	(124)	(24)	—	—	—	—	(148)

The reconciliation between total future minimum lease payments and their present value is as follows:

	March 2015	March 2014
Present value of the leasing	(51)	(143)
Unexpired Financial Charges.....	—	(5)
Option to purchase the asset	—	—
Total minimum lease payments at the end of the period.....	(51)	(148)

25. PROVISIONS

The amounts of provisions break down as follows:

	March 2015	March 2014
Non-current provisions		
Provisions for tax contingencies	3,507	3,415
Provision for pensions and other post employment benefits	1,449	1,251
Provision for other risks.....	656	75
Total Non-current provisions.....	5,612	4,741
Current provisions		
Provisions for risks	704	4,716
Provision for pensions and other post employment benefits	66	78
Provision for other employee benefits	8,087	9,225
Provisions for other risks	1,351	3,966
Total Current provisions.....	10,208	17,985

As at March 31, 2015, the caption Provisions for other employee benefits mainly includes the provision for the restructuring in France (see Note 2.1.7). As a consequence of the completion of the IPO at April 8, 2014, all the non-accrued employee costs have been fully recognized at March 31, 2014, and the provision for Long Term Incentives has been reclassified as a current provision.

The caption “Provision for risks” at March 31, 2014 included the €4.4 million provision to cover the contingency claimed by a supplier. On September 19, 2014 both parties signed a settlement to terminate all the existing trade agreements and settle any claims that may exist. As a consequence of this settlement agreement eDreams ODIGEO paid to the supplier an amount slightly lower to the amounts accrued for this risk at March 31, 2014 (see Note 32).

The provision for tax contingencies concerns an indirect tax contingency which is relating to a transaction between two of the Group's subsidiary companies prior to their acquisition by the Group for which the Group has obtained a full indemnity from the seller.

26. RETIREMENT PLANS

A breakdown of "Provisions for pensions" by company at March 31, 2015 compared to March 31, 2014 is set out below:

	March 2015	March 2014
<i>Net liability (asset)</i>		
ODIGEO France	670	600
Travellink Norway	26	35
Opodo Italy TFR	72	53
eDreams Italy TFR	739	621
eDreams Corporate Travel Italy TFR	8	7
	1,515	1,316

Note that the Net Liability (Asset)—long term and short term of retirement plans are included in the caption "Provision for pensions and other post-employment benefits" (Note 25).

26.1 Provisions for pensions

The Group has pension commitments, both for defined benefit and defined contribution plans, with the employees of the different companies that make up the Group.

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26. RETIREMENT PLANS

Defined contribution plan

Opodo Limited has a commitment with the employees for contribution plan. Therefore contributions are recognized in the income statement when they accrue.

Defined benefit commitments

A breakdown of the different defined benefit commitments at March 31, 2015, which have not changed significantly compared to the previous year, except for the restructuring of ODIGEO France explained in Note 2.1.7, is set out below:

At March 31 st 2015	Zone	Participants and beneficiarie	Plan Financing	Plan Description
ODIGEO France	Eurozone	260	Not externally funded	Retirement award due to legal obligation (IFC)
Travellink Norway	Norway	8	Externally funded	Retirement pension
Opodo Italy TFR	Eurozone	11	Not externally funded	Redundancy award due to a legal obligation (TFR)
eDreams Italy TFR	Eurozone	81	Not externally funded	Redundancy award due to a legal obligation (TFR)
eDreams Corporate Travel Italy ...	Eurozone	3	Not externally funded	Redundancy award due to a legal obligation (TFR)
		363		

ODIGEO France includes the results for 2 companies in France: Go Voyages (see Note 3.4.2), which represents most of the liabilities, and Go Voyages Trade.

Actuarial assumptions and methodology used

The main actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	France		Norway		Italy	
	March 2015	March 2014	March 2015	March 2014	March 2015	March 2014
Discount rate.....	3.25%	3.25%	3.75%	3.75%	3.25%	3.25%
Rate of salary increase	3.00%	3.00%	3.50%	3.50%	2.00%	2.00%
Rate of price inflation	2.00%	2.00%	2.50%	2.50%	2.00%	2.00%
Rate of pension increases.....	N/A Women	N/A Women				
	TF00/02	TF00/02	0.20%	0.20%	N/A	N/A
Mortality Tables	Men	Men				
	TH00/02	TH00/02	K2013	K2013	RG48	RG48
Disability Tables.....	N/A	N/A	KU	KU	RG48	RG48
Turnover Tables.....			Table based on age: 4% to 30 years old, 3% to 35, 2% to 40, 1% to 45 and 0,5% to 50.	Table based on age: 4% to 30 years old, 3% to 35, 2% to 40, 1% to 45 and 0,5% to 50.	30% for all ages (Edreams=5%)	30% for all ages (Edreams=5%)

The only plan assets of the group are from the Travellink Norway defined benefit plan, and they are fully invested in assets held by an insurance company.

None of the assets are invested in the Company's own financial instruments.

The amounts recognized in the balance sheet, income statement and in equity are detailed below:

	March 2015	March 2014
Amounts recognized in the statement of financial position:		
Defined benefit obligation	1,959	1,734
Fair value of plan assets	(444)	(418)
Funded status	1,515	1,316

Effect of asset ceiling/onerous liability	—	—
Net liability (asset)	1,515	1,316

	March 2015	March 2014
Components of defined benefit cost		
Service cost		
Current service cost	242	236
Reimbursement service cost	—	—
Past service cost	—	(60)
(Gain) / loss on settlements	—	—
Total service cost	242	176
Net interest cost		
Interest expense on DBO	53	52
Interest (income) on plan assets	(16)	(12)
Interest (income) on reimbursement rights	—	—
Interest expense on effect of (asset ceiling) / onerous liability	—	—
Total net interest cost	37	40
Remeasurements of Other Long Term Benefits	—	—
Administrative expenses and taxes	—	—
Defined benefit cost included in the P&L account	279	216

	March 2015	March 2014
Amounts recognized in statement of other comprehensive income		
Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	—	67
Effect of changes in financial assumptions	—	58
Effect of experience adjustments	—	(25)
(Return) on plan assets (excluding interest income)	—	6
(Return) on reimbursement rights (excluding interest income)	—	—
Changes in asset ceiling/onerous liability (excluding interest income)	—	—
Total remeasurements included in OCI	—	106

The movement in the obligation for defined benefits is as follows:

	March 2015	March 2014
Change in benefit obligation		
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	1,734	1,525
Current service cost	242	236
Past service cost	—	(60)
Interest cost	53	52
Actuarial (gain)/loss	—	—
Benefits paid from plan/company	(67)	(74)
Taxes paid	(4)	(4)
Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	—	67
Effect of changes in financial assumptions	—	58
Effect of experience adjustments	—	(25)
Exchange rate changes	—	(41)
Benefit obligation at end of year	1,958	1,734

The movement in the fair value of the plan assets is as follows:

	March 2015	March 2014
Change in plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	418	450
Interest income	16	2
Cash flows		
a. Total employer contributions		
(i) Employer contributions	31	31
(ii) Employer direct benefit payments	49	57
b. Participant contributions	—	—
c. Benefit payments from plan	(17)	(17)
d. Benefit payments from employer	(49)	(57)

e. Settlement payments from plan.....	—	—
f. Administrative expenses paid from plan assets	—	—
g. Taxes paid from plan assets	(4)	(4)
h. Insurance premiums for risk benefits.....	—	—
Other significant events		
a. Increase (decrease) due to effect of any business co	—	—
b. Increase (decrease) due to plan combinations.....	—	—
Remeasurements		
a. Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	—	(6)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	—	(38)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	444	418

The breakdown of Defined benefit obligation by participant status is as follows:

	<u>March 2015</u>	<u>March 2014</u>
Defined benefit obligation		
Defined benefit obligation by participant status		
a. Actives	1,601	1,418
b. Vested deferreds	—	—
c. Retirees	357	316
Total	1,958	1,734

The expected cash flows for the following year are as follows:

	<u>March 2015</u>
Expected cash flows for following year	
Expected employer contributions	78
Expected contributions to reimbursement rights	—
Expected total benefit payments	—
Year 1	61
Year 2	56
Year 3	53
Year 4	68
Year 5	68
Next 5 years	355

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in assumptions is set out below.

The effects of a change in an assumption are weighted proportionately to the total obligations to determine the total impact for each assumption presented.

	<u>March 2015</u>
Sensitivity analysis: increase/(decrease) of DBO	
Discount rate	
a. Discount rate – 25 basis points	4%
b. Discount rate + 25 basis points	–4%
Salary increase rate	
a. Salary increase rate – 25 basis points	–3%
b. Salary increase rate + 25 basis points	3%
Pension increase rate	
a. Pension increase rate – 25 basis points	–3%
b. Pension increase rate + 25 basis points	4%

27. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Below is a breakdown of trade and other payables:

	<u>March 2015</u>	<u>March 2014</u>
Trade payables	309,291	318,324
Deferred Income (<i>see Note 28</i>)	10,236	21,772
Employee-related payables	3,765	7,835
Other payables	306	275

Total Trade and other payables.....	<u>323,598</u>	<u>348,206</u>

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28. DEFERRED INCOME

	March 2015	March 2014
GDS agreement.....	31,750	35,583
Others.....	—	—
Total Deferred income—non current.....	31,750	35,583
Deferred revenue related to revenue recognition	6,031	14,082
GDS agreement.....	3,992	7,062
Others.....	213	628
TOTAL Deferred income—current	10,236	21,772

As mentioned in Note 4, the revenue recognition for the mediation regarding the supply of certain travel services such as certain packaged products or charter flights, net revenue is recognized when the customer uses the reservation (on the date of departure). Until such time, deferred revenue related to revenue recognition is booked in the balance sheet.

As explained in Note 4, as from June 1, 2013 Opodo Group is now acting as agent regarding Dynamic Packages and no longer as principal and deferred expenses are therefore presented net of deferred income.

The deferred income on the GDS agreement relates to the signing bonus with Amadeus received on June 30, 2011.

Note that the total of deferred income—current is included in the caption “Trade and other payables” (Note 27).

29. BUSINESS COMBINATION

Acquisition of ODIGEO Paris Meta S.A.:

As explained in Note 2.2, the subsidiary Lyparis made an offer and entered into a sale and purchase agreement on August 12, 2013 to acquire all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of ODIGEO Paris Meta S.A. (formerly Findworks Technologies S.A.), a company that operates the website Liligo, a travel search engine that searches flights, hotels and cars among several travel sites on the web. Nevertheless, the transaction was not settled until the October 2, 2013 with an enterprise value of € 13.5 million (equity value of €17.3 million).

The Transaction is accounted for in compliance with IFRS 3 “Business combinations”, with a temporary purchase price allocation that takes into consideration the fact that adjustments to purchase accounting could be performed during the “measurement period” that cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date.

The purchase price allocation of ODIGEO Paris Meta S.A. taken into consideration in the Consolidated Financial Statements can be summarized as follows:

Fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date including:

—Brand (indefinite-lived intangible assets)	€4 million
—Developed technology (finite-lived intangible assets)	€2 million
—Customer relationship (finite-lived intangible assets).....	€0.2 million
—Deferred tax liabilities arising of acquired intangibles	€(2.1) million

The goodwill arising from the acquisition is €8.6 million

As explained above, the acquisition was finalised on October 2, 2013 and ODIGEO Paris Meta S.A. and its subsidiaries were fully consolidated from this date. The main items of the acquisition balance sheet of ODIGEO Paris Meta S.A. per the provisionally purchase price allocations are as follows:

	ODIGEO Paris Meta and subsidiaries
Assets	
Non-current assets	6,413
Current assets.....	7,180
TOTAL ASSETS	13,593
Equity	
Equity.....	8,723
Non-current liabilities	2,107
Current liabilities	2,763
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....	13,593

Had this business combination been effected at April 1, 2013, the additional revenue of the ODIGEO Group and additional profit of the year ended March 31, 2014 would have been €4.3 million and €1.0 million, respectively.

The accounting figures for revenue and profits for the period ended March 31, 2014 for ODIGEO Paris Meta sub-group are as follows:

	Revenue	Profit
ODIGEO Paris Meta (12 months).....	10,592	2,518
ODIGEO Paris Meta (6 months).....	6,323	1,471

30. OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS

30.1 Operating lease commitments

The Group leases mainly buildings under non-cancellable operating lease contracts. These contracts have a long term, most of them being renewable upon expiry at market conditions. The minimum total future payments in respect of non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	TOTAL
Minimum lease payments at March 2015	2,747	4,449	—	7,196
	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	TOTAL
Minimum lease payments at March 2014	3,168	5,663	585	9,416

The consolidated income statement for March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014 includes operating lease expenses totaling €4 and €3.7 million respectively.

30.2 Other off-balance sheet commitments

	March 2015	March 2014
Guarantees To IATA	45,057	36,884
Guarantees To Package Travel	16,150	18,332
Guarantees Linked To Public Entities	1,845	1,777
Guarantees linked to Private Entities	1,413	1,779
Others.....	196	169
Total	64,661	58,942

Additionally, the Company is a party to an intercreditor agreement entered into between, amongst others, the Company as Investor Creditor and several credit institutions, which provided financing to the Company's affiliated undertakings in the context of the refinancing of LuxGEO, Geo Travel Finance S.C.A.' subsidiary which has been completed on January 31, 2013.

All the shares held by the Company in Geo Travel Finance S.C.A. are pledged in favor of the holders of certain of the Notes issued by Geo Travel Finance.

31. RELATED PARTIES

31.1 Transactions and balances with related parties

- **Long Term Incentive Plans:**

Opodo Limited recognised the following loans receivables from Participants of the Plan 4 of the Share Based compensation (as detailed in Note 23):

Related party	March 2015	March 2014
LuxGoal S.à.r.l.....	—	185
AXEurope S.A.....	—	150
Management	—	1,165
Total loans to related parties (LTI)	—	1,500

As it is described in the Note 23, a termination of the plan or an early vesting occurred as a consequence of the completion of the IPO on April 8, 2014. Consequently, the above detailed loans have been settled of on the same date.

- **Convertible bonds issued to related parties:**

As detailed in Note 2.1.1, as a consequence of the Merger, the balances with related parties detailed bellow were contributed to eDreams ODIGEO and have therefore been cancelled.

As detailed in Note 24, on June 30, 2011 Geo Travel Finance S.C.A. issued 11,775,131,507 convertible subordinated shareholder bonds due June 30, 2060. These convertible bonds were acquired by AXEurope S.A. and LuxGoal S.à.r.l.

The convertible bonds have been accounted in connection with IAS 32 requirements. The convertible bonds contain two components. One is a financial liability, namely the issuer's contractual obligation to pay cash, and the other is an equity instrument, namely the holder's option to convert into common shares. The nominal amount of the convertible bonds is the following:

Related party	March 2015	March 2014
LuxGoal S.à.r.l.....	—	64,763
AXEurope S.A.....	—	52,988
Total Nominal Convertible bonds	—	117,751

The amounts with related parties in relation to these convertible bonds, as explained in Note 23, are the following:

Related party	March 2015	March 2014
LuxGoal S.à.r.l.....	—	45,311
AXEurope S.A.....	—	37,072
Principal	—	82,383
LuxGoal S.à.r.l.....	—	19,259
AXEurope S.A.....	—	15,758
Accrued interests	—	35,017
LuxGoal S.à.r.l.....	—	20,094
AXEurope S.A.....	—	16,440
Other equity instruments (amount gross of tax impact)	—	36,534
Total Convertible bonds.....	—	153,934

The reconciliation between the nominal amount and the figures is the following:

Related party	March 2015	March 2013
LuxGoal S.à.r.l.....	—	64,763
AXEurope S.A.....	—	52,988
Total Nominal Convertible bonds	—	117,751
LuxGoal S.à.r.l.....	—	19,259
AXEurope S.A.....	—	15,758
Accrued interests	—	35,017

LuxGoal S.à.r.l.....	—	641
AXEurope S.A.	—	525
Amortised cost impact on Convertible Bonds	—	1,166
Total Convertible bonds.....	—	153,934

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31. RELATED PARTIES

The expense for interest accrued with related parties in relation to these convertible bonds during the period is the following:

Related party	March 2015	March 2014
LuxGoal S.à.r.l.....	—	7,552
AXEurope S.A.....	—	6,178
Interest expenses on debt (Note 12)	—	13,730
LuxGoal S.à.r.l.....	—	263
AXEurope S.A.....	—	216
Effective interest rate impact on debt	—	479
Total Interests for Convertible bonds	—	14,209

- **Other**

As detailed in Note 2.1.1, as a consequence of the Merger, the balances with related parties detailed bellow were contributed to eDreams ODIGEO and therefore cancelled.

Related party	March 2015	March 2014
G Co-Investment I S.C.A.....	—	25
G Co-Investment II S.C.A.	—	30
G Co-Investment III S.C.A.	—	100
G Co-Investment IV S.C.A.....	—	50
Total other loans to related parties	—	205

On September 26, 2013, the Company granted a loan to G Co-Investment I S.C.A. for an amount of €25 thousands. This loan bears interest at 4% per annum. The maturity date of this loan is December 31, 2017.

On September 26, 2013, the Company granted a loan to G Co-Investment II S.C.A. for an amount of €30 thousands. This loan bears interest at 4% per annum. The maturity date of this loan is December 31, 2017.

On February 26, 2013, the Company granted a loan to G Co-Investment III S.C.A. for an amount of €100 thousands. This loan bears interest at 4% per annum. The maturity date of this loan is December 31, 2017.

On December 17, 2013, the Company granted a loan to G Co-Investment IV S.C.A. for an amount of €50 thousands. This loan bears interest at 4% per annum. The maturity date of this loan is December 31, 2017.

On November 8, 2012, the Company resolved to declare a Preferred Dividend of €42 thousand to the holders of Class A preferred shares.

On December 18, 2013, the Company resolved to declare a Preferred Dividend of €60 thousand to the holders of Class A preferred shares.

31.2 Directors and key management compensation

- **Key management**

The compensation received by the key management of the Group and during the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 amounted to €3.8 and € 4.4 million, respectively. Moreover an additional one-off retribution was paid for the year ended March 2015 amounting to €1.3 million euros.

In addition, in accordance to the LTI plans detailed in the Note 23, a supplementary non-recurrent compensation was accrued since the closing of March 2012 to the closing of March 14 amounting to €7.8 million and it was finally paid during May 2014.

The key management has been also granted with 2,033,938 rights to acquire a certain number of shares of the parent company eDreams ODIGEO at its nominal value. The valuation of this rights amounted €3.5 million of which €0.8 million have been accrued at March 31, 2015 (See Note 23.2)

- **Board of Directors**

The members of the Board of Directors of eDreams ODIGEO did not received any remuneration for their mandate in the period ended March 31, 2014. During the period ended March 31, 2015 certain members of the Board received a total remuneration of € 192 thousand for their mandate. Some members of the Board are also members of the key management of the Group and, therefore, they have received remuneration for management services during the year ending March 2015 and March 2014 amounting to € 1 and €0.8 million respectively.

Moreover there were a one-off supplementary retribution amounting to €1.3 million in the year ended March 2015 for severance indemnity and a non-recurrent retribution linked to the LTI plans amounting to € 6.4 million fully accrued before March 2014 and finally paid in May 2015 (all these retribution included as key management retribution section above).

Some Directors have been also granted with 725,651 rights to acquire a certain number of shares of the parent company eDreams ODIGEO at its nominal value. The valuation of these rights amounted €1.2 million of which €0.29 million have been accrued at March 31, 2015 (this information is included in key management retribution section above).

No other significant transactions have been carried out with any member of senior management or as shareholder with a significant influence on the Group.

32. CONTINGENCIES

32.1 Air France

On April 21 2013, Air France delivered a writ of summons under short notice against Vacaciones eDreams, S.L. and eDreams SARL (“eDreams”) before the Commercial Court of Paris. In its action Air France requested that eDreams pays €13.1 million in concept of the prejudice suffered because of eDreams’ alleged violation of the French Consumer Code and the Regulation No 1008/2008 of 24 September 2008 on common rules for the operation of air services in the Community.

eDreams’s principal defense against the assertions of Air France was that it was acting in compliance with the provisions of French and EU law. After the eDreams response, Air France requested to the Court the suspension of the proceeding in order to try to reach an extrajudicial agreement with eDreams.

The Parties settled the dispute and Air France withdrew proceedings and legal action through a formal settlement agreement dated 01 April 2014. Under the settlement eDreams agreed to comply with the Agent Code of Conduct of AF, to display without modification AF fares, and to ensure all AF tickets are used in sequential order, and market no other AF fares other than those displayed in the GDS. This agreement did not in any way restrict or prevent eDreams from modifying the display of its website. AF withdrew proceedings, renounced any claim against eDreams and agreed to maintain the commercial partnerships with the ODIGEO Group. In the case that eDreams breached its obligation AF may impose a penalty of €345 thousand payable within 15 days upon eDreams. Each party paid its own costs.

32.2 Insurance premium tax

The Group considers that there is a possible risk of assessment of insurance premium tax in certain jurisdictions where the Group supplies mediation services to its customers regarding the supply of travel insurance by insurers. This risk is relating to the possible view of local tax authorities in certain countries that part of the remuneration received by the Group for the supply of these mediation services should be considered basis for the levy of insurance premium tax. This possible risk is estimated at € 2.1 million. The Group takes the view that there it has sufficient arguments to successfully defend its position in case of a reassessment by local tax authorities.

32.3 Supplier Trade Agreement Termination.

The Group received on May 30, 2014 a letter from a supplier notifying the start of the “Escalation Dispute Process” relating to an agreement between the parties. In this letter, the supplier claimed amounts regarding shortfalls and charges, excessive transaction charges, damages and interest claimed to arise from or in relation to the agreement. The Group denied the claims and its lawyers wrote to the supplier’s lawyers on June 13, 2014, rejecting the claims and

suggesting that the parties continue their discussions about the agreement rather than engage in any formal dispute process. The Group, based on the opinion of its legal advisors, recognized in the consolidated financial statements at March 31, 2014 a provision amounting to approximately €4,4 million to accrue for claims for potential future payments that may arise in certain circumstances. Additionally, the Group did not recognize income related to prepaid incentives collected at the beginning of the agreement keeping in the balance sheet and accrued income of € 2,0 million which are being also challenged by the supplier. No provision was made for the remainder of the amounts claimed.

On September 19, 2014 both parties signed a settlement to terminate all the existing trade agreements and settle any claims that may exist. Therefore both parties agreed that all rights, obligations and liabilities in relation to any trade contract will cease to have any effect. As a consequence of this settlement agreement ODIGEO agreed to pay to the supplier 6.1 million euros, amount slightly lower to the amounts accrued for this risk at March 31, 2014. (See Note 25).

32.4 Contingency with French tax authorities

Following a tax audit with the French entities, the Group received notice from the French tax authorities to pay a fine, amounting to €26 million, as a result of the failure to have submitted a specific declaration as part of its annual income tax returns during two consecutive financial years. This declaration concerns the disclosure of the movement of so-called 'mali-technique' (tax exempt merger gain) in respect of a French merger which took place in the past. For the purpose of imposing this fine, the French tax authorities have applied the literal wording of the provisions in French law. With the support of the French tax authorities, the Group has requested a special committee ("Comité du Contentieux Fiscal, Douanier et des Changes"), which advises the French administration, to apply a so-called "remise gracieuse". This special committee has been installed to allow tax payers a secondary review of their case, independent from the tax authorities and is applicable to typical hardship cases where strict legal arguments are absent. Taking into consideration the role and powers of the special committee as well as precedents in earlier similar cases, the Group takes the view that it has sufficient arguments to convince the special committee to accept the Group's request to cancel the above fine. This is primarily because the fine is completely disproportional to the failure to submit the declaration, whereas this failure has not resulted in any damage to the French state. Further, the Group's position is strongly supported by the fact that the French administration has recently announced that a bill will be issued to parliament shortly in which the obligation to file the mali-technique declaration will be repealed. Therefore, the Group considers that there will be no (potential) liability to the French tax authorities.

32.5 Dispute with UK tax authorities

The Group has been assessed by the UK tax authorities for an amount of € 0.4 million. This concerns a dispute re the qualification for VAT purposes of a contractual relationship between the UK entity and a UK bed bank. The Group disputes the UK tax authorities' view that the UK entity should have paid UK VAT on the commissions it received in respect of this contractual relationship relating to hotel accommodation located outside the UK. The Group has appealed against the assessment with the UK First Tribunal, where it is currently pending, and takes the view that it has sufficient arguments to successfully defend its case.

32.6 Contingency with German tax authorities

The Group's UK entity has changed the VAT treatment of its services to German customers, following the change of the rules regarding the supply of so-called 'electronic services' as from 2015. There is a possible risk that the German tax authorities may argue that the UK entity should have applied this VAT treatment also in the past which could result in a VAT assessment up to EUR 2M. However, the Group takes the view that it has sufficient arguments to successfully defend its position, primarily due to the fact that the German tax authorities at that time have expressly accepted the previous VAT treatment, whereas the new VAT treatment is based on the interpretation of the new VAT rules by the German tax authorities.

33. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

The fees paid to the Group's auditors are as follows:

	March 2015	March 2014
Audit Services.....	777	1,155
Other verification services	338	934
	1,115	2,089

34. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has obtained consent from lenders under the €130 million Super Senior Revolving Credit Facility (SSRCF) to increase the ratio of Consolidated Total Net Debt to Consolidated EBITDA from 5.50:1 to 6.00:1 for the Relevant Period ending on 31 December 2015 only

The purpose of this amendment is to allow the Company to support its strategy with potential acquisitions, which can be funded from internal cash, but without eating into covenant headroom during the seasonally low point of December.

eDreams ODIGEO and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for March 31, 2015

(Thousands of Euros)

35. CONSOLIDATION SCOPE

As at March 31, 2015 and 2014, the companies included in the consolidation are as follows:

Consolidated entities at March 31, 2015

Name	Location / Registered Office	Line of business	% interest	% control
eDreams ODIGEO S.A.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding Parent company	100%	100%
Geo Travel Finance S.C.A.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
LuxGEO S.à r.l.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
Geo Debt Finance S.C.A.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
Geo Debt GP S.à r.l.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
LuxGEO GP S.à r.l.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
Opodo Limited	Waterfront Hammersmith embankment, Chancellors Road, w6 9RU (London)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Opodo GmbH	Büschstraße 12 20354 (Hamburg)	Marketing services	100%	100%
Travellink AB	Hemvärnsgatan 9,171 54 Solna (Stockholm)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Opodo Italia SRL	Via Boscovich 14, 20124 (Milan)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Opodo SL	Calle Vilanueva 29 28001 (Madrid)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Online Travel Portal Ltd	Waterfront Hammersmith embankment, Chancellors Road, w6 9RU (London)	Dormant	100%	100%
eDreams Inc.	30 Old Rudnick Lane (City of Dover) Country of Kent, Delaware	Holding company	100%	100%
Vacaciones eDreams, S.L.U....	World Trade Center 601 N (Barcelona)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams International Network, S.L.U.	World Trade Center 601 N (Barcelona)	Admin and IT consulting services	100%	100%
eDreams, S.r.L.	Via Boscovich 14, 20124 (Milan)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Viagens eDreams Portugal LDA	Avda. Fontes Pereira de Melo, 7 (Lisbon)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams France, SAS	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams do Brasil Viagens e Turismo	Rua James Watt, 84, 9th floor, Room 2, Brooklin Novo, 04576-050 (São Paulo)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams, Ltd.	Mortimer Street 73-75 (London)	Administration services	100%	100%
eDreams LLC	160 Greentree Drive Suite 101 (City of Dover) Delaware	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams Corporate Travel, S.R.L.	Via Boscovich 14, 20124 (Milan)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams Business Travel, S.L.	World Trade Center 601 N (Barcelona)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Geo Travel Ventures S.A.	World Trade Center 601 N (Barcelona)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Geo Travel Pacific Pty Ltd.	Level 5, Plaza Building, Australia Square, 95 Pitt Street, NSW 2000 (Sidney)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Go Voyages SAS (formerly named as Lyeurope)	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Go Voyages Trade	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
ODIGEO Paris Meta SA	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	Metasearch	100%	100%
ODIGEO Hungary Kft	Weiner Leó utca 16. 6. em, 1066 (Budapest)	Admin and IT consulting services	100%	100%
Findworks Technologies Bt	Sashegyi út 9, 1124 (Budapest)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%

Affiliates at March 31, 2015

Name	Location / Registered Office	Line of business	% interest	% control
IIPIR Software Development S.L.	Calle Catalina 11, 3.º B Majadahonda (Madrid)	Development software applications	25%	25%

Consolidated entities at March 31, 2014

Name	Location / Registered Office	Line of business	% interest	% control
eDreams ODIGEO	282, route de Longwy L1940 (Luxembourg)	Holding Parent company	100%	100%
Geo Travel Finance S.C.A.	282, route de Longwy L1940 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
LuxGEO S.a.r.l.	282, route de Longwy L1940 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
Geo Debt Finance S.C.A.	282, route de Longwy L1940 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
Opodo Limited	Waterfront Hammersmith embankment, Chancellors Road, w6 9RU (London)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Opodo GmbH.....	Büschstraße 12 20354 (Hamburg)	Marketing services	100%	100%
Travellink AB	Hemvärnsgatan 9Solna,17154 (Stockholm)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Opodo Italia SRL	Via Calabria 5 (Milano)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Opodo SAS	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Opodo SL.....	Calle Vilanueva 29 28001 (Madrid)	Development Services	100%	100%
Online Travel Portal Ltd	Waterfront Hammersmith embankment, Chancellors Road, w6 9RU (London)	Dormant	100%	100%
eDreams Inc.	30 Old Rudnick Lane (City of Dover) Country of Kent, Delaware	Holding company	100%	100%
Vacaciones eDreams, S.L.U....	World Trade Center 601 N (Barcelona)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams International Network, S.L.U	World Trade Center 601 N (Barcelona)	Admin and IT consulting services	100%	100%
eDreams, S.r.L	Via Boscovich, 14 (Milan)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Viagens eDreams Portugal LDA.....	Avda. Fontes Pereira de Melo, 7 (Lisbon)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams France, SARL	35 Avenue de Friedland (Paris)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams do Brasil Viagens e Turismo	Rua James Watt, 84, 9th floor, Room 2, Brooklin Novo, 04576-050 (São Paulo)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams, Ltd.....	Mortimer Street 73-75 (London)	Administration services	100%	100%
eDreams LLC.....	160 Greentree Drive Suite 101 (City of Dover) Delaware	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams Corporate Travel, S.R.L.....	Via Boscovich, 14 (Milan)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams Business Travel, S.L.	World Trade Center 601 N (Barcelona)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Geo Travel Ventures S.A.	World Trade Center 601 N (Barcelona)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
GEO Travel Pacific PTY LTD	167 Macquarie Street, NSW 2000 (Sydney)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Lyeurope	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	Holding Company	100%	100%
Lyparis	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	Holding Company	100%	100%
Go Voyages SAS	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Go Voyages Trade	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
ODIGEO Paris Meta SA	4, Allée verte 75011 (Paris)	Metasearch	100%	100%
ODIGEO Hungary Kft	16, Weiner lée u16 1066 (Budapest)	Admin and IT consulting services	100%	100%
Findworks Technologies Bt	17, Bocskai UT 1114 (Budapest)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%

Affiliates at March 31, 2014

Name	Location / Registered Office	Line of business	% interest	% control
IIPIR Software Development S.L.....	Calle Catalina 11, 3.º B Majadahonda (Madrid)	Development software applications	25%	25%

ANNEX A: SUPER SENIOR CREDIT FACILITIES

Dated _____ 2016

eDREAMS ODIGEO

as Company

with

DEUTSCHE BANK AG, LONDON BRANCH

BANCO BILBAO VIZCAYA ARGENTARIA, S.A.

BARCLAYS BANK PLC

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE, SUCURSAL EN ESPAÑA

as Bookrunners and Mandated Lead Arrangers

and

BANCO SANTANDER, S.A.

CRÉDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL

as Mandated Lead Arrangers

and

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE, SUCURSAL EN ESPAÑA

as Agent

and

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE, SUCURSAL EN ESPAÑA

as Security Agent

SUPER SENIOR REVOLVING CREDIT AND GUARANTEE FACILITIES AGREEMENT

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THIS AGREEMENT (the “**Agreement**”) is dated _____ 2016 and made between:

- (1) **eDREAMS ODIGEO**, a public limited liability company (*société anonyme*) organised and existing under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, having its registered office at 1, boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and registered with the Luxembourg Register of Commerce and Companies (*Registre de commerce et des sociétés de Luxembourg*) under number B 159.036 (the “**Company**”);
- (2) **THE COMPANIES** listed in Part I of Schedule 1 (*The Original Parties*) as original borrowers (the “**Original Borrowers**”);
- (3) **THE COMPANIES** listed in Part I of Schedule 1 (*The Original Parties*) as original guarantors (the “**Original Guarantors**”);
- (4) **DEUTSCHE BANK AG, LONDON BRANCH, BANCO BILBAO VIZCAYA ARGENTARIA, S.A., BARCLAYS BANK PLC and SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE, SUCURSAL EN ESPAÑA** as bookrunners and mandated lead arrangers (whether acting individually or together the “**Bookrunner**”);
- (5) **BANCO SANTANDER, S.A. and CRÉDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL** as mandated lead arrangers (together with the Bookrunner and whether acting individually or together the “**Arranger**”);
- (6) **THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS** listed in Part II of Schedule 1 (*The Original Parties*) as lenders (the “**Original Lenders**”);
- (7) **SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE, SUCURSAL EN ESPAÑA** as agent of the other Finance Parties (the “**Agent**”); and
- (8) **SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE, SUCURSAL EN ESPAÑA** as security agent for the Secured Parties (the “**Security Agent**”).

IT IS AGREED as follows:

SECTION 1 INTERPRETATION

1. DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

1.1. Definitions

In this Agreement:

“**Acceptable Bank**” means:

- (a) a bank or financial institution which has a rating for its long-term unsecured and non-credit-enhanced debt obligations of BB or higher by Standard & Poor’s Rating Services or Fitch Ratings Ltd or Ba2 or higher by Moody’s Investors Service Limited or a comparable rating from an internationally recognised credit rating agency;
- (b) any other bank or financial institution approved by the Agent;
- (c) any of the Original Lenders; or

(d) any other Lender or an Affiliate of a Lender which is a bank.

“Accession Deed” means a document substantially in the form set out in Schedule 6 (*Form of Accession Deed*).

“Accordion Guarantee Facility” has the meaning given to such term in Clause 2.3 (*Accordion Increase*).

“Accordion Guarantee Facility Accession Undertaking” means a notice substantially in the form set out in Schedule 18 (*Form of Accordion Guarantee Facility Accession Undertaking*).

“Accordion Guarantee Facility Borrower” has the meaning given to such term in Clause 2.4 (*Accordion Guarantee Facility*).

“Accordion Guarantee Facility Commitment” means, in relation to any Lender, the amount in the Base Currency of any Accordion Guarantee Facility Commitment assumed by it in accordance with Clause 2.4 (*Accordion Guarantee Facility*), transferred to it under this Agreement or assumed by it in accordance with Clause 2.2 (*Increase*), to the extent not cancelled, reduced or transferred by it under this Agreement.

“Accordion Guarantee Facility Lender” has the meaning given to such term in Clause 2.4 (*Accordion Guarantee Facility*).

“Accordion Guarantee Facility Notice” means a notice substantially in the form set out in Schedule 17 (*Form of Accordion Guarantee Facility Notice*) delivered by the Company to the Agent in accordance with Clause 2.4 (*Accordion Guarantee Facility*).

“Accordion Increase” has the meaning given to such term in Clause 2.3 (*Accordion Increase*).

“Accordion Increase Confirmation” means a confirmation substantially in the form set out in Schedule 16 (*Form of Accordion Increase Confirmation*).

“Accordion Increase Confirmation Notice” means a notice substantially in the form set out in Schedule 15 (*Form of Accordion Increase Confirmation Notice*) delivered by the Company to the Agent in accordance with Clause 2.3 (*Accordion Increase*).

“Accordion Increase Establishment Date” means the date on which an Accordion Increase becomes effective pursuant to paragraph (d)(xi) of Clause 2.3 (*Accordion Increase*) or paragraph (b)(vii) of Clause 2.4 (*Accordion Guarantee Facility*), as applicable.

“Accordion Increase Lender” has the meaning given to such term in Clause 2.3 (*Accordion Increase*).

“Accordion Increase Notice” has the meaning given to such term in Clause 2.3 (*Accordion Increase*).

“Accounting Reference Date” means 31 March.

“Additional Borrower” means a member of the Group which becomes an Additional Borrower in accordance with Clause 31 (*Changes to the Obligors*).

“Additional Guarantor” means a member of the Group which becomes an Additional Guarantor in accordance with Clause 31 (*Changes to the Obligors*).

“Additional Obligor” means an Additional Borrower or an Additional Guarantor.

“Adjusted Gross Leverage” has the meaning given to that term in Clause 26.2 (*Financial Condition*).

“Affidavit” means the affidavit substantially in the form approved by the Italian Revenues Agency and made available on the website *www.agenziaentrate.gov.it*.

“Affiliate” means, in relation to any person, a Subsidiary of that person or a Holding Company of that person or any other Subsidiary of that Holding Company.

“Agent’s Spot Rate of Exchange” means the Agent’s spot rate of exchange for the purchase of the relevant currency with the Base Currency in the London foreign exchange market at or about 11:00 a.m. on a particular day.

“Agreed Guarantee and Security Principles” means the principles set out in Schedule 13 (*Agreed Guarantee and Security Principles*).

“Ancillary Commencement Date” means, in relation to an Ancillary Facility, the date on which that Ancillary Facility is first made available, which date shall be a Business Day within the Availability Period for the Revolving Facility.

“Ancillary Commitment” means, in relation to an Ancillary Lender and an Ancillary Facility, the maximum Base Currency Amount which that Ancillary Lender has agreed (whether or not subject to satisfaction of conditions precedent) to make available from time to time under an Ancillary Facility and which has been authorised as such under Clause 9 (*Ancillary Facilities*), to the extent that amount is not cancelled or reduced under this Agreement or the Ancillary Documents relating to that Ancillary Facility. Where specified, an Ancillary Commitment shall include a Fronted Ancillary Commitment and a Fronting Ancillary Commitment.

“Ancillary Document” means each document relating to or evidencing the terms of an Ancillary Facility.

“Ancillary Facility” means any ancillary facility made available by an Ancillary Lender in accordance with Clause 9 (*Ancillary Facilities*) (including a Fronted Ancillary Facility as the context requires).

“Ancillary Lender” means each Lender (or Affiliate of a Lender) which makes available an Ancillary Facility in accordance with Clause 9 (*Ancillary Facilities*) (including a Fronting Ancillary Lender or a Fronted Ancillary Lender as the context requires).

“Ancillary Outstandings” means, at any time:

- (a) in relation to an Ancillary Lender and an Ancillary Facility (other than a Fronted Ancillary Facility) then in force the aggregate of the equivalents (as calculated by that Ancillary Lender) in the Base Currency of the following amounts outstanding under that Ancillary Facility:
 - (i) the principal amount under each overdraft facility and on-demand short term loan facility (net of any Available Credit Balance);
 - (ii) the face amount of each guarantee, bond and letter of credit under that Ancillary Facility (net of any cash cover held by that Ancillary Lender); and
 - (iii) the amount fairly representing the aggregate exposure (excluding interest and similar charges) of that Ancillary Lender under each other type of accommodation provided under that Ancillary Facility; and
- (b) in relation to a Fronted Ancillary Facility, the aggregate of the amounts outstanding as referred to in paragraphs (a)(i) to (iii) above (where, for this purpose, references in paragraph (a) above to Ancillary Lender and Ancillary Facility shall be read as references to Fronting Ancillary Lender and Fronted Ancillary Facility) under that Fronted Ancillary Facility,

in each case as determined by such Ancillary Lender (which, in the case of a Fronted Ancillary Facility, shall be the Fronting Ancillary Lender), acting reasonably in accordance with its normal banking practice and in accordance with the relevant Ancillary Document.

“Annual Financial Statements” has the meaning given to that term in Clause 25 (*Information Undertakings*).

“Anti-Corruption Laws” means all laws, rules, and regulations of any jurisdiction applicable to the Company and other members of the Group concerning or relating to bribery or corruption.

“Anti-Money Laundering Laws” means all anti-money laundering laws of any jurisdiction applicable to the Company and other members of the Group.

“Ardian” means any funds managed or advised by Ardian France S.A.

“Assignment Agreement” means an agreement substantially in the form set out in Schedule 5 (*Form of Assignment Agreement*) or any other form agreed between the relevant assignor and assignee, *provided that*, if that other form does not contain the undertaking set out in the form set out in Schedule 5 (*Form of Assignment Agreement*) it shall not be a Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking as defined in, and for the purposes of, the Intercreditor Agreement.

“Auditors” means any firm appointed by the Company to act as its statutory auditors.

“Australia” means the Commonwealth of Australia.

“Australian Borrower” means a Borrower incorporated or organised in Australia for tax purposes.

“Australian Code of Banking Practice” means the Code of Banking Practice published by the Australian Bankers' Association, as amended, revised or amended and restated from time to time.

“Australian Corporations Act” means the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) of Australia.

“Australian Obligor” means any Obligor incorporated or organised in Australia.

“Authorisation” means an authorisation, consent, approval, resolution, licence, exemption, filing, notarisation or registration.

“Automatic Acceleration Event” has the meaning given to that term in Clause 28.12 (*U.S. Insolvency Acceleration*).

“Availability Period” means:

- (a) in relation to the Revolving Facility, the period from and including the date of this Agreement (or, in the case of any Revolving Commitments in respect of an Accordion Increase, the period from and including the relevant Accordion Increase Establishment Date) to and including the date falling one month prior to the Termination Date;
- (b) in relation to the Initial Guarantee Facility, the period from and including the date of this Agreement to and including the date falling one month prior to the Termination Date; and
- (c) in relation to any Accordion Guarantee Facility, the period from and including the relevant Accordion Increase Establishment Date to and including the date falling one month prior to the Termination Date.

“Available Commitment” means, in relation to a Facility, a Lender's Commitment under that Facility minus (subject as set out below):

- (a) the Base Currency Amount of its participation in any outstanding Utilisations under that Facility and, in the case of the Revolving Facility only, the Base Currency Amount of the

aggregate of its (and its Affiliate's) Ancillary Commitment (including any Fronting Ancillary Commitment and any Fronted Ancillary Commitment); and

- (b) in relation to any proposed Utilisation, the Base Currency Amount of its participation in any other Utilisations that are due to be made under that Facility on or before the proposed Utilisation Date and, in the case of the Revolving Facility only, the Base Currency Amount of its (and its Affiliate's) Ancillary Commitment (including any Fronting Ancillary Commitment and any Fronted Ancillary Commitment) in relation to any new Ancillary Facility that is due to be made available on or before the proposed Utilisation Date.

For the purposes of calculating a Lender's Available Commitment in relation to any proposed Utilisation, the following amounts shall not be deducted from that Lender's Revolving Facility Commitment, Initial Guarantee Facility Commitment or any Accordion Guarantee Facility Commitment, as applicable:

- (i) that Lender's participation in any Revolving Facility Utilisations or Guarantee Facility Utilisations made available under the relevant Guarantee Facility, as applicable, that are due to be repaid or prepaid on or before the proposed Utilisation Date; and
- (ii) in respect of the Revolving Facility only, that Lender's (and its Affiliate's) Ancillary Commitment (including any Fronting Ancillary Commitment and any Fronted Ancillary Commitment) to the extent that they are due to be reduced or cancelled on or before the proposed Utilisation Date.

"Available Credit Balance" means, in relation to an Ancillary Facility, credit balances on any account of any Borrower of that Ancillary Facility with the Ancillary Lender making available that Ancillary Facility to the extent that those credit balances are freely available to be set off by that Ancillary Lender against liabilities owed to it by that Borrower under that Ancillary Facility.

"Available Facility" means, in relation to a Facility, the aggregate for the time being of each Lender's Available Commitment in respect of that Facility.

"Bank Guarantee" means a bank guarantee, substantially in the form set out in Schedule 11 (*Form of Bank Guarantee*) or in any other form requested by the Company and agreed by the Agent and the relevant Issuing Bank.

"Base Currency" means euro.

"Base Currency Amount" means:

- (a) in relation to a Utilisation, the amount specified in the Utilisation Request delivered by a Borrower for that Utilisation (or, if the amount requested is not denominated in the Base Currency, that amount converted into the Base Currency at the Agent's Spot Rate of Exchange on the date which is three Business Days before the Utilisation Date or, if later, on the date the Agent receives the Utilisation Request in accordance with the terms of this Agreement) and, in the case of a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee, as adjusted under Clause 6.8 (*Revaluation of Letters of Credit or Bank Guarantees*) at six-monthly intervals; and
- (b) in relation to an Ancillary Commitment (including any Fronting Ancillary Commitment and any Fronted Ancillary Commitment), the amount specified as such in the notice delivered to the Agent by the Company pursuant to Clause 9.2 (*Availability*) (or, if the amount specified is not denominated in the Base Currency, that amount converted into the Base Currency at the Agent's Spot Rate of Exchange on the date which is three Business Days before the Ancillary Commencement Date for that Ancillary Facility or, if later, the date the Agent

receives the notice of the Ancillary Commitment (including any Fronting Ancillary Commitment and any Fronted Ancillary Commitment) in accordance with the terms of this Agreement),

as adjusted to reflect any repayment, prepayment, consolidation or division of a Utilisation, or (as the case may be) cancellation or reduction of an Ancillary Facility.

“**Benchmark Rate**” means, in relation to any Loan in a Non-LIBOR Currency:

- (a) the applicable Screen Rate as of the Specified Time for the currency of that Loan and for a period equal in length to the Interest Period of that Loan; or
- (b) as otherwise determined pursuant to Clause 16.1 (*Unavailability of Screen Rate*),

and if, in either case, that rate is below zero, the Benchmark Rate shall be deemed to be zero.

“**Borrower**” means an Original Borrower or an Additional Borrower unless it has ceased to be a Borrower in accordance with Clause 31 (*Changes to the Obligors*) and, in respect of an Ancillary Facility only, any Affiliate of a Borrower that becomes a borrower of that Ancillary Facility with the approval of the relevant Ancillary Lender (which in the case of a Fronted Ancillary Facility shall be the Fronting Ancillary Lender) pursuant to Clause 9.8 (*Affiliates of Borrowers*).

“**Break Costs**” means the amount (if any) by which:

- (a) the interest (excluding the Margin) which a Lender should have received for the period from the date of receipt of all or any part of its participation in a Loan or Unpaid Sum to the last day of the current Interest Period in respect of that Loan or Unpaid Sum, had the principal amount or Unpaid Sum received been paid on the last day of that Interest Period;

exceeds:

- (b) the amount which that Lender would be able to obtain by placing an amount equal to the principal amount or Unpaid Sum received by it on deposit with a leading bank for a period starting on the Business Day following receipt or recovery and ending on the last day of the current Interest Period.

“**Business Day**” means a day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which banks are open for general business in London, Madrid, Luxembourg, Paris and Barcelona and:

- (a) (in relation to any date for payment or purchase of a currency other than euro or a Non-LIBOR Currency) the principal financial centre of the country of that currency;
- (b) (in relation to any date for payment or purchase of euro) any TARGET Day; or
- (c) (in relation to any date for payment or purchase of (or the fixing of an interest rate in relation to) a Non-LIBOR Currency) any day specified as such in respect of that currency in Schedule 20 (*Other Benchmarks*).

“**Cash Equivalents**” has the meaning given to such term in Schedule 22 (*Notes Definitions*).

“**CFC**” means a “controlled foreign corporation” within the meaning of Section 957 of the Code that has, as a United States shareholder (as defined in Section 951 of the Code), a member of the Group.

“**CFC Holdco**” means any U.S. Subsidiary of the Company that owns no material assets other than equity interests and/or indebtedness of one or more CFCs.

“Change of Control” means (i) any person or group of persons acting in concert gains direct or indirect control of the Company or (ii) the occurrence of any event referred to in paragraph (c) of the definition of “Change of Control” set out in Schedule 22 (*Notes Definitions*). For the purposes of this definition:

- (a) **“control”** means holding beneficially 50.01 per cent. or more of the issued share capital of the Company with voting rights; and
- (b) **“acting in concert”** means a group of persons who, pursuant to an agreement or understanding (whether formal or informal), actively cooperate through the acquisition of shares in the Company by any of them, either directly or indirectly, to obtain or consolidate control of the Company.

“Charged Property” means the assets of the Obligors and Holdcos which from time to time are, or are expressed to be, the subject of the Transaction Security.

“Closing Date” means the date of first Utilisation.

“Code” means the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

“Commitment” means a Revolving Facility Commitment, an Initial Guarantee Facility Commitment or an Accordion Guarantee Facility Commitment.

“Compliance Certificate” means a certificate substantially in the form set out in Schedule 8 (*Form of Compliance Certificate*).

“Confidential Information” means all information relating to the Company, any Obligor, the Group, any member of the Group, the Finance Documents, the Transaction Documents or a Facility of which a Finance Party becomes aware in its capacity as, or for the purpose of becoming, a Finance Party or which is received by a Finance Party in relation to, or for the purpose of becoming a Finance Party under, the Finance Documents or a Facility from either:

- (a) any member of the Group, or any of its advisers; or
- (b) another Finance Party, if the information was obtained by that Finance Party directly or indirectly from any member of the Group or any of its advisers,

in whatever form, and includes information given orally and any document, electronic file or any other way of representing or recording information which contains or is derived or copied from such information but excludes:

- (i) information that:
 - (A) is or becomes public information other than as a direct or indirect result of any breach by that Finance Party of Clause 42 (*Confidentiality*); or
 - (B) is identified in writing at the time of delivery as non-confidential by any member of the Group or any of its advisers; or
 - (C) is known by that Finance Party before the date the information is disclosed to it in accordance with paragraphs (a) or (b) above or is lawfully obtained by that Finance Party after that date, from a source which is, as far as that Finance Party is aware, unconnected with the Group and which, in either case, as far as that Finance Party is aware, has not been obtained in breach of, and is not otherwise subject to, any obligation of confidentiality; and

- (ii) any Funding Rate or Reference Bank Quotation.

“**Confidentiality Undertaking**” means a confidentiality undertaking substantially in a recommended form of the LMA as at the date of this Agreement or in any other form agreed between the Company and the Agent.

“**CTA**” means the Corporation Tax Act 2009.

“**Debt Purchase Transaction**” means, in relation to a person, a transaction where such person:

- (a) purchases by way of assignment or transfer;
- (b) enters into any sub-participation in respect of; or
- (c) enters into any other agreement or arrangement having an economic effect substantially similar to a sub-participation in respect of,

any Commitment or amount outstanding under this Agreement.

“**Default**” means an Event of Default or any event or circumstance specified in Clause 28 (*Events of Default*) which would (with the expiry of a grace period, the giving of notice, the making of any determination under the Finance Documents or any combination of any of the foregoing) be an Event of Default, *provided that*, any such event or circumstance which requires the satisfaction of a condition as to materiality before it becomes an Event of Default shall not be a Default unless that condition is satisfied.

“**Defaulting Lender**” means any Lender:

- (a) which has failed to make its participation in a Loan available or has notified the Agent or the Company (which has notified the Agent) that it will not make its participation in a Loan available by the Utilisation Date of that Loan in accordance with Clause 5.4 (*Lenders’ Participation*) or which has failed to provide cash collateral (or has notified the Issuing Bank or the Company (which has notified the Agent) that it will not provide cash collateral) in accordance with Clause 7.4 (*Cash collateral by Non-Acceptable L/C Lender and Borrower’s Option to Provide Cash Cover*);
- (b) which has otherwise rescinded or repudiated a Finance Document; or
- (c) which is an Issuing Bank which has failed to issue a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee (or has notified the Agent or the Company (which has notified the Agent) that it will not issue a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee) in accordance with Clause 6.5 (*Issue of Letters of Credit and Bank Guarantees*) or which has failed to pay a claim (or has notified the Agent or the Company (which has notified the Agent) that it will not pay a claim) in accordance with (and as defined in) Clause 7.2 (*Claims under a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee*); or
- (d) with respect to which an Insolvency Event has occurred and is continuing,

unless, in the case of paragraphs (a) and (c) above:

- (i) its failure to pay, or to issue a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee, is caused by:
 - (A) administrative or technical error; or
 - (B) a Disruption Event; and
 - (C) payment is made within three Business Days of its due date; or

- (ii) the Lender is disputing in good faith whether it is contractually obliged to make the payment in question.

“Delegate” means any delegate, agent, attorney or co-trustee appointed by the Security Agent.

“Designated Gross Amount” means the amount notified by the Company to the Agent upon the establishment of a Multi-account Overdraft as being the maximum amount of Gross Outstandings that will, at any time, be outstanding under that Multi-account Overdraft.

“Designated Net Amount” means the amount notified by the Company to the Agent upon the establishment of a Multi-account Overdraft as being the maximum amount of Net Outstandings that will, at any time, be outstanding under that Multi-account Overdraft.

“Designated Person” means any Person listed on a Sanctions List.

“Disruption Event” means either or both of:

- (a) a material disruption to those payment or communications systems or to those financial markets which are, in each case, required to operate in order for payments to be made in connection with the Facilities (or otherwise in order for the transactions contemplated by the Finance Documents to be carried out) which disruption is not caused by, and is beyond the control of, any of the Parties; or
- (b) the occurrence of any other event which results in a disruption (of a technical or systems-related nature) to the treasury or payments operations of a Party preventing that, or any other Party:
 - (i) from performing its payment obligations under the Finance Documents; or
 - (ii) from communicating with other Parties in accordance with the terms of the Finance Documents,

and which (in either such case) is not caused by, and is beyond the control of, the Party whose operations are disrupted.

“EBITDA” has the meaning given to such term in Clause 26.1 (*Financial Definitions*).

“English Guarantor” means any Guarantor incorporated in England and Wales.

“Environment” means humans, animals, plants and all other living organisms including the ecological systems of which they form part and the following media:

- (a) air (including, without limitation, air within natural or man-made structures, whether above or below ground);
- (b) water (including, without limitation, territorial, coastal and inland waters, water under or within land and water in drains and sewers); and
- (c) land (including, without limitation, land under water).

“Environmental Claim” means any claim or proceeding by any governmental or supra-national entity in respect of any Environmental Law.

“Environmental Law” means any applicable law or regulation which relates to:

- (a) the pollution or protection of the Environment;

- (b) the conditions of the workplace; or
- (c) the generation, handling, storage, use, release or spillage of any substance which, alone or in combination with any other, is capable of causing harm to the Environment, including, without limitation, any waste.

“Environmental Permits” means any permit and other Authorisation and the filing of any notification, report or assessment required under any Environmental Law for the operation of the business of any member of the Group conducted on or from the properties owned or used by any member of the Group.

“Equity Contribution” means:

- (a) any subscription by a Significant Shareholder or any other shareholder for shares issued by the Company and any capital contributions made by a Significant Shareholder or any other shareholder to the Company; and/or
- (b) any loans, notes, bonds or like instruments issued by the Company to a Significant Shareholder or any other shareholder or made by a Significant Shareholder or any other shareholder to the Company which are subordinated to the Facilities pursuant to the Intercreditor Agreement (with no right to prepayment or acceleration or cash return payable whilst any amount remains outstanding under the Facilities, unless otherwise permitted by the Intercreditor Agreement) or otherwise on terms satisfactory to the Agent, acting on the instructions of the Majority Lenders.

“ERISA” means the United States Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the regulations promulgated and rulings issued thereunder.

“ERISA Affiliate” means any person that for purposes of Title I and Title IV of ERISA and Section 412 of the Code would be deemed at any relevant time to be a single employer with an Obligor, pursuant to Section 414(b), (c), (m) or (o) of the Code or Section 4001 of ERISA.

“EURIBOR” means, in relation to any Loan in euro:

- (a) the applicable Screen Rate as of the Specified Time for euro and for a period equal in length to the Interest Period of that Loan; or
- (b) as otherwise determined pursuant to Clause 16.1 (*Unavailability of Screen Rate*),

and if, in either case, that rate is less than zero, EURIBOR will be deemed to be zero.

“Event of Default” means any event or circumstance specified as such in Clause 28 (*Events of Default*).

“Excluded Finance Party” means, for purposes of paragraph (b) of Clause 41.2 (*Required Consents*):

- (a) Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A.; and
- (b) any other Finance Party which (i) notifies the Agent and the Company that it is not able to grant sufficient power of attorney regarding eventual amendments under Clause 41 (*Amendments and Waivers*) and (ii) which the Company confirms in writing to the Agent shall be treated as an Excluded Finance Party.

“Existing Ancillary Facilities” means each “Ancillary Facility”, as defined in the Existing Revolving Facility Agreement, which is provided by an Original Lender (or an Affiliate of an Original Lender) and listed in the Existing Ancillary Facilities, Existing Bank Guarantees and Existing Letters of Credit Letter.

“Existing Ancillary Facilities, Existing Bank Guarantees and Existing Letters of Credit Letter” means a letter from the Company delivered to the Agent under Clause 4.1 (*Initial Conditions Precedent*) setting out any Existing Ancillary Facilities, Existing Bank Guarantees and Existing Letters of Credit.

“Existing Bank Guarantees” means each “Bank Guarantee” or “Letter of Credit”, each as defined in the Existing Revolving Facility Agreement, which is provided by an Original Lender, which is an Issuing Bank under the Initial Guarantee Facility, and listed in the Existing Ancillary Facilities, Existing Bank Guarantees and Existing Letters of Credit Letter.

“Existing Letters of Credit” means each “Bank Guarantee” or “Letter of Credit”, each as defined in the Existing Revolving Facility Agreement, which is provided by an Original Lender, which is an Issuing Bank under the Revolving Facility, and listed in the Existing Ancillary Facilities, Existing Bank Guarantees and Existing Letters of Credit Letter.

“Existing Revolving Facility Agreement” means the super senior revolving credit facilities agreement dated 31 January 2013 between, among others, Geo Travel Finance S.C.A. as the parent, LuxGEO S.à r.l. as the company and Société Générale as agent and security agent.

“Expiry Date” means, for a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee, the last day of its Term.

“Facility” means the Revolving Facility, the Initial Guarantee Facility or an Accordion Guarantee Facility.

“Facility Office” means:

- (a) in respect of a Lender or the Issuing Bank, the office or offices notified by that Lender or the Issuing Bank to the Agent in writing on or before the date it becomes a Lender or the Issuing Bank (or, following that date, by not less than five Business Days’ written notice) as the office or offices through which it will perform its obligations under this Agreement; or
- (b) in respect of any other Finance Party, the office in the jurisdiction in which it is resident for tax purposes.

“FATCA” means:

- (a) sections 1471 to 1474 of the Code and any associated regulations or other official guidance;
- (b) any treaty, law, regulation or other official guidance in any other jurisdiction, or relating to an intergovernmental agreement between the US and any other jurisdiction, which (in either case) facilitates the implementation of any law, guidance or regulation referred to in paragraph (a) above; or
- (c) any agreement pursuant to the implementation of any treaty, law, guidance or regulation referred to in paragraphs (a) or (b) above with the US Internal Revenue Service, the US government or any governmental or taxation authority in any other jurisdiction.

“FATCA Application Date” means:

- (a) in relation to a “withholdable payment” described in section 1473(1)(A)(i) of the Code (which relates to payments of interest and certain other payments from sources within the US), 1 July 2014;
- (b) in relation to a “withholdable payment” described in section 1473(1)(A)(ii) of the Code (which relates to “gross proceeds” from the disposition of property of a type that can produce interest from sources within the US), 1 January 2019; or
- (c) in relation to a “passthru payment” described in section 1471(d)(7) of the Code not falling within paragraphs (a) or (b) above, 1 January 2019,

or, in each case, such other date from which such payment may become subject to a deduction or withholding required by FATCA as a result of any change in FATCA after the date of this Agreement.

“FATCA Deduction” means a deduction or withholding from a payment under a Finance Document required by FATCA.

“FATCA Exempt Party” means a Party that is entitled to receive payments free from any FATCA Deduction.

“Fee Letter” means:

- (a) any letter or letters dated on or about the date of this Agreement between an Original Lender and the Company (or the Agent and the Company or the Security Agent and the Company) setting out any of the fees referred to in Clause 17 (*Fees*); and
- (b) any agreement setting out fees payable to a Finance Party referred to in paragraph (f) of Clause 2.2 (*Increase*), paragraph (i) of Clause 2.3 (*Accordion Increase*), paragraph (g) of Clause 2.4 (*Accordion Guarantee Facility*), Clause 17.5 (*Fees Payable in Respect of Letters of Credit and Bank Guarantees*) or Clause 17.6 (*Interest, Commission and Fees on Ancillary Facilities*) of this Agreement or under any other Finance Document.

“Finance Document” means this Agreement, any Accession Deed, any Ancillary Document, any Compliance Certificate, any Fee Letter, the Intercreditor Agreement, any Resignation Letter, any Transaction Security Document, any Utilisation Request, any Accordion Increase Confirmation Notice, any Accordion Guarantee Facility Notice, the TEG Letter and any other document designated as a “Finance Document” by the Agent and the Company.

“Finance Lease” means any lease or hire purchase contract which would, in accordance with GAAP, be treated as a finance or capital lease, *provided that*, any lease or hire purchase contract which was not, or would not have been, treated as a finance or capital lease in accordance with GAAP as they applied to the Original Financial Statements of the Company shall not constitute a “Finance Lease”.

“Finance Party” means the Agent, the Arranger, the Security Agent, a Lender, the Issuing Bank, or any Ancillary Lender (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any Fronting Ancillary Lender and any Fronted Ancillary Lender).

“Financial Indebtedness” means (without double counting) any indebtedness for or in respect of:

- (a) moneys borrowed and debit balances at banks or other financial institutions;
- (b) any acceptance under any acceptance credit or bill discounting facility (or dematerialised equivalent);

- (c) any note purchase facility or the issue of bonds (other than any performance or advance payment bond), notes, commercial paper, debentures, loan stock or any similar instrument;
- (d) the amount of any liability in respect of Finance Leases, *provided that*, only the capitalised value shall be taken into account;
- (e) receivables sold or discounted (other than any receivables to the extent they are sold on a non-recourse basis);
- (f) any Treasury Transaction (and, when calculating the value of that Treasury Transaction, only the marked to market value (or, if any actual amount is due as a result of the termination or close-out of that Treasury Transaction, that amount) shall be taken into account);
- (g) any counter-indemnity obligation in respect of a guarantee, bond, standby or documentary letter of credit or any other instrument issued by a bank or financial institution, *provided that*, the underlying obligation in respect of which such instrument is issued would be treated as Financial Indebtedness;
- (h) any amount raised by the issue of shares which are redeemable (other than at the option of the issuer) before the Termination Date;
- (i) any amount of any liability under an advance or deferred purchase agreement if one of the primary reasons behind entering into the agreement is to raise finance or to finance the acquisition or construction of the asset or service in question and the terms of the agreement permit liabilities to be outstanding for six months or more (where, for the avoidance of doubt, this paragraph shall not apply to any scheduled payments or instalments agreed in relation to the supply of assets or services entered into in the ordinary course of trading of any member of the Group nor where the payment deferral results from non or delayed satisfaction of contract terms by the supplier or from contract terms establishing payment schedules tied to total or partial contract completion and/or to the results of operational testing procedures);
- (j) any amount raised under any other transaction classified as a borrowing under GAAP; and
- (k) the amount of any liability in respect of any guarantee for any of the items referred to in paragraphs (a) to (j) above,

excluding any indebtedness or liability in respect of pension, post-employment or employment incentive scheme liabilities.

“Financial Quarter” means the period commencing on the day after one Quarter Date and ending on the next Quarter Date.

“Financial Year” means the annual accounting period of the Group ending on or about 31 March in each year.

“French Borrower” means a Borrower incorporated or organised in France.

“French Guarantor” means a Guarantor incorporated or organised in France.

“French Obligor” means a French Borrower or a French Guarantor.

“Fronted Ancillary Commitment” means, in relation to a Fronted Ancillary Lender and a Fronted Ancillary Facility, the commitment of that Fronted Ancillary Lender under the relevant Fronted

Ancillary Facility as notified to the Agent pursuant to Clause 9.2 (*Availability*) to the extent that amount is not cancelled or reduced under this Agreement or the Ancillary Documents relating to that Fronted Ancillary Facility.

“Fronted Ancillary Facility” has the meaning given to it in Clause 9.2 (*Availability*).

“Fronted Ancillary Lender” has the meaning given to it in Clause 9.2 (*Availability*).

“Fronted Ancillary Portion” means, in relation to a Fronted Ancillary Lender, the proportion which that Fronted Ancillary Lender’s Fronted Ancillary Commitment bears to all Fronted Ancillary Commitments in respect of the relevant Fronted Ancillary Facility.

“Fronting Ancillary Commitment” means, in relation to a Fronting Ancillary Lender and a Fronted Ancillary Facility, the commitment of that Fronting Ancillary Lender under that part of the Fronted Ancillary Facility for which it is not indemnified by Fronted Ancillary Lenders pursuant to paragraph (b) of Clause 9.11 (*Fronted Ancillary Commitment Indemnities, etc.*), as notified to the Agent pursuant to Clause 9.2 (*Availability*) to the extent that amount is not cancelled or reduced under this Agreement or the Ancillary Documents relating to that Fronted Ancillary Facility.

“Fronting Ancillary Lender” has the meaning given to it in Clause 9.2 (*Availability*).

“Funding Rate” means any individual rate notified by a Lender to the Agent pursuant to paragraph (a)(ii) of Clause 16.4 (*Cost of Funds*).

“Funds Flow Statement” means a funds flow statement in agreed form.

“GAAP” means International Financial Reporting Standards promulgated by the International Accounting Standards Board and as adopted by the European Union or any variation thereof with which the Company or its Subsidiaries are, or may be, required to comply; *provided that*, at any date after the Closing Date, other than for purposes of the reports required under Clause 25.1 (*Financial Statements*) the Company may make an irrevocable election (by written notice to the Agent) to establish that “GAAP” shall mean GAAP as in effect on a date that is on or prior to the date of such election.

“Gross Financial Indebtedness” has the meaning given to such term in Clause 26.1 (*Financial Definitions*).

“Gross Outstandings” means, in relation to a Multi-account Overdraft, the Ancillary Outstandings of that Multi-account Overdraft but calculated on the basis that the words “(net of any Available Credit Balance)” in paragraph (a) of the definition of “Ancillary Outstandings” were deleted.

“Group” means the Company and each of its Subsidiaries for the time being.

“Group Structure Chart” means the group structure chart in the agreed form.

“Guarantee Facility” means the Initial Guarantee Facility or an Accordion Guarantee Facility.

“Guarantee Facility Commitment” means an Initial Guarantee Facility Commitment or any Accordion Guarantee Facility Commitment.

“Guarantee Facility Utilisation” means a Bank Guarantee.

“Guarantor” means an Original Guarantor or an Additional Guarantor, unless it has ceased to be a Guarantor in accordance with Clause 31 (*Changes to the Obligors*).

“Holdco” means the Company, Geo Debt GP S.à r.l., Geo Debt Finance S.C.A., Geo Travel Finance S.C.A., LuxGeo GP S.à r.l., LuxGEO S.à r.l. and any other Subsidiary of the Company which is a member of the Group, other than Opodo Limited and any Subsidiary of Opodo Limited.

“Holdco Reorganisation” means (x) any Merger or other reorganisation of any Holdco (but, in respect of any change of the jurisdiction of incorporation or organisation, of the Company only) or (y) the solvent liquidation or other dissolution of any Holdco (other than the Company), *provided that*:

- (a) each such Merger or other reorganisation, solvent liquidation or other dissolution is completed within 365 days from the date of this Agreement;
- (b) in the case of any Merger or other reorganisation involving the Company, the Company is a surviving entity and the jurisdiction of incorporation or organisation of the Company is either Luxembourg or Spain;
- (c) in the case of any Merger or other reorganisation or the solvent liquidation or other dissolution involving any direct shareholder of Opodo Limited, the Transaction Security granted pursuant to the Share Charge over the entire issued share capital of Opodo Limited remains, subject to the Legal Reservations, legal, valid, binding and enforceable following such Merger or other reorganisation or solvent liquidation or other dissolution (it being understood that the Share Charge may be amended, supplemented, restated, renewed and/or released and retaken in accordance with clause 17.24 (*Release and re-grant of Transaction Security*) of the Intercreditor Agreement);
- (d) in the case of any Merger or other reorganisation or the solvent liquidation or other dissolution involving any Holdco, all Transaction Security granted pursuant to the Receivables Assignment in respect of all Loan Receivables which, for the avoidance of doubt, are not repaid, redeemed or discharged on or prior to the completion of the relevant Merger or other reorganisation or the solvent liquidation or other dissolution remains, subject to the Legal Reservations, legal, valid, binding and enforceable following such Merger or other reorganisation or solvent liquidation or other dissolution (it being understood that the Receivables Assignment may be amended, supplemented, restated, renewed and/or released and retaken in accordance with clause 17.24 (*Release and re-grant of Transaction Security*) of the Intercreditor Agreement); and
- (e) any member of the Group which is a direct or indirect shareholder of Opodo Limited and which executes a Receivables Assignment (including by way of accession) as required pursuant to paragraph (d) above and any member of the Group which is a direct shareholder of Opodo Limited which executes a Share Charge as required pursuant to paragraph (c) above shall (to the extent it is not already a Guarantor) accede as an Additional Guarantor in accordance with Clause 31 (*Changes to the Obligors*) and, subject to paragraph 5 (*Guarantee Limitations*) of the Agreed Guarantee and Security Principles, provide a guarantee and indemnity under Clause 23 (*Guarantee and Indemnity*) substantially concurrently with the completion of the relevant Merger or other reorganisation or the solvent liquidation or other dissolution and in any event on, or prior to, the grant by it of such Receivables Assignment or Share Charge.

“Holdco Security Provider” means any Holdco which has entered into a Receivables Assignment (including by way of accession) but which is not a Guarantor.

“Holding Company” means, in relation to a person, any other person in respect of which it is a Subsidiary.

“IATA” means the International Air Transport Association.

“Impaired Agent” means the Agent at any time when:

- (a) it has failed to make (or has notified a Party that it will not make) a payment required to be made by it under the Finance Documents by the due date for payment;
- (b) the Agent otherwise rescinds or repudiates a Finance Document;
- (c) (if the Agent is also a Lender) it is a Defaulting Lender under paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of the definition of “Defaulting Lender”; or
- (d) an Insolvency Event has occurred and is continuing with respect to the Agent,

unless, in the case of paragraph (a) above:

- (i) its failure to pay is caused by:
 - (A) administrative or technical error; or
 - (B) a Disruption Event; andpayment is made within three Business Days of its due date; or
- (ii) the Agent is disputing in good faith whether it is contractually obliged to make the payment in question.

“Increase Confirmation” means a confirmation substantially in the form set out in Schedule 14 (*Form of Increase Confirmation*).

“Increase Lender” has the meaning given to that term in Clause 2.2 (*Increase*).

“Individual Terms” has the meaning given to such term in Clause 2.4 (*Accordion Guarantee Facility*).

“Initial Guarantee Facility” means the guarantee facility made available under this Agreement as described in paragraph (a)(ii) of Clause 2.1 (*The Facilities*).

“Initial Guarantee Facility Commitment” means:

- (a) in relation to an Original Lender, the amount in the Base Currency set opposite its name under the heading “Initial Guarantee Facility Commitment” in Part II of Schedule 1 (*The Original Parties*) and the amount of any other Initial Guarantee Facility Commitment transferred to it under this Agreement or assumed by it in accordance with Clause 2.2 (*Increase*); and
- (b) in relation to any other Lender, the amount in the Base Currency of any Initial Guarantee Facility Commitment transferred to it under this Agreement or assumed by it in accordance with Clause 2.2 (*Increase*),

to the extent not cancelled, reduced or transferred by it under this Agreement.

“Insolvency Event” in relation to an entity means that the entity:

- (a) is dissolved (other than pursuant to a consolidation, amalgamation or merger);
- (b) becomes insolvent or is unable to pay its debts or fails or admits in writing its inability generally to pay its debts as they become due;

- (c) makes a general assignment, arrangement or composition with or for the benefit of its creditors;
- (d) institutes or has instituted against it, by a regulator, supervisor or any similar official with primary insolvency, rehabilitative or regulatory jurisdiction over it in the jurisdiction of its incorporation or organisation or the jurisdiction of its head or home office, a proceeding seeking a judgment of insolvency or bankruptcy (Sw. *konkurs*) or any other relief under any bankruptcy or insolvency law or other similar law affecting creditors' rights, or a petition is presented for its winding-up or liquidation by it or such regulator, supervisor or similar official;
- (e) has instituted against it a proceeding seeking a judgment of insolvency or bankruptcy or any other relief under any bankruptcy or insolvency law or other similar law affecting creditors' rights, company reorganisation (Sw. *företagsrekonstruktion*) or a petition is presented for its winding-up or liquidation (Sw. *likvidation*), and, in the case of any such proceeding or petition instituted or presented against it, such proceeding or petition is instituted or presented by a person or entity not described in paragraph (d) above and:
 - (i) results in a judgment of insolvency or bankruptcy or the entry of an order for relief or the making of an order for its winding-up or liquidation; or
 - (ii) is not dismissed, discharged, stayed or restrained in each case within 30 days of the institution or presentation thereof;
- (f) has exercised in respect of it one or more of the stabilisation powers pursuant to Part 1 of the Banking Act 2009 and/or has instituted against it a bank insolvency proceeding pursuant to Part 2 of the Banking Act 2009 or a bank administration proceeding pursuant to Part 3 of the Banking Act 2009;
- (g) has a resolution passed for its winding-up, official management or liquidation (other than pursuant to a consolidation, amalgamation or merger);
- (h) seeks or becomes subject to the appointment of an administrator, compulsory administrator, administrative receiver, liquidator, provisional liquidator, conservator, receiver, receiver and manager, trustee, custodian, *mandataire ad hoc*, *conciliateur*, controller (in the case of appointments under Australian law, as defined in the Australian Corporations Act) or other similar official for it or for all or substantially all its assets (other than, for so long as it is required by law or regulation not to be publicly disclosed, any such appointment which is to be made, or is made, by a person or entity described in paragraph (d) above);
- (i) has a secured party take possession of all or substantially all its assets or has a distress, execution, attachment, sequestration or other legal process levied, enforced or sued on or against all or substantially all its assets and such secured party maintains possession, or any such process is not dismissed, discharged, stayed or restrained, in each case within 30 days thereafter;
- (j) causes or is subject to any event with respect to it which, under the applicable laws of any jurisdiction, has an analogous effect to any of the events specified in paragraphs (a) to (i) above; or
- (k) takes any action in furtherance of, or indicating its consent to, approval of, or acquiescence in, any of the foregoing acts.

“Intellectual Property” means:

- (a) any patents, trademarks, service marks, designs, business names, copyrights, database rights, design rights, domain names, moral rights, inventions, confidential information, knowhow and other intellectual property rights and interests (which may on or after the date of this Agreement subsist), whether registered or unregistered; and
- (b) the benefit of all applications and rights to use such assets of each member of the Group (which may on or after the date of this Agreement subsist).

“**Intercreditor Agreement**” means the intercreditor agreement dated on or about the date of this Agreement and made between, among others, the Company, Société Générale, Sucursal en España as Security Agent, Société Générale, Sucursal en España as Revolving Agent and Deutsche Trustee Company Limited as Senior Secured Note Trustee.

“**Interest Period**” means, in relation to a Loan, each period determined in accordance with Clause 15 (*Interest Periods*) and, in relation to an Unpaid Sum, each period determined in accordance with Clause 14.3 (*Default Interest*).

“**Interpolated Screen Rate**” means, in relation to any Loan, the rate (rounded to the same number of decimal places as the two relevant Screen Rates) which results from interpolating on a linear basis between:

- (a) the applicable Screen Rate for the longest period (for which that Screen Rate is available) which is less than the Interest Period of that Loan; and
- (b) the applicable Screen Rate for the shortest period (for which that Screen Rate is available) which exceeds the Interest Period of that Loan,

each as of the Specified Time for the currency of that Loan.

“**IRS**” means the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

“**Issuing Bank**” means:

- (a) in respect of the Revolving Facility, Société Générale, Sucursal en España and any Lender under the Revolving Facility which has become an Issuing Bank under the Revolving Facility pursuant to Clause 6.10 (*Appointment of Additional Issuing Banks*);
- (b) in respect of the Initial Guarantee Facility, Zurich Insurance plc Niederlassung für Deutschland and any Lender under the Initial Guarantee Facility which has become an Issuing Bank under the Initial Guarantee Facility pursuant to Clause 6.10 (*Appointment of Additional Issuing Banks*); and
- (c) in respect of any Accordion Guarantee Facility, any Accordion Guarantee Facility Lender designated as an Issuing Bank under that Accordion Guarantee Facility in the applicable Accordion Guarantee Facility Notice and any Lender under such Accordion Guarantee Facility which has become an Issuing Bank under such Accordion Guarantee Facility pursuant to Clause 6.10 (*Appointment of Additional Issuing Banks*),

and if there is more than one such Party, such Parties shall be referred to, whether acting individually or together, as the “Issuing Bank”, *provided that*:

- (i) in respect of a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee issued or to be issued pursuant to the terms of this Agreement, the “Issuing Bank” shall be the relevant Issuing Bank which has issued or agreed to issue that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee; and

- (ii) in respect of any consent or approval of the Issuing Bank required under this Agreement in respect of a matter which relates only to the Revolving Facility, the Initial Guarantee Facility or any Accordion Guarantee Facility, as applicable, the “Issuing Bank” shall be the relevant Issuing Bank which is a Lender under the Revolving Facility, the Initial Guarantee Facility or such Accordion Guarantee Facility, as applicable.

“**ITA**” means the Income Tax Act 2007.

“**Italian Bankruptcy Law**” means the Italian Royal Decree No. 267 of 16 March 1942, as amended, supplemented and implemented from time to time.

“**Italian Borrower**” means eDreams Srl, Opodo Italia Srl and any other Borrower incorporated or organised in Italy.

“**Italian Civil Code**” means the Italian civil code, enacted by Royal Decree No. 262 of 16 March 1942, as amended, supplemented and implemented from time to time.

“**Italian Guarantor**” means a Guarantor which is incorporated or organised in Italy.

“**Italian Obligor**” means an Italian Borrower or an Italian Guarantor.

“**Joint Venture**” means any joint venture entity, whether a company, unincorporated firm, undertaking, association, joint venture or partnership or any other entity.

“**L/C Proportion**” means in relation to a Lender in respect of any Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee, the proportion (expressed as a percentage) borne by that Lender’s Available Commitment under the relevant Facility to the relevant Available Facility immediately prior to the issue of that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee, adjusted to reflect any assignment or transfer under this Agreement to or by that Lender.

“**Legal Opinion**” means any legal opinion delivered to the Agent under Clause 4.1 (*Initial Conditions Precedent*), Clause 27.16 (*Conditions Subsequent*) or Clause 31 (*Changes to the Obligors*) or any other legal opinion in the form agreed with the Agent or the Security Agent and delivered to the Agent or the Security Agent in connection with any grant of Transaction Security.

“**Legal Reservations**” means:

- (a) the principle that equitable remedies may be granted or refused at the discretion of a court and the limitation of enforcement by laws relating to insolvency, reorganisation and other laws generally affecting the rights of creditors;
- (b) the time barring of claims under applicable limitation laws, the possibility that an undertaking to assume liability for or indemnify a person against non-payment of any stamp duty may be void and defences of set-off or counterclaim;
- (c) the principle that default interest may be held to be unenforceable on the grounds that it is a penalty;
- (d) similar principles, rights and defences under the laws of any Relevant Jurisdiction; and
- (e) any other matters which are set out as qualifications or reservations as to matters of law of general application in any Legal Opinion.

“**Lender**” means:

- (a) any Original Lender; and
- (b) any bank, financial institution, trust, fund or other entity which has become a Party as a Lender in accordance with Clause 2.2 (*Increase*), Clause 2.3 (*Accordion Increase*), Clause 2.4 (*Accordion Guarantee Facility*) or Clause 29 (*Changes to the Lenders*),

which in each case has not ceased to be a Lender in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

“Letter of Credit” means:

- (a) a letter of credit, substantially in the form set out in Schedule 10 (*Form of Letter of Credit*) or in any other form requested by the Company and agreed by the Agent (with the prior consent of the Majority Lenders) and the relevant Issuing Bank; or
- (b) any guarantee, indemnity or other instrument in a form requested by a Borrower (or the Company on its behalf) and agreed by the Agent (with the prior consent of the Majority Lenders) and the relevant Issuing Bank.

“LIBOR” means, in relation to any Loan:

- (a) the applicable Screen Rate as of the Specified Time for the currency of that Loan and for a period equal in length to the Interest Period of that Loan; or
- (b) as otherwise determined pursuant to Clause 16.1 (*Unavailability of Screen Rate*),

and if, in either case, that rate is below zero, LIBOR will be deemed to be zero.

“LMA” means the Loan Market Association.

“Loan” means a loan made or to be made under the Revolving Facility or the principal amount outstanding for the time being of that loan.

“Loan Receivable” means any rights in respect of any Financial Indebtedness arising under any downstream intercompany loan made by any Holdco to either Opodo Limited or any Subsidiary of Opodo Limited (but, for the avoidance of doubt, excluding any Financial Indebtedness arising under (i) any upstream intercompany loan made by either Opodo Limited or any Subsidiary of Opodo Limited to any Holdco and (ii) any upstream, downstream or crossstream intercompany loans between Opodo Limited and any Subsidiary of Opodo Limited or between Subsidiaries of Opodo Limited).

“Luxembourg Borrower” means the Company, LuxGEO S.à r.l. and any other Borrower incorporated or organised in Luxembourg.

“Luxembourg Guarantor” means a Guarantor which is incorporated or established in Luxembourg.

“Luxembourg Material Company” means a Material Company whose centre of main interests within the meaning of the Regulation is located in Luxembourg or which is incorporated in Luxembourg.

“Luxembourg Obligor” means a Luxembourg Borrower and/or a Luxembourg Guarantor.

“Majority Lenders” means:

- (a) for the purposes of paragraph (a) of Clause 41.2 (*Required Consents*) in the context of a waiver or consent solely in relation to a proposed Utilisation of the Revolving Facility (other

than a Utilisation on the Closing Date) of the condition in Clause 4.2 (*Further Conditions Precedent*), a Lender or Lenders whose Revolving Facility Commitments aggregate more than $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the Total Revolving Facility Commitments;

- (b) for the purposes of paragraph (a) of Clause 41.2 (*Required Consents*) in the context of a waiver or consent solely in relation to a proposed Utilisation of the Initial Guarantee Facility (other than a Utilisation on the Closing Date) of the condition in Clause 4.2 (*Further Conditions Precedent*), a Lender or Lenders whose Initial Guarantee Facility Commitments in respect of the Initial Guarantee Facility aggregate more than $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the Total Initial Guarantee Facility Commitments;
- (c) for the purposes of paragraph (a) of Clause 41.2 (*Required Consents*) in the context of a waiver or consent solely in relation to a proposed Utilisation of any Accordion Guarantee Facility of the condition in Clause 4.2 (*Further Conditions Precedent*), a Lender or Lenders whose Accordion Guarantee Facility Commitments in respect of that Accordion Guarantee Facility aggregate more than $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the Total Accordion Guarantee Facility Commitments in respect of that Accordion Guarantee Facility; and
- (d) (in any other case), a Lender or Lenders whose Commitments aggregate more than $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the Total Commitments (or, if the Total Commitments have been reduced to zero, aggregated more than $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the Total Commitments immediately prior to that reduction).

“**Margin**” means 3.75 per cent. per annum, but, at any time after 30 June 2017, if:

- (a) no Event of Default has occurred which is continuing; and
- (b) Adjusted Gross Leverage in respect of the most recently completed Relevant Period is within a range set out below,

then the Margin will be the percentage per annum set out below in the column opposite that range:

Adjusted Gross Leverage	Margin % p.a.
Greater than 4.25:1	3.75
Equal to or less than 4.25:1 but greater than 3.75:1	3.50
Equal to or less than 3.75:1 but greater than 3.25:1	3.25
Equal to or less than 3.25:1	3.00

However:

- (a) any increase or decrease in the Margin shall take effect on the date (the “**reset date**”) which is 5 Business Days following receipt by the Agent of the Compliance Certificate for that Relevant Period pursuant to Clause 25.2 (*Provision and Contents of Compliance Certificate*);
- (b) if, following receipt by the Agent of the Compliance Certificate related to the relevant Annual Financial Statements, that Compliance Certificate does not confirm the basis for a reduced or increased Margin, then paragraph (b) of Clause 14.2 (*Payment of Interest*) shall apply and the Margin shall be the percentage per annum determined using the table above

and the revised ratio of Adjusted Gross Leverage calculated using the figures in that Compliance Certificate;

- (c) while an Event of Default is continuing, the Margin shall be the highest percentage per annum set out above, *provided that*, the Margin will revert to the rate that would otherwise be determined in accordance with the table above upon an Event of Default being remedied or waived; and
- (d) for the purpose of determining the Margin, Adjusted Gross Leverage and Relevant Period shall be determined in accordance with Clause 26.1 (*Financial Definitions*).

“Material Adverse Effect” means a material adverse effect on:

- (a) the business, assets or financial condition of the Group taken as a whole; or
- (b) the ability of the Obligors (taken as a whole) to perform their payment obligations under the Finance Documents; or
- (c) the validity or enforceability of any Security granted or purported to be granted pursuant to any of the Finance Documents, *provided that*, if such circumstances are capable of remedy such circumstances are not remedied within ten Business Days of the earlier of (i) the Agent giving notice to the Company and (ii) the Company becoming aware of such circumstances.

“Margin Stock” means margin stock or "margin security" within the meaning of Regulations T, U and X.

“Material Company” means any Restricted Subsidiary in which the Company holds, directly or indirectly, 90 per cent. or more of the issued ordinary share capital and which for the last Financial Year has earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (calculated on the same basis as EBITDA but on an unconsolidated basis) representing 5.00 per cent. or more of EBITDA, being, as at the date of this Agreement, the Restricted Subsidiaries listed in Schedule 12 (*Material Companies*).

After the date of this Agreement compliance with the condition set out above shall be determined by reference to the most recent Compliance Certificate supplied by the Company with its audited consolidated annual financial statements.

However, if a Subsidiary has been acquired since the date as at which the latest audited consolidated financial statements of the Group were prepared, the financial statements shall be deemed to be adjusted in order to take into account the acquisition of that Subsidiary.

A report by the Auditors of the Company that a Subsidiary is or is not a Material Company shall, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive and binding on all Parties.

“Maximum Accordion Increase Commitments” means EUR 50,000,000.

“Merger” means any amalgamation, demerger, merger, consolidation or corporate reconstruction.

“Month” means a period starting on one day in a calendar month and ending on the numerically corresponding day in the next calendar month, except that:

- (a) (other than where paragraph (b) below applies):

- (A) if the numerically corresponding day is not a Business Day, that period shall end on the next Business Day in that calendar month in which that period is to end if there is one, or if there is not, on the immediately preceding Business Day; and
- (B) if there is no numerically corresponding day in the calendar month in which that period is to end, that period shall end on the last Business Day in that calendar month; and
- (b) in relation to an Interest Period for any Loan (or any other period for the accrual of commission or fees) in a Non-LIBOR Currency for which there are rules specified as Business Day Conventions in respect of that currency in Schedule 20 (*Other Benchmarks*), those rules shall apply.

The rules in paragraph (a) above will only apply to the last Month of any period.

“Multi-account Overdraft” means an Ancillary Facility which is an overdraft facility comprising more than one account.

“Multiemployer Plan” means a “multiemployer plan” (as defined in Section (3)(37) of ERISA) that is subject to Title IV of ERISA that is contributed to for any employees of an Obligor or any ERISA Affiliate.

“Net Outstandings” means, in relation to a Multi-account Overdraft, the Ancillary Outstandings of that Multi-account Overdraft.

“New Lender” has the meaning given to that term in Clause 29 (*Changes to the Lenders*).

“Non-Acceptable L/C Lender” means a Lender under the Revolving Facility or any Guarantee Facility which:

- (a) is not an Acceptable Bank within the meaning of paragraph (a) or (c) of the definition of “Acceptable Bank” (other than a Lender which the relevant Issuing Bank has agreed is acceptable to it notwithstanding that fact);
- (b) is a Defaulting Lender; or
- (c) has failed to make (or has notified the Agent that it will not make) a payment to be made by it under Clause 7.3 (*Indemnities*) or Clause 32.11 (*Lenders’ Indemnity to the Agent*) or any other payment to be made by it under the Finance Documents to or for the account of any other Finance Party in its capacity as Lender by the due date for payment unless the failure to pay falls within the description of any of those items set out at paragraphs (i) and (ii) of the definition of “Defaulting Lender”.

“Non-Consenting Lender” has the meaning given to that term in Clause 41.9 (*Replacement of Lender*).

“Non-Cooperative Jurisdiction” means a “non-cooperative state or territory” (*Etat ou territoire non coopératif*) as set out in the list referred to in Article 238-0 A of the French Tax Code, as such list may be amended from time to time.

“Non-LIBOR Currency” means Australian dollars, Danish krone, Norwegian krone, Polish zloty and Swedish krona.

“Notifiable Debt Purchase Transaction” has the meaning given to that term in paragraph (b) of Clause 30.2 (*Disenfranchisement on Debt Purchase Transactions entered into by Significant Shareholders*).

“OFAC” means the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the U.S. Department of Treasury.

“Obligor” means a Borrower or a Guarantor.

“Obligors’ Agent” means the Company, appointed to act on behalf of each Obligor in relation to the Finance Documents pursuant to Clause 2.6 (*Obligors’ Agent*).

“Opodo Limited” means Opodo Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales with Company Number 04051797.

“Optional Accordion Guarantee Facility Currency” has the meaning given to such term in Clause 2.4 (*Accordion Guarantee Facility*).

“Optional Currency” means a currency (other than the Base Currency) which complies with the conditions set out in Clause 4.3 (*Conditions Relating to Optional Currencies*).

“Original Financial Statements” means, in relation to the Company, its audited consolidated financial statements for its Financial Year ended 31 March 2016.

“Original Jurisdiction” means, in relation to an Obligor, the jurisdiction under whose laws that Obligor is incorporated as at the date of this Agreement or, in the case of an Additional Obligor, as at the date on which that Additional Obligor becomes Party as a Borrower or a Guarantor (as the case may be).

“Original Obligor” means an Original Borrower or an Original Guarantor.

“Pari Passu Documents” has the meaning given to such term in the Intercreditor Agreement.

“Pari Passu Creditors” has the meaning given to such term in the Intercreditor Agreement.

“Pari Passu Liabilities” has the meaning given to such term in the Intercreditor Agreement.

“Participating Member State” means any member state of the European Union that has the euro as its lawful currency in accordance with legislation of the European Union relating to Economic and Monetary Union.

“Party” means a party to this Agreement.

“Perfection Requirements” means the making or procuring of registrations, filings, endorsements, notarisations, stampings and/or notifications of the Finance Documents (and/or security created thereunder) necessary for the validity and enforceability thereof.

“Permira” means any funds managed or advised by Permira Asesores, S.L.

“Permitted Gross Outstandings” means, in relation to a Multi-account Overdraft, any amount, not exceeding its Designated Gross Amount, which is the amount of the Gross Outstandings of that Multi-account Overdraft.

“Permitted Tax Jurisdiction” has the meaning given to such term in Clause 24.10 (*Taxation*).

“Permitted Transaction” means:

- (a) any Merger or other reorganisation (including, without limitation, any change of the jurisdiction of incorporation or organisation, *provided that*, any Obligor shall only be permitted to change its jurisdiction of incorporation or organisation to either Luxembourg, England and Wales or Spain and Opodo Limited shall not be permitted to change its jurisdiction of incorporation or organisation) of any member of the Group (other than any Holdco) so long as:
 - (i) any payments or assets transferred as a result of such Merger or other reorganisation are transferred to other members of the Group;
 - (ii) in the case of a Merger or other reorganisation of one or more Borrowers, a Borrower is the surviving entity of such Merger or other reorganisation or, where a Borrower is not the surviving entity, the surviving entity assumes all borrowing liabilities of the relevant Borrower(s) under this Agreement; and
 - (iii) in the case of a Merger or other reorganisation of one or more Guarantors, a Guarantor is the surviving entity of such Merger or other reorganisation or, where a Guarantor is not the surviving entity, the assets of such Guarantor(s) are distributed to another entity, which accedes to this Agreement as a Guarantor pursuant to Clause 31.4 (*Additional Guarantors*) within five days after the completion of such Merger or other reorganisation,

provided that, mergers of wholly-owned Subsidiaries of Opodo Limited into Opodo Limited shall only be permitted if (A) Opodo Limited is the surviving entity of such merger and (B) the Transaction Security granted pursuant to the Share Charge remains, subject to the Legal Reservations, legal, valid, binding and enforceable following such merger;
- (b) the solvent liquidation or other dissolution of any member of the Group (other than any Holdco or Opodo Limited), *provided that*, if such member of the Group is a Guarantor, the assets of such Guarantor are distributed to another Guarantor;
- (c) any Holdco Reorganisation; and
- (d) any other reorganisation of one or more members of the Group to which the Agent (acting on the instructions of the Majority Lenders) shall have given prior written consent.

“Qualifying Lender” has the meaning given to that term in Clause 18 (*Tax Gross-Up and Indemnities*).

“Quarter Date” means 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December.

“Quotation Day” means, in relation to any period for which an interest rate is to be determined:

- (a)
 - (i) (if the currency is sterling) the first day of that period;
 - (ii) (if the currency is euro) two TARGET Days before the first day of that period; or
 - (iii) (for any other currency other than a Non-LIBOR Currency) two Business Days before the first day of that period,

unless market practice differs in the Relevant Market for a currency, in which case the Quotation Day for that currency will be determined by the Agent in accordance with market

practice in the Relevant Market (and if quotations would normally be given on more than one day, the Quotation Day will be the last of those days); or

- (b) (if the currency is a Non-LIBOR Currency) the day specified as such in respect of that currency in Schedule 20 (*Other Benchmarks*).

“Receivables Assignment” means an English law governed security assignment pursuant to which one or more Holdcos grant security over Loan Receivables in favour of the Security Agent for the benefit of the Secured Parties which is delivered to the Agent pursuant to Clause 27.16 (*Conditions Subsequent*) (or any substitute or additional receivables assignment over any Loan Receivables granted in favour of the Security Agent).

“Receiver” means a receiver or receiver and manager or administrative receiver of the whole or any part of the Charged Property.

“Reference Bank Quotation” means any quotation supplied to the Agent by a Reference Bank.

“Reference Bank Rate” means:

- (a) the arithmetic mean of the rates (rounded upwards to four decimal places) as supplied to the Agent at its request by the Reference Banks:
 - (i) in relation to LIBOR:
 - (A) (other than where paragraph (B) below applies) as the rate at which the relevant Reference Bank could borrow funds in the London interbank market in the relevant currency and for the relevant period were it to do so by asking for and then accepting interbank offers for deposits in reasonable market size in that currency and for that period; or
 - (B) if different, as the rate (if any and applied to the relevant Reference Bank and the relevant currency and period) which contributors to the applicable Screen Rate are asked to submit to the relevant administrator; or
 - (ii) in relation to EURIBOR:
 - (A) (other than where paragraph (B) below applies) as the rate at which the relevant Reference Bank believes one prime bank is quoting to another prime bank for interbank term deposits in euro within the Participating Member States for the relevant period; or
 - (B) if different, as the rate (if any and applied to the relevant Reference Bank and the relevant period) which contributors to the applicable Screen Rate are asked to submit to the relevant administrator; or
- (b) in relation to a Benchmark Rate for a Loan in a Non-LIBOR Currency, the rate specified as such in respect of that currency in Schedule 20 (*Other Benchmarks*).

“Reference Banks” means:

- (a) in relation to LIBOR, the principal London offices of any banks appointed as such (with the consent of that bank) by the Agent in consultation with the Company;
- (b) in relation to EURIBOR, the principal office in London of any banks appointed as such (with the consent of that bank) by the Agent in consultation with the Company; and

- (c) in relation to the Benchmark Rate for a Loan in a Non-LIBOR Currency, the entities specified as such in respect of that currency in Schedule 20 (*Other Benchmarks*) or any other banks appointed as such (with the consent of that bank) by the Agent in consultation with the Company.

“Regulation” has the meaning given to that term in Clause 24.24 (*Centre of Main Interests and Establishments*).

“Regulations T, U and X” means, respectively, Regulations T, U and X of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System of the United States.

“Related Fund” in relation to a fund (the **“first fund”**), means a fund which is managed or advised by the same investment manager or investment adviser as the first fund or, if it is managed by a different investment manager or investment adviser, a fund whose investment manager or investment adviser is an Affiliate of the investment manager or investment adviser of the first fund.

“Relevant Jurisdiction” means, in relation to an Obligor:

- (a) its Original Jurisdiction or, if it has changed its jurisdiction of incorporation or organisation as permitted pursuant to a Permitted Transaction, such other jurisdiction of incorporation or organisation; and
- (b) the jurisdiction whose laws are expressed to govern any Transaction Security Documents entered into by it.

“Relevant Market” means in relation to euro, the European interbank market, in relation to a Non-LIBOR Currency, the market specified as such in respect of that currency in Schedule 20 (*Other Benchmarks*) and, in relation to any other currency, the London interbank market.

“Relevant Period” has the meaning given to that term in Clause 26.1 (*Financial Definitions*).

“Renewal Request” means a written notice delivered to the Agent in accordance with Clause 6.6 (*Renewal of a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee*).

“Repeating Representations” means each of the representations set out in Clause 24.2 (*Status*) to Clause 24.7 (*Governing Law and Enforcement*), paragraph (a) of Clause 24.9 (*No Default*), Clause 24.17 (*Sanctions, Anti-Corruption Laws and Anti-Money Laundering Laws*) and Clause 24.24 (*Centre of Main Interests and Establishments*) to Clause 24.27 (*Investment Companies*).

“Representative” means any delegate, agent, manager, administrator, nominee, attorney, trustee or custodian.

“Resignation Letter” means a letter substantially in the form set out in Schedule 7 (*Form of Resignation Letter*).

“Restricted Group” means the Company and each of its Restricted Subsidiaries for the time being.

“Restricted Subsidiary” means a Subsidiary of the Company other than an Unrestricted Subsidiary.

“Revolving Agent” has the meaning given to such term in the Intercreditor Agreement.

“Revolving Facility” means the revolving credit facility made available under this Agreement as described in paragraph (a)(i) of Clause 2.1 (*The Facilities*).

“Revolving Facility Commitment” means:

- (a) in relation to an Original Lender, the amount in the Base Currency set opposite its name under the heading “Revolving Facility Commitment” in Part II of Schedule 1 (*The Original Parties*) and the amount of any other Revolving Facility Commitment transferred to it under this Agreement or assumed by it in accordance with Clause 2.2 (*Increase*) or Clause 2.3 (*Accordion Increase*); and
- (b) in relation to any other Lender, the amount in the Base Currency of any Revolving Facility Commitment transferred to it under this Agreement or assumed by it in accordance with Clause 2.2 (*Increase*) or Clause 2.3 (*Accordion Increase*),

to the extent not cancelled, reduced or transferred by it under this Agreement.

“Revolving Facility Utilisation” means a Loan or a Letter of Credit.

“Rollover Loan” means one or more Loans:

- (a) made or to be made on the same day that:
 - (i) a maturing Loan is due to be repaid; or
 - (ii) a demand by the Issuing Bank or Agent pursuant to a drawing in respect of a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee is due to be met;
- (b) the aggregate amount of which is equal to or less than the amount of the maturing Loan or the relevant claim in respect of that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee;
- (c) in the same currency as the maturing Loan (unless it arose as a result of the operation of Clause 8.2 (*Unavailability of a Currency*)) or the relevant claim in respect of that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee; and
- (d) made or to be made to the same Borrower for the purpose of:
 - (i) refinancing that maturing Loan; or
 - (ii) satisfying the relevant claim in respect of that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee.

“Sanctioned Country” means a country or territory which is at any time the subject of territorial Sanctions.

“Sanctions” means economic or financial sanctions or trade embargoes imposed, administered or enforced from time to time by (i) the US government and administered by OFAC, the US State Department or the US Department of Commerce, (ii) the United Nations Security Council, (iii) the European Union, or (iv) Her Majesty’s Treasury of the United Kingdom.

“Sanctions List” means, at any time, any of the published lists of specially designated nationals or designated persons or entities (or equivalent) maintained by the US government and administered by OFAC, the US State Department or the US Department of Commerce or the United Nations Security Council or any similar list maintained by the European Union or Her Majesty’s Treasury of the United Kingdom.

“Screen Rate” means:

- (a) in relation to LIBOR, the London interbank offered rate administered by ICE Benchmark Administration Limited (or any other person which takes over the administration of that rate) for the relevant currency and period displayed on pages LIBOR01 or LIBOR02 of the

Thomson Reuters screen (or any replacement Thomson Reuters page which displays that rate); and

- (b) in relation to EURIBOR, the euro interbank offered rate administered by the European Money Markets Institute (or any other person which takes over the administration of that rate) for the relevant period displayed on page EURIBOR01 of the Thomson Reuters screen (or any replacement Thomson Reuters page which displays that rate),

or, in each case, on the appropriate page of such other information service which publishes that rate from time to time in place of Thomson Reuters. If such page or service ceases to be available, the Agent may specify another page or service displaying the relevant rate after consultation with the Company; and

- (c) in relation to a Benchmark Rate, the rate specified as such in respect of the relevant currency in Schedule 20 (*Other Benchmarks*).

“Secured Parties” means the “Secured Parties” as defined in the Intercreditor Agreement.

“Security” means a mortgage, charge, pledge, lien, assignment or transfer for security purposes, retention of title arrangement, or other security interest securing any obligation of any person or any other agreement or arrangement having a similar effect.

“Self-Declaration Form” means the self-declaration form substantially in the form set out in Schedule 25 (*Form of Self-Declaration*).

“Self-Statement Form” means, in respect of a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee issued to an Italian Borrower, the self-statement form substantially in the form provided for by the Italian Ministerial Decree of 12 December 2001.

“Senior Secured Note Documents” has the meaning given to such term in the Intercreditor Agreement.

“Senior Secured Note Trustee” has the meaning given to such term in the Intercreditor Agreement.

“Senior Secured Noteholders” has the meaning given to such term in the Intercreditor Agreement.

“Senior Secured Notes” has the meaning given to such term in the Intercreditor Agreement.

“Senior Secured Note Indenture” has the meaning given to such term in the Intercreditor Agreement.

“Share Charge” means an English law governed share charge over the entire issued share capital of Opodo Limited granted by the direct shareholder of Opodo Limited in favour of the Security Agent for the benefit of the Secured Parties and delivered to the Agent pursuant to Clause 27.16 (*Conditions Subsequent*) (or any substitute or additional share charge over Opodo Limited granted in favour of the Security Agent).

“Significant Shareholders” means each of Ardian and Permira, each of its Affiliates, any trust of which it or any of its Affiliates is a trustee, any partnership of which it or any of its Affiliates is a partner and any trust, fund or other entity which is managed by, or is under its control or the control of any of its Affiliates, *provided that*, any such trust, fund or other entity which has been established for at least 6 months solely for the purpose of making, purchasing or investing in loans or debt securities and which is managed or controlled independently from all other trusts, funds or other entities managed or controlled by Ardian or Permira or any of their Affiliates which have been

established for the primary or main purpose of investing in the share capital of companies shall not constitute a Significant Shareholder.

“**Spanish Borrower**” means Vacaciones eDreams, S.L.U., eDreams International Network, S.L.U. and any other Borrower incorporated or organised in Spain.

“**Spanish Civil Code**” means the Spanish *Código Civil*.

“**Spanish Civil Procedural Law**” means Law 1/2000 of 7 January (*Ley de Enjuiciamiento Civil*).

“**Spanish Companies Law**” means the Spanish Royal Legislative Decree 1/2010, of 2 July, approving the consolidated text of the companies law (*Real Decreto Legislativo 1/2010, de 2 de julio, por el que se aprueba el texto refundido de la Ley de Sociedades de Capital*).

“**Spanish Guarantor**” means a Guarantor incorporated or organised in Spain.

“**Spanish Obligor**” means a Spanish Borrower or a Spanish Guarantor.

“**Spanish Public Document**” means a Spanish law *documento público*, being either an *escritura pública* or a *póliza o efecto intervenido por notario español*.

“**Specified Time**” means a day or time determined in accordance with Schedule 9 (*Timetables*).

“**Subordinated Shareholder Debt**” has the meaning given to such term in Schedule 22 (*Notes Definitions*).

“**Subsidiary**” means in relation to any company, corporation or other legal entity (for purposes of this definition, the “**holding company**”), a company, corporation or other legal entity:

- (a) which is controlled, directly or indirectly, by the holding company;
- (b) more than half the issued share capital of which is beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, by the holding company; or
- (c) which is a subsidiary of another Subsidiary of the holding company,

and, for this purpose, a company or corporation shall be treated as being “**controlled**” by another if that other company or corporation is able to determine the composition of the majority of its board of directors or equivalent body. A Subsidiary shall include any person the shares or ownership interest in which are subject to Security and where the legal title to the shares or ownership interests so secured are registered in the name of the secured party or its nominee pursuant to such security.

“**Super Majority Lenders**” means a Lender or Lenders whose Commitments aggregate more than 85 per cent. of the Total Commitments (or, if the Total Commitments have been reduced to zero, aggregated more than 85 per cent. of the Total Commitments immediately prior to that reduction).

“**Swedish Borrower**” means a Borrower incorporated or organised in Sweden.

“**Swedish Guarantor**” means a Guarantor incorporated or organised in Sweden.

“**TARGET2**” means the Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross Settlement Express Transfer payment system which utilises a single shared platform and which was launched on 19 November 2007.

“**TARGET Day**” means any day on which TARGET2 is open for the settlement of payments in euro.

“**Tax**” means any tax, levy, impost, duty or other charge or withholding of a similar nature (including any penalty or interest payable in connection with any failure to pay or any delay in paying any of the same).

“**TEG Letter**” means the letter referred to in Clause 14.5 (*Effective Global Rate (Taux Effectif Global)*), substantially in the form set out in Schedule 21 (*Form of TEG Letter*).

“**Term**” means each period determined under this Agreement for which the Issuing Bank is under a liability under a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee, as applicable.

“**Termination Date**” means 30 June 2021.

“**Total Accordion Guarantee Facility Commitments**” means, with respect to an Accordion Guarantee Facility, the aggregate of the Accordion Guarantee Facility Commitments under that Accordion Guarantee Facility.

“**Total Commitments**” means the aggregate of the Total Revolving Facility Commitments, the Total Initial Guarantee Facility Commitments and the Total Accordion Guarantee Facility Commitments with respect to each Accordion Guarantee Facility (if any), being EUR 147,000,000 at the date of this Agreement.

“**Total Initial Guarantee Facility Commitments**” means the aggregate of the Initial Guarantee Facility Commitments, being EUR 30,000,000 at the date of this Agreement.

“**Total Revolving Facility Commitments**” means the aggregate of the Revolving Facility Commitments (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any Revolving Facility Commitments established pursuant to any Accordion Increase), being EUR 117,000,000 at the date of this Agreement.

“**Transaction Documents**” means the Finance Documents and the Pari Passu Documents.

“**Transaction Security**” means the Security created or expressed to be created in favour of the Security Agent and/or the Secured Parties (or any of them) pursuant to the Transaction Security Documents.

“**Transaction Security Documents**” means the Share Charge and the Receivables Assignment together with any other document entered into by any Obligor or any Holdco creating or expressed to create any Security over all or any part of its assets in respect of the obligations of any of the Obligors under any of the Finance Documents or any Pari Passu Documents.

“**Transfer Certificate**” means a certificate substantially in the form set out in Schedule 4 (*Form of Transfer Certificate*) or any other form agreed between the Agent and the Company.

“**Transfer Date**” means, in relation to an assignment or a transfer, the later of:

- (a) the proposed Transfer Date specified in the relevant Assignment Agreement or Transfer Certificate; and
- (b) the date on which the Agent executes the relevant Assignment Agreement or Transfer Certificate.

“**Treasury Transactions**” means any derivative transaction entered into in connection with protection against or benefit from fluctuation in any rate or price.

“Unpaid Sum” means any sum due and payable but unpaid by an Obligor under the Finance Documents.

“Unrestricted Subsidiary” has the meaning given to such term in Schedule 22 (*Notes Definitions*).

“U.S.” and **“United States”** means the United States of America, its territories, possessions and other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States of America.

“USA Patriot Act” means Title III of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001, Public Law 107-56.

“U.S. Bankruptcy Code” means Title 11 of the United States Code, 11 U.S.C. 101 et seq., entitled “Bankruptcy”.

“U.S. Borrower” means a Borrower that is a U.S. Person (including for the avoidance of doubt eDreams Inc. and any of its Subsidiaries that is disregarded as being an entity separate from eDreams Inc. for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which includes all of its existing Subsidiaries that are Borrowers as of the date hereof).

“U.S. Debtor Relief Laws” means the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and all other liquidation, conservatorship, bankruptcy, assignment for the benefit of creditors, moratorium, rearrangement, receivership, insolvency, reorganization, judicial management or similar debtor relief laws of the United States from time to time in effect and affecting the rights of creditors generally.

“U.S. Guarantor” means a Guarantor that is a U.S. Person (including for the avoidance of doubt eDreams Inc. and any of its Subsidiaries that is disregarded as being an entity separate from eDreams Inc. for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which includes all of its existing Subsidiaries that are Guarantors as of the date hereof).

“U.S. Obligor” means a U.S. Borrower or a U.S. Guarantor.

“U.S. Person” means a “United States Person” as defined in Section 7701(a)(30) of the Internal Revenue Code and includes an entity disregarded as being an entity separate from such owner for U.S. federal income tax purposes if its owner is a “United States Person”.

“U.S. Tax Obligor” means:

- (a) a U.S. Obligor; or
- (b) any other Obligor some or all of whose payments under the Finance Documents are from sources within the U.S. for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

“Utilisation” means a Loan, a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee.

“Utilisation Date” means the date of a Utilisation, being the date on which the relevant Loan is to be made or the relevant Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee is to be issued.

“Utilisation Request” means a notice substantially in the relevant form set out in Part I or, as the case may be, Part II of Schedule 3 (*Requests and Notices*).

“VAT” means:

- (a) any tax imposed in compliance with the Council Directive of 28 November 2006 on the common system of value added tax (EC Directive 2006/112); and

- (b) any other tax of a similar nature, whether imposed in a member state of the European Union in substitution for, or levied in addition to, such tax referred to in paragraph (a) above, or imposed elsewhere, including, for the avoidance of doubt, the goods and services tax under the A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999 (Cth) of Australia.

1.2. Construction

- (a) Unless a contrary indication appears a reference in this Agreement to:
 - (i) an “**Accordion Guarantee Facility Lender**”, an “**Accordion Increase Lender**”, the “**Agent**”, any “**Ancillary Lender**”, the “**Arranger**”, any “**Finance Party**”, any “**Fronted Ancillary Lender**”, any “**Fronting Ancillary Lender**”, an “**Increase Lender**”, any “**Issuing Bank**”, any “**Lender**”, any “**Obligor**”, any “**Holdco**”, any “**Party**”, any “**Secured Party**”, the “**Security Agent**” or any other person shall be construed so as to include its successors in title, permitted assigns and permitted transferees to, or of, its rights and/or obligations under the Finance Documents and, in the case of the Security Agent, any person for the time being appointed as Security Agent or Security Agents in accordance with the Finance Documents;
 - (ii) a document in “**agreed form**” is a document which is previously agreed in writing by or on behalf of the Company and the Agent;
 - (iii) “**assets**” includes present and future properties, revenues and rights of every description;
 - (iv) a “**Finance Document**” or a “**Transaction Document**” or any other agreement or instrument is a reference to that Finance Document or Transaction Document or other agreement or instrument as amended, novated, supplemented, extended or restated from time to time and includes any increase in, addition to, extension of or other change to any facility or indebtedness made under any such agreement or instrument;
 - (v) a “**group of Lenders**” includes where relevant all the Lenders;
 - (vi) “**guarantee**” means (other than in Clause 23 (*Guarantee and Indemnity*)) any guarantee, letter of credit, bond, indemnity or similar assurance against loss, or any obligation, direct or indirect, actual or contingent, to purchase or assume any indebtedness of any person or to make an investment in or loan to any person or to purchase assets of any person where, in each case, such obligation is assumed in order to maintain or assist the ability of such person to meet its indebtedness;
 - (vii) “**indebtedness**” includes any obligation (whether incurred as principal or as surety) for the payment or repayment of money, whether present or future, actual or contingent;
 - (viii) the “**Interest Period**” of a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee shall be construed as a reference to the Term of that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee;
 - (ix) a Lender’s “**participation**” in relation to a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee, shall be construed as a reference to the relevant amount that is or may be payable by a Lender in relation to that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee;
 - (x) a “**person**” includes any individual, firm, company, corporation, government, state or agency of a state or any association, trust, joint venture, consortium, partnership or other entity (whether or not having separate legal personality);

- (xi) a “**regulation**” includes any regulation, rule, official directive, request or guideline (whether or not having the force of law) of any governmental, intergovernmental or supranational body, agency, department or of any regulatory, self-regulatory or other authority or organisation;
 - (xii) a Utilisation made or to be made to a Borrower includes a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee issued on its behalf;
 - (xiii) a provision of law is a reference to that provision as amended or re-enacted;
 - (xiv) a time of day is a reference to London time; and
 - (xv) the singular includes the plural (and vice versa).
- (b) The determination of the extent to which a rate is “**for a period equal in length**” to an Interest Period shall disregard any inconsistency arising from the last day of that Interest Period being determined pursuant to the terms of this Agreement.
 - (c) Section, Clause and Schedule headings are for ease of reference only.
 - (d) Any reference to “**this Agreement**” shall include the Schedules to this Agreement.
 - (e) Unless a contrary indication appears, a term used in any other Finance Document or in any notice given under or in connection with any Finance Document has the same meaning in that Finance Document or notice as in this Agreement.
 - (f) A Borrower providing “**cash cover**” for a Letter of Credit, a Bank Guarantee or an Ancillary Facility (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any Fronted Ancillary Facility) means a Borrower paying an amount in the currency of the Letter of Credit, Bank Guarantee or, as the case may be, Ancillary Facility (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any Fronted Ancillary Facility) to an interest-bearing account in the name of the Borrower and the following conditions being met:
 - (i) the account is with the Issuing Bank or Ancillary Lender (which, in the case of a Fronted Ancillary Facility, shall be the Fronting Ancillary Lender) for which that cash cover is to be provided;
 - (ii) subject to paragraph (b) of Clause 7.6 (*Regulation and Consequences of Cash Cover Provided by Borrower*), until no amount is or may be outstanding under that Letter of Credit, Bank Guarantee or Ancillary Facility, withdrawals from the account may only be made to pay the relevant Finance Party amounts due and payable to it under this Agreement in respect of that Letter of Credit, Bank Guarantee or Ancillary Facility; and
 - (iii) the Borrower has executed a security document over that account, in form and substance satisfactory to the Finance Party with which that account is held, creating a first ranking security interest over that account.
 - (g) A Default (other than an Event of Default) is “**continuing**” if it has not been remedied or waived and an Event of Default is “**continuing**” if it has not been remedied or waived.
 - (h) A Borrower “**repaying**” or “**prepaying**” a Letter of Credit, Bank Guarantee or Ancillary Outstandings means:
 - (i) that Borrower providing cash cover for that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee or in respect of the Ancillary Outstandings;

- (ii) the maximum amount payable under the Letter of Credit, Bank Guarantee or Ancillary Facility (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any Fronted Ancillary Facility) being reduced or cancelled in accordance with its terms; or
- (iii) the Issuing Bank or Ancillary Lender (which, in the case of a Fronted Ancillary Facility, shall be the Fronting Ancillary Lender) being satisfied that it has no further liability under that Letter of Credit, Bank Guarantee or Ancillary Facility,

and the amount by which a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee is, or Ancillary Outstandings are, repaid or prepaid under paragraphs (i) and (ii) above is the amount of the relevant cash cover, reduction or cancellation.

- (i) An amount borrowed includes any amount utilised by way of Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee or under an Ancillary Facility (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any Fronted Ancillary Facility).
- (j) A Lender funding its participation in a Utilisation includes a Lender participating in a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee.
- (k) Amounts outstanding under this Agreement include amounts outstanding under or in respect of any Letter of Credit or any Bank Guarantee.
- (l) An outstanding amount of a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee at any time is the maximum amount that is or may be payable by the relevant Borrower in respect of that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee at that time.
- (m) A Borrower's obligation on Utilisations becoming "due and payable" includes the Borrower repaying any Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee in accordance with paragraph (g) above.
- (n) When applying baskets, thresholds and other exceptions to the representations, warranties, undertakings and Events of Default, the equivalent to an amount in the Base Currency shall be calculated using the Agent's Spot Rate of Exchange as at the date of the Group incurring or making the relevant disposal, acquisition, investment, lease, loan, debt or guarantee or taking other relevant action. No Event of Default shall arise merely as a result of a subsequent change in the Base Currency Amount of any relevant amount due to fluctuations in exchange rates.

1.3. **Currency Symbols and Definitions**

"U.S.\$", "USD" and "U.S. dollars" denote the lawful currency of the United States of America, "£", "GBP" and "sterling" denote the lawful currency of the United Kingdom, "€", "EUR" and "euro" denote the single currency of the Participating Member States, "SEK" and "Swedish krona" denote the lawful currency of Sweden, "NOK" and "Norwegian krone" denote the lawful currency of Norway, "A.\$", "AUD" and "Australian dollars" denote the lawful currency of Australia, "DKK" and "Danish krone" denote the lawful currency of Denmark and "PLN" and "Polish zloty" denote the lawful currency of Poland.

1.4. **Personal Liability**

No personal liability shall attach to any director, officer, employee or other individual signing a certificate or other document or otherwise giving a representation or statement on behalf of the Company or other member of the Group which proves to be incorrect in any way, unless that individual acted fraudulently in giving that certificate or other document or representation or statement in which case any liability will be determined in accordance with applicable law. Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of Clause 1.10 (*Third Party Rights*), any such director, officer, employee or other individual may claim and enforce the benefit of this Clause.

1.5. Luxembourg Terms

In this Agreement, where it relates to a Luxembourg Obligor and/or a Luxembourg Material Company, a reference to:

- (a) a “**liquidator**”, “**receiver**”, “**administrative receiver**”, “**administrator**”, “**compulsory manager**” or other similar officer includes any:
 - (i) *juge-commissaire* or insolvency receiver (*curateur*) appointed under the Luxembourg Commercial Code;
 - (ii) *liquidateur* appointed under Articles 141 to 151 (inclusive) of the Luxembourg law dated 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended;
 - (iii) *juge-commissaire* or *liquidateur* appointed under Article 203 of the Luxembourg law dated 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended;
 - (iv) *commissaire* appointed under the Grand-Ducal decree of 24 May 1935 on the controlled management regime or under Articles 593 to 614 (inclusive) of the Luxembourg Commercial Code; and
 - (v) *juge délégué* appointed under the Luxembourg law of 14 April 1886 on the composition to avoid bankruptcy, as amended;
- (b) a Luxembourg Obligor or Luxembourg Material Company that “**is unable or admits inability to pay its debts**” includes that Luxembourg Obligor or Luxembourg Material Company being in a state of cessation of payments (*cessation de paiements*) and loss of creditworthiness (*ébranlement de crédit*);
- (c) a “**Security**” includes any *hypothèque*, *nantissement*, *gage*, *privilège*, *sûreté réelle* and any type of real security or agreement or arrangement having a similar effect and any transfer of title by way of security; and
- (d) a reference to “**director**” includes, without limitation, a reference to a manager (*gérant*).

1.6. French Terms

In this Agreement, where it relates to a French Obligor, a reference to:

- (a) “**financial assistance**” has the meaning given in article L.225-216 of the French *Code de commerce*;
- (b) “**gross negligence**” means “*faute lourde*”;
- (c) a “**guarantee**” includes any “*cautionnement*”, “*aval*” and any “*garantie*” which is independent from the debt to which it relates;
- (d) “**merger**” includes any “*fusion*” implemented in accordance with articles L.236-1 to L.236-24 of the French *Code de commerce*;
- (e) a “**reconstruction**” includes, in relation to any company, any contribution of part of its business in consideration of shares (*apport partiel d'actifs*) and any demerger (*scission*) implemented in accordance with articles L.236-1 to L.236-24 of the French *Code de commerce*;
- (f) a “**security interest**” includes any type of security (*sûreté réelle*), transfer or assignment by way of security and *fiducie-sûreté*; and

- (g) “**wilful misconduct**” means “*dol*”.

1.7. **Italian Terms**

In this Agreement a reference to (in the case of paragraph (a) or (b) below, in relation to (or to the obligation of) any member of the Group incorporated in Italy):

- (a) a winding-up, administration or dissolution includes, without limitation, any *scioglimento, liquidazione, procedura concorsuale, cessione dei beni ai creditori*, or any other similar proceedings;
- (b) an insolvency proceeding includes, without limitation, any *procedura concorsuale* (including *fallimento, concordato preventivo, concordato fallimentare, accordo di ristrutturazione dei debiti* pursuant to article 182-bis of the Italian Bankruptcy Law, *accordo di ristrutturazione con intermediari finanziari e convenzione di moratoria* pursuant to article 182-septies of the Italian Bankruptcy Law, *piano di risanamento* pursuant to article 67, paragraph 3 of the Italian Bankruptcy Law, *liquidazione coatta amministrativa, amministrazione straordinaria, amministrazione straordinaria delle grandi imprese in stato di insolvenza, domanda di "pre-concordato"* pursuant to article 161, paragraph 6 of the Italian Bankruptcy Law, any *procedura di risanamento* or *procedura di liquidazione* pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 170 of 21 May 2004 and *cessione dei beni ai creditori* pursuant to Article 1977 of the Italian Civil Code) and any other proceedings or legal concepts similar to the foregoing;
- (c) a receiver, administrative receiver, administrator or the like includes, without limitation, a *curatore, commissario giudiziale, commissario straordinario, commissario liquidatore*, or any other person performing the same function of each of the foregoing;
- (d) a lease includes, without limitation, a *contratto di locazione*;
- (e) an attachment includes a *pignoramento*;
- (f) a matured obligation includes, without limitation, any *credito liquido ed esigibile* and *credito scaduto*; and
- (g) a Security includes, without limitation, any *pegno, ipoteca, privilegio speciale* (including the *privilegio speciale* created pursuant to Article 46 of the Italian Legislative Decree No. 385 of 1 September 1993, as amended from time to time), *cessione del credito in garanzia, diritto reale di garanzia* and any other *garanzia reale* or other transactions having the same effect as each of the foregoing.

1.8. **Australian Code of Banking Practice**

The Parties agree that the Australian Code of Banking Practice does not apply to the Finance Documents and the transactions under them.

1.9. **Intercreditor Agreement**

This Agreement is subject to the Intercreditor Agreement. In the event of any inconsistency between this Agreement and the Intercreditor Agreement, the Intercreditor Agreement shall prevail.

1.10. **Third Party Rights**

- (a) Unless expressly provided to the contrary in a Finance Document, a person who is not a Party has no right under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999 (the “**Third Parties Act**”) to enforce or enjoy the benefit of any term of any Finance Document.

- (b) Subject to paragraph (a) of Clause 41.5 (*Other Exceptions*) but otherwise notwithstanding any term of any Finance Document, the consent of any person who is not a Party is not required to rescind or vary any Finance Document at any time.

1.12. **On Trust**

If any Party incorporated in Sweden (the “**Obligated Party**”) is required to hold an amount on trust on behalf of another Party (the “**Beneficiary**”), the Obligated Party shall hold such money as agent for the Beneficiary on a separate account and shall promptly pay or transfer the same to the Beneficiary or as the Beneficiary may direct.

1.13. **Italian Transparency Provisions – Summary Sheet (“*Documento di Sintesi*”)**

For the purposes of the transparency provisions set forth in the CICR Resolution of 4 March 2003, as amended from time to time, and in the “*Disposizioni sulla trasparenza delle operazioni e dei servizi bancari e finanziari. Correttezza delle relazioni tra intermediari e clienti*” issued by the Bank of Italy and as amended from time to time, each Party hereby acknowledges and confirms that:

- (a) it has appointed and has been assisted by its respective legal counsel in connection with the negotiation, preparation and execution of the Agreement; and
- (b) this Agreement, and all of its terms and conditions and the Schedules hereto, have been specifically negotiated (“*oggetto di trattativa individuale*”) between the Parties.

SECTION 2 THE FACILITIES

2. THE FACILITIES

2.1. The Facilities

- (a) Subject to the terms of this Agreement, the Lenders make available:
 - (i) a multicurrency revolving credit facility in an aggregate amount the Base Currency Amount of which is equal to the Total Revolving Facility Commitments; and
 - (ii) a multicurrency guarantee facility in an aggregate amount the Base Currency Amount of which is equal to the Total Initial Guarantee Facility Commitments.
- (b) The Revolving Facility and the Initial Guarantee Facility will be available to all the Borrowers.
- (c) Each Accordion Guarantee Facility made available pursuant to Clause 2.4 (*Accordion Guarantee Facility*) will be available to the relevant Accordion Guarantee Facility Borrower(s).
- (d) Subject to the terms of this Agreement and the Ancillary Documents, an Ancillary Lender may make all or part of its Revolving Facility Commitment available to any Borrower (or Affiliate of a Borrower) as an Ancillary Facility (including, for the avoidance of doubt, as a Fronted Ancillary Facility).

2.2. Increase

- (a) The Company may by giving prior notice to the Agent by no later than the date falling 30 days after the effective date of a cancellation of:
 - (i) the Available Commitments of a Defaulting Lender in accordance with Clause 11.6 (*Right of Cancellation in Relation to a Defaulting Lender*); or
 - (ii) the Commitments of a Lender in accordance with:
 - (A) Clause 11.1 (*Illegality*); or
 - (B) paragraph (a) of Clause 11.5 (*Right of Cancellation and Repayment in Relation to a Single Lender or Issuing Bank*),

request that the Commitments relating to any Facility be increased (and the Commitments relating to that Facility shall be so increased) in an aggregate amount in the Base Currency of up to the amount of the Available Commitments or Commitments relating to that Facility so cancelled as follows:

 - (iii) the increased Commitments will be assumed by one or more Lenders or other banks, financial institutions, trusts, funds or other entities (each an “**Increase Lender**”) selected by the Company (each of which shall not be a member of the Group) and each of which confirms in writing (whether in the relevant Increase Confirmation or otherwise) its willingness to assume and does assume all the obligations of a Lender corresponding to that part of the increased Commitments which it is to assume, as if it had been an Original Lender;
 - (iv) each of the Obligors and any Increase Lender shall assume obligations towards one another and/or acquire rights against one another as the Obligors and the Increase

Lender would have assumed and/or acquired had the Increase Lender been an Original Lender;

- (v) each Increase Lender shall become a Party as a “Lender” and any Increase Lender and each of the other Finance Parties shall assume obligations towards one another and acquire rights against one another as that Increase Lender and those Finance Parties would have assumed and/or acquired had the Increase Lender been an Original Lender;
 - (vi) the Commitments of the other Lenders shall continue in full force and effect; and
 - (vii) any increase in the Commitments relating to a Facility shall take effect on the date specified by the Company in the notice referred to above or any later date on which the conditions set out in paragraph (b) below are satisfied.
- (b) An increase in the Commitments relating to a Facility will only be effective on:
- (i) the execution by the Agent of an Increase Confirmation from the relevant Increase Lender;
 - (ii) in relation to an Increase Lender which is not a Lender immediately prior to the relevant increase:
 - (A) the Increase Lender entering into the documentation required for it to accede as a party to the Intercreditor Agreement; and
 - (B) the Agent being satisfied that it has complied with all necessary “know your customer” or other similar checks under all applicable laws and regulations in relation to the assumption of the increased Commitments by that Increase Lender. The Agent shall promptly notify the Company, the Increase Lender and the Issuing Bank upon being so satisfied; and
 - (iii) the relevant Issuing Bank consenting to that increase.
- (c) Each Increase Lender, by executing the Increase Confirmation, confirms (for the avoidance of doubt) that the Agent has authority to execute on its behalf any amendment or waiver that has been approved by or on behalf of the requisite Lender or Lenders in accordance with this Agreement on or prior to the date on which the increase becomes effective.
- (d) The Company shall within five Business Days of demand pay the Agent and the Security Agent the amount of all costs and expenses (including legal fees) reasonably incurred by either of them and, in the case of the Security Agent, by any Receiver or Delegate in connection with any increase in Commitments under this Clause 2.2.
- (e) The Increase Lender shall, on the date upon which the increase takes effect, pay to the Agent (for its own account) a fee in an amount equal to the fee which would be payable under Clause 29.3 (*Assignment or Transfer Fee*) if the increase was a transfer pursuant to Clause 29.5 (*Procedure for Transfer*) and if the Increase Lender was a New Lender.
- (f) The Company may pay to the Increase Lender a fee in the amount and at the times agreed between the Company and the Increase Lender in a Fee Letter.
- (g) Clause 29.4 (*Limitation of Responsibility of Existing Lenders*) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in this Clause 2.2 in relation to an Increase Lender as if references in that Clause to:
- (i) an “**Existing Lender**” were references to all the Lenders immediately prior to the relevant increase;

- (ii) the “**New Lender**” were references to that “**Increase Lender**”; and
- (iii) a “**re-transfer**” and “**re-assignment**” were references to respectively a “**transfer**” and “**assignment**”.

2.3. **Accordion Increase**

- (a) The Company may, at any time and on one or more occasions, by 10 Business Days’ notice to the Agent (an “**Accordion Increase Notice**”) indicate that it wishes to solicit further commitments to:

- (i) increase the Total Revolving Facility Commitments under this Agreement; and/or
- (ii) add one or more guarantee facility or guarantee facilities (each an “**Accordion Guarantee Facility**”) under this Agreement pursuant to the terms of Clause 2.4 (*Accordion Guarantee Facility*),

(each an “**Accordion Increase**”), *provided that*, the aggregate amount of all outstanding Commitments (drawn and undrawn) in respect of all Accordion Increases may not exceed the Maximum Accordion Increase Commitments at any time.

- (b) No consent of the existing Lenders or (subject to paragraph (e)(iii) below) any other Finance Party is required to establish an Accordion Increase, *provided that*, no existing Lender will have any obligation to participate in any Accordion Increase.

- (c) The Company may revoke an Accordion Increase Notice (and the corresponding Accordion Increase Confirmation Notice or Accordion Guarantee Facility Notice, as applicable) at any time prior to the Agent’s countersignature of the corresponding Accordion Increase Confirmation Notice or Accordion Guarantee Facility Notice, as applicable, and shall be under no obligation to serve any additional or amended Accordion Increase Notice (or corresponding Accordion Increase Confirmation Notice or Accordion Guarantee Facility Notice, as applicable) in respect of any proposed Accordion Increase.

- (d) If one or more existing Lenders or other banks, financial institutions, trusts, funds or other entities selected by the Company (each of which shall not be a member of the Group) (the “**Accordion Increase Lenders**”) are willing to make available an Accordion Increase in the form of an increase in the Total Revolving Facility Commitments, the Company may by five Business Days’ notice to the Agent (in the form of an Accordion Increase Confirmation Notice) request that the Total Revolving Facility Commitments be increased in an aggregate amount of up to the amount of the relevant Accordion Increase as follows:

- (i) the Revolving Facility Commitments in respect of the relevant Accordion Increase will be assumed by the Accordion Increase Lenders selected by the Company each of which confirms its willingness to assume and does assume all the obligations of a Lender corresponding to that part of the Revolving Facility Commitments in respect of the relevant Accordion Increase which it is to assume, as if it had been an Original Lender;
- (ii) with effect from the Accordion Increase Establishment Date, to the extent it is not an existing Lender, each Accordion Increase Lender shall become a Party as a Lender;
- (iii) the amount of the Revolving Facility Commitment of each Accordion Increase Lender will be as set out in the relevant column opposite its name in the Accordion Increase Confirmation;
- (iv) the Commitments of the other Lenders shall continue in full force and effect;

- (v) if any Loans which were made prior to the requested Accordion Increase will continue to be outstanding on and after the Accordion Increase Establishment Date (the “**Outstanding Loans**”), the rights and obligations of each existing Lender under the Revolving Facility that does not participate in the Accordion Increase (each a “**Non-Participating Lender**”) under this Agreement which relate to its participation in the Outstanding Loans shall be promptly transferred by novation to the Accordion Increase Lenders in such amounts so as to ensure that the amount of the participation of each Lender in each such Outstanding Loan is equal to the proportion borne by its Revolving Facility Commitment to the Total Revolving Facility Commitments (in each case as increased pursuant to this Clause 2.3) and for the purposes of this Agreement and any such transfer by way of novation shall be deemed to occur on the Accordion Increase Establishment Date;
- (vi) to the extent that the Non-Participating Lenders transfer by novation their rights and obligations in respect of their participations in Outstanding Loans pursuant to paragraph (v) above, each of the Obligors and Non-Participating Lenders shall be released from further obligations towards one another under this Agreement in respect of the rights and obligations so transferred and their respective rights against one another under this Agreement in relation to the rights and obligations so transferred shall be cancelled;
- (vii) with effect from the Accordion Increase Establishment Date, each of the Obligors and each Accordion Increase Lender shall assume obligations towards one another and/or acquire rights against one another as the Obligors and the Accordion Increase Lender would have assumed and/or acquired had the Accordion Increase Lender been an Original Lender with the rights and obligations acquired and assumed by it as a result of its participation in the Accordion Increase and its participation in the Outstanding Loans (if any);
- (viii) with effect from the Accordion Increase Establishment Date, each Accordion Increase Lender and each of the other Finance Parties shall acquire the same rights and assume the same obligations between themselves as they would have acquired and assumed had the Accordion Increase Lender been an Original Lender with the rights and obligations acquired and assumed by it as a result of its participation in the Accordion Increase and its participation in the Outstanding Loans (if any) and to that extent each of the Finance Parties and the Non-Participating Lenders shall be released from further obligations to each other under this Agreement;
- (ix) the L/C Proportion of each Lender shall be adjusted to reflect the Available Commitment of each Lender following the transfers under paragraph (v) above without taking into account any Letters of Credit then outstanding;
- (x) the Agent shall notify each Accordion Increase Lender and each other Lender of the amount and currency of its participation in each Outstanding Loan by 12.00pm, one Business Day before the proposed Accordion Increase Establishment Date;
- (xi) any establishment of an Accordion Increase in the form of an increase in the Total Revolving Facility Commitments shall take effect on the later of:
 - (A) the date of the proposed Accordion Increase Establishment Date specified by the Company in the relevant Accordion Increase Confirmation Notice; and
 - (B) the date on which the Agent countersigns the corresponding Accordion Increase Confirmation Notice in accordance with paragraph (f) below,

without further consent or authorisation from any Finance Party or any Obligor.

- (e) An increase in the Total Revolving Facility Commitments relating to an Accordion Increase will only be effective upon:
- (i) the Agent having received an Accordion Increase Confirmation Notice from the Company (receipt of which the Agent shall promptly notify to the Company) confirming:
 - (A) the aggregate amount of the Revolving Facility Commitments that have been agreed to be made available in respect of the relevant Accordion Increase;
 - (B) the proposed Accordion Increase Establishment Date;
 - (C) the identity of the Accordion Increase Lenders that have agreed to provide the Accordion Increase;
 - (D) that no Event of Default is continuing or would occur as a result of the establishment of the relevant Accordion Increase; and
 - (E) if the Revolving Facility Commitments in respect of the proposed Accordion Increase, together with the aggregate amount of all Commitments (drawn and undrawn) in respect of any other Accordion Increases established under this Agreement (to the extent not cancelled) exceed EUR 25,000,000, that Adjusted Gross Leverage as shown in the Compliance Certificate most recently delivered pursuant to Clause 25.2 (*Provision and Contents of Compliance Certificate*) immediately prior to the date of the relevant Accordion Increase Confirmation Notice does not exceed 3.83:1;
 - (ii) the Agent having received and executed an Accordion Increase Confirmation from each relevant Accordion Increase Lender (receipt and execution of which the Agent shall promptly notify to the Company and to the relevant Accordion Increase Lender);
 - (iii) the relevant Issuing Bank consenting to each proposed Accordion Increase Lender (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed and to be deemed given if the proposed Accordion Increase Lender has a rating for its long-term unsecured and non-credit-enhanced debt obligations of BB or higher by Standard & Poor's Rating Services or Fitch Ratings Ltd or Ba2 or higher by Moody's Investors Service Limited or a comparable rating from an internationally recognised credit rating agency); and
 - (iv) in relation to an Accordion Increase Lender which is not a Lender immediately prior to the relevant Accordion Increase Establishment Date:
 - (A) the Accordion Increase Lender entering into the documentation required for it to accede as a party to the Intercreditor Agreement; and
 - (B) the performance by the Agent of all necessary "know your customer" or other similar checks under all applicable laws and regulations in relation to the assumption of the increased Revolving Facility Commitments by that Accordion Increase Lender, the completion of which the Agent shall promptly notify to the Company, the relevant Issuing Bank and the Accordion Increase Lender.

- (f) Upon satisfaction of the requirements in paragraph (e) above in respect of an Accordion Increase, the Agent is irrevocably authorised and instructed by each Finance Party to (and shall promptly at the request of the Company) countersign the relevant Accordion Increase Confirmation Notice to record the increase in the Total Revolving Facility Commitments as set out in that Accordion Increase Confirmation Notice.
- (g) Each Accordion Increase Lender, by executing the Accordion Increase Confirmation, confirms (for the avoidance of doubt) that the Agent has authority to execute on its behalf any amendment or waiver that has been approved by or on behalf of the requisite Lender or Lenders in accordance with this Agreement on or prior to the date on which the Accordion Increase becomes effective.
- (h) The Company shall within five Business Days of demand pay the Agent and the Security Agent the amount of all costs and expenses (including legal fees subject to any agreed caps) reasonably incurred by it in connection with any increase in the Total Revolving Facility Commitments under this Clause 2.3.
- (i) The Company may pay to any Accordion Increase Lender a fee in the amount and at the times agreed between the Company and the Accordion Increase Lender in a Fee Letter.
- (j) Clause 29.4 (*Limitation of Responsibility of Existing Lenders*) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in this Clause 2.3 in relation to an Accordion Increase Lender as if references in that Clause to:
 - (i) an “**Existing Lender**” were references to all the Lenders immediately prior to the relevant Accordion Increase;
 - (ii) the “**New Lender**” were references to that “**Accordion Increase Lender**”; and
 - (iii) a “**re-transfer**” and “**re-assignment**” were references to respectively a “**transfer**” and “**assignment**”.
- (k) Subject to any limitations on such guarantees and indemnities as may be recorded in Clause 23.11 (*Guarantee Limitations*) or any applicable Accession Deed:
 - (i) each Guarantor confirms that the guarantees and indemnities contained in Clause 23 (*Guarantee and Indemnity*) shall continue in full force and effect notwithstanding the establishment of any Accordion Increase pursuant to this Clause 2.3 and shall extend to all of the obligations of the Obligors under the Finance Documents, including obligations in respect of any Accordion Increase;
 - (ii) subject to any amendment, supplement and/or restatement of the Share Charge in accordance with clause 17.24 (*Release and re-grant of Transaction Security*) of the Intercreditor Agreement, each Guarantor which has granted Transaction Security pursuant to the Share Charge confirms that such Transaction Security shall continue in full force and effect notwithstanding the establishment of any Accordion Increase pursuant to this Clause 2.3 and shall extend to all of the obligations of the Obligors under the Finance Documents, including obligations in respect of any Accordion Increase; and
 - (iii) subject to any amendment, supplement and/or restatement of a Receivables Assignment in accordance with clause 17.24 (*Release and re-grant of Transaction Security*) of the Intercreditor Agreement, each Guarantor which has granted Transaction Security pursuant to the Receivables Assignment confirms that such Transaction Security shall continue in full force and effect notwithstanding the establishment of any Accordion Increase pursuant to this Clause 2.3 and shall

extend to all of the obligations of the Obligors under the Finance Documents, including obligations in respect of any Accordion Increase.

- (l) The Agent is irrevocably authorised and instructed by each Finance Party to (and shall at the request and cost of the Company) (i) execute any amendment or waiver to this Agreement of an administrative, technical or conforming nature, (ii) execute such other documents and (iii) take such other action, in each case, as may be necessary or desirable to establish any Accordion Increase, subject to and in accordance with the terms of this Clause 2.3, including, without limitation, to ensure that any Accordion Increase will benefit from the guarantees provided by the Guarantors under Clause 23 (*Guarantee and Indemnity*).
- (m) The Security Agent is irrevocably authorised and instructed by each Finance Party to (and shall at the request and cost of the Company) (i) execute any amendment or waiver to the Intercreditor Agreement and/or any Transaction Security Document and (ii) take such other action, in each case, as may be necessary or desirable to establish any Accordion Increase, subject to and in accordance with the terms of this Clause 2.3, including, without limitation, to ensure that any Accordion Increase will benefit from the Transaction Security.

2.4. **Accordion Guarantee Facility**

- (a) Save as otherwise provided in this Clause 2.4, each Accordion Guarantee Facility will be made available on the terms and conditions set out in this Agreement for the Initial Guarantee Facility, except that the Company and the relevant Accordion Guarantee Facility Lender(s) may separately agree any of the following terms relating to an Accordion Guarantee Facility (together, the “**Individual Terms**”), such Individual Terms to be set out in the relevant Accordion Guarantee Facility Notice:
 - (i) the Borrower(s) under the relevant Accordion Guarantee Facility (each an “**Accordion Guarantee Facility Borrower**”);
 - (ii) any Optional Currencies applicable to the relevant Accordion Guarantee Facility (each an “**Optional Accordion Guarantee Facility Currency**”); and
 - (iii) any other terms which could not reasonably be expected to be adverse in any material respect to the other Finance Parties.
- (b) If one or more existing Lenders or other banks, financial institutions, trusts, funds or other entities selected by the Company (each of which shall not be a member of the Group) (the “**Accordion Guarantee Facility Lenders**”) are willing to make available an Accordion Increase in the form of an Accordion Guarantee Facility, the Company may by five Business Days’ notice to the Agent (in the form of an Accordion Guarantee Facility Notice) request the establishment of an Accordion Guarantee Facility in an aggregate amount of up to the amount of the relevant Accordion Increase as follows:
 - (i) the Accordion Guarantee Facility Commitments in respect of the relevant Accordion Guarantee Facility will be assumed by the Accordion Guarantee Facility Lenders selected by the Company each of which confirms its willingness to assume and does assume all the obligations of a Lender corresponding to that part of the Accordion Guarantee Facility Commitments in respect of the relevant Accordion Guarantee Facility which it is to assume, as if it had been an Original Lender;
 - (ii) with effect from the Accordion Increase Establishment Date, to the extent it is not an existing Lender, each Accordion Guarantee Facility Lender shall become a Party as a Lender;

- (iii) the amount of the Accordion Guarantee Facility Commitment of each Accordion Guarantee Facility Lender will be as set out in the relevant column opposite its name in the Accordion Guarantee Facility Accession Undertaking;
- (iv) the Commitments of the other Lenders shall continue in full force and effect;
- (v) with effect from the Accordion Increase Establishment Date, each of the Obligors and each Accordion Guarantee Facility Lender shall assume obligations towards one another and/or acquire rights against one another as the Obligors and the Accordion Guarantee Facility Lender would have assumed and/or acquired had the Accordion Guarantee Facility Lender been an Original Lender with the rights and obligations acquired and assumed by it as a result of its participation in the Accordion Guarantee Facility;
- (vi) with effect from the Accordion Increase Establishment Date, each Accordion Guarantee Facility Lender and each of the other Finance Parties shall acquire the same rights and assume the same obligations between themselves as they would have acquired and assumed had the Accordion Guarantee Facility Lender been an Original Lender with the rights and obligations acquired and assumed by it as a result of its participation in the Accordion Guarantee Facility;
- (vii) any establishment of an Accordion Guarantee Facility shall take effect on the later of:
 - (A) the date of the proposed Accordion Increase Establishment Date specified by the Company in the relevant Accordion Guarantee Facility Notice; and
 - (B) the date on which the Agent countersigns the corresponding Accordion Guarantee Facility Notice in accordance with paragraph (d) below,
 without further consent or authorisation from any Finance Party or any Obligor.
- (c) The establishment of an Accordion Guarantee Facility will only be effective upon:
 - (i) the Agent having received an Accordion Guarantee Facility Notice from the Company (receipt of which the Agent shall promptly notify to the Company) confirming:
 - (A) the aggregate amount of the Accordion Guarantee Facility Commitments that have been agreed to be made available in respect of the relevant Accordion Increase;
 - (B) the proposed Accordion Increase Establishment Date;
 - (C) the identity of the Accordion Guarantee Facility Lender(s) that have agreed to provide the Accordion Increase, including the relevant Issuing Bank;
 - (D) any Individual Terms in respect of the relevant Accordion Guarantee Facility to the extent permitted under paragraph (a) above;
 - (E) that no Event of Default is continuing or would occur as a result of the establishment of the relevant Accordion Increase; and
 - (F) if the Accordion Guarantee Facility Commitments in respect of the proposed Accordion Increase, together with the aggregate amount of all Commitments (drawn and undrawn) in respect of any other Accordion Increases established under this Agreement (to the extent not cancelled)

exceed EUR 25,000,000, that Adjusted Gross Leverage as shown in the Compliance Certificate most recently delivered pursuant to Clause 25.2 (*Provision and Contents of Compliance Certificate*) immediately prior to the date of the relevant Accordion Guarantee Facility Notice does not exceed 3.83:1;

- (ii) the Agent having received and executed an Accordion Guarantee Facility Accession Undertaking executed by each relevant Accordion Guarantee Facility Lender (other than any existing Lender), the receipt and execution of which the Agent shall promptly notify to the Company and to the relevant Accordion Guarantee Facility Lender; and
 - (iii) in relation to an Accordion Guarantee Facility Lender which is not a Lender immediately prior to the relevant Accordion Increase Establishment Date:
 - (A) the Accordion Guarantee Facility Lender entering into the documentation required for it to accede as a party to the Intercreditor Agreement; and
 - (B) the performance by the Agent of all necessary “know your customer” or other similar checks under all applicable laws and regulations in relation to the assumption of the Accordion Guarantee Facility Commitments by that Accordion Guarantee Facility Lender, the completion of which the Agent shall promptly notify to the Company and the Accordion Guarantee Facility Lender.
- (d) Upon satisfaction of the requirements in paragraph (c) above in respect of an Accordion Increase, the Agent is irrevocably authorised and instructed by each Finance Party to (and shall promptly at the request of the Company) countersign the relevant Accordion Guarantee Facility Notice to record the establishment of the relevant Accordion Guarantee Facility and the corresponding Accordion Guarantee Facility Commitments as set out in that Accordion Guarantee Facility Notice.
- (e) Each Accordion Guarantee Facility Lender, by executing the Accordion Guarantee Facility Accession Undertaking, confirms (for the avoidance of doubt) that the Agent has authority to execute on its behalf any amendment or waiver that has been approved by or on behalf of the requisite Lender or Lenders in accordance with this Agreement on or prior to the date on which the Accordion Increase becomes effective.
- (f) The Company shall within five Business Days of demand pay the Agent and the Security Agent the amount of all costs and expenses (including legal fees subject to any agreed caps) reasonably incurred by it in connection with any establishment of Accordion Guarantee Facility Commitments under this Clause 2.4.
- (g) The Company may pay to any Accordion Guarantee Facility Lender a fee in the amount and at the times agreed between the Company and the Accordion Guarantee Facility Lender in a Fee Letter.
- (h) Clause 29.4 (*Limitation of Responsibility of Existing Lenders*) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in this Clause 2.4 in relation to an Accordion Guarantee Facility Lender as if references in that Clause to:
 - (i) an “**Existing Lender**” were references to all the Lenders immediately prior to the establishment of the relevant Accordion Guarantee Facility; and
 - (ii) the “**New Lender**” were references to that “**Accordion Guarantee Facility Lender**”.

- (i) Subject to any limitations on such guarantees and indemnities as may be recorded in Clause 23.11 (*Guarantee Limitations*) or any applicable Accession Deed:
 - (i) each Guarantor confirms that the guarantees and indemnities contained in Clause 23 (*Guarantee and Indemnity*) shall continue in full force and effect notwithstanding the establishment of any Accordion Increase pursuant to this Clause 2.4 and shall extend to all of the obligations of the Obligors under the Finance Documents, including obligations in respect of any Accordion Increase;
 - (ii) subject to any amendment, supplement and/or restatement of the Share Charge in accordance with clause 17.24 (*Release and re-grant of Transaction Security*) of the Intercreditor Agreement, each Guarantor which has granted Transaction Security pursuant to the Share Charge confirms that such Transaction Security shall continue in full force and effect notwithstanding the establishment of any Accordion Increase pursuant to this Clause 2.4 and shall extend to all of the obligations of the Obligors under the Finance Documents, including obligations in respect of any Accordion Increase; and
 - (iii) subject to any amendment, supplement and/or restatement of the Receivables Assignment in accordance with clause 17.24 (*Release and re-grant of Transaction Security*) of the Intercreditor Agreement, each Guarantor which has granted Transaction Security pursuant to a Receivables Assignment confirms that such Transaction Security shall continue in full force and effect notwithstanding the establishment of any Accordion Increase pursuant to this Clause 2.4 and shall extend to all of the obligations of the Obligors under the Finance Documents, including obligations in respect of any Accordion Increase.
- (j) The Agent is irrevocably authorised and instructed by each Finance Party to (and shall at the request and cost of the Company) (i) execute any amendment or waiver to this Agreement of an administrative, technical or conforming nature, (ii) execute such other documents and (iii) take such other action, in each case, as may be necessary or desirable to establish any Accordion Increase, subject to and in accordance with the terms of this Clause 2.4, including, without limitation, to ensure that any Accordion Increase will benefit from the guarantees provided by the Guarantors under Clause 23 (*Guarantee and Indemnity*).
- (k) The Security Agent is irrevocably authorised and instructed by each Finance Party to (and shall at the request and cost of the Company) (i) execute any amendment or waiver to the Intercreditor Agreement and/or any Transaction Security Document and (ii) take such other action, in each case, as may be necessary or desirable to establish any Accordion Increase, subject to and in accordance with the terms of this Clause 2.4, including, without limitation, to ensure that any Accordion Increase will benefit from the Transaction Security.

2.5. Finance Parties' Rights and Obligations

- (a) The obligations of each Finance Party under the Finance Documents are several. Failure by a Finance Party to perform its obligations under the Finance Documents does not affect the obligations of any other Party under the Finance Documents. No Finance Party is responsible for the obligations of any other Finance Party under the Finance Documents.
- (b) The rights of each Finance Party under or in connection with the Finance Documents are separate and independent rights and any debt arising under the Finance Documents to a Finance Party from an Obligor is a separate and independent debt in respect of which a Finance Party shall be entitled to enforce its rights in accordance with paragraph (c) below. The rights of each Finance Party include any debt owing to that Finance Party under the Finance Documents and, for the avoidance of doubt, any part of a Loan or any other amount owed by an Obligor which relates to a Finance Party's participation in a Facility or its role

under a Finance Document (including any such amount payable to the Agent on its behalf) is a debt owing to that Finance Party by that Obligor.

- (c) A Finance Party may, except as specifically provided in the Finance Documents, separately enforce its rights under or in connection with the Finance Documents.

2.6. Obligors' Agent

- (a) Each Obligor (other than the Company) by its execution of this Agreement or an Accession Deed irrevocably appoints the Company (acting through one or more authorised signatories) to act on its behalf as its agent in relation to the Finance Documents and irrevocably authorises:
 - (i) the Company on its behalf to supply all information concerning itself contemplated by this Agreement to the Finance Parties and to give all notices and instructions (including, in the case of a Borrower, Utilisation Requests), to execute on its behalf any Accession Deed, to make such agreements and to effect the relevant amendments, supplements and variations capable of being given, made or effected by any Obligor notwithstanding that they may affect the Obligor, without further reference to or the consent of that Obligor; and
 - (ii) each Finance Party to give any notice, demand or other communication to that Obligor pursuant to the Finance Documents to the Company,

and in each case the Obligor shall be bound as though the Obligor itself had given the notices and instructions (including, without limitation, any Utilisation Requests) or executed or made the agreements or effected the amendments, supplements or variations, or received the relevant notice, demand or other communication..

- (b) Every act, omission, agreement, undertaking, settlement, waiver, amendment, supplement, variation, notice or other communication given or made by the Obligors' Agent or given to the Obligors' Agent under any Finance Document on behalf of another Obligor or in connection with any Finance Document (whether or not known to any other Obligor and whether occurring before or after such other Obligor became an Obligor under any Finance Document) shall be binding for all purposes on that Obligor as if that Obligor had expressly made, given or concurred with it. In the event of any conflict between any notices or other communications of the Obligors' Agent and any other Obligor, those of the Obligors' Agent shall prevail.

3. PURPOSE

3.1. Purpose

Each Borrower shall apply all amounts borrowed by it under the Revolving Facility and each Guarantee Facility towards the general corporate and working capital purposes of the Group.

3.2. Monitoring

No Finance Party is bound to monitor or verify the application of any amount borrowed pursuant to this Agreement.

4. CONDITIONS OF UTILISATION

4.1. Initial Conditions Precedent

- (a) The Lenders will only be obliged to comply with Clause 5.4 (*Lenders' Participation*) in relation to any Utilisation if on or before the Utilisation Date for that Utilisation, the Agent has received all of the documents and other evidence listed in Part I of Schedule 2

(*Conditions Precedent*) in form and substance satisfactory to the Agent. The Agent shall notify the Company and the Lenders promptly upon being so satisfied.

- (b) Other than to the extent that the Majority Lenders notify the Agent to the contrary before the Agent gives the notification described in paragraph (a) above, the Lenders authorise (but do not require) the Agent to give that notification. The Agent shall not be liable for any damages, costs or losses whatsoever as a result of giving any such notification.

4.2. **Further Conditions Precedent**

Subject to Clause 4.1 (*Initial Conditions Precedent*), the Lenders will only be obliged to comply with Clause 5.4 (*Lenders' Participation*) in relation to a Utilisation if on the date of the Utilisation Request and on the proposed Utilisation Date:

- (a) in the case of a Rollover Loan, no notice has been given pursuant to paragraphs (b), (d) or (f) of Clause 28.11 (*Acceleration and/or Other Remedies*), or, having placed any amount on demand pursuant to paragraphs (c), (e) or (g) of Clause 28.11 (*Acceleration and/or Other Remedies*), demand is made under any of these paragraphs and in the case of any other Utilisation, no Event of Default is continuing or would result from the proposed Utilisation; and
- (b) in relation to any Utilisation on the Closing Date, all the representations and warranties in Clause 24 (*Representations*) or, in relation to any other Utilisation, the Repeating Representations to be made by each Obligor on the relevant date are true in all material respects.

4.3. **Conditions Relating to Optional Currencies**

- (a) A currency will constitute an Optional Currency in relation to (x) a Revolving Facility Utilisation, if it is U.S. dollars, sterling, Swedish krona, Norwegian krone, Australian dollars, Danish krone or Polish zloty, (y) a Guarantee Facility Utilisation under the Initial Guarantee Facility, if it is sterling, Swedish krona, Norwegian krone, Danish krone or Polish zloty and (z) a Guarantee Facility Utilisation under any Accordion Guarantee Facility, if it is an Optional Accordion Guarantee Facility Currency in respect of that Accordion Guarantee Facility or:
 - (i) it is readily available in the amount required and freely convertible into the Base Currency in the wholesale market for that currency on the Quotation Day and the Utilisation Date for that Utilisation; and
 - (ii) it has been approved by the Agent (acting on the instructions of all the Lenders under the Revolving Facility, the Initial Guarantee Facility or the relevant Accordion Guarantee Facility, as applicable) on or prior to receipt by the Agent of the relevant Utilisation Request for that Utilisation.
- (b) If the Agent has received a written request from the Company for a currency to be approved under paragraph (a)(ii) above, the Agent will confirm to the Company by the Specified Time:
 - (i) whether or not the Lenders under the Revolving Facility, the Initial Guarantee Facility or the relevant Accordion Guarantee Facility have granted their approval; and
 - (ii) if approval has been granted, the minimum amount for any subsequent Utilisation in that currency.

4.4. Maximum Number of Utilisations

- (a) A Borrower (or the Company) may not deliver a Utilisation Request if as a result of the proposed Utilisation more than 20 Loans would be outstanding.
- (b) Any Loan made by a single Lender under Clause 8.2 (*Unavailability of a Currency*) shall not be taken into account in this Clause 4.4.
- (c) A Borrower (or the Company) may not request that a Letter of Credit be issued under the Revolving Facility if, as a result of the proposed Utilisation, more than 50 Letters of Credit would be outstanding.
- (d) A Borrower (or the Company) may not request that a Bank Guarantee be issued under a Guarantee Facility if, as a result of the proposed Utilisation, more than 50 Bank Guarantees would be outstanding under that Guarantee Facility.

SECTION 3 UTILISATION

5. UTILISATION – LOANS

5.1. Delivery of a Utilisation Request

A Borrower (or the Company on its behalf) may utilise a Facility by delivery to the Agent of a duly completed Utilisation Request not later than the Specified Time (or such later time as the Agent may agree).

5.2. Completion of a Utilisation Request for Loans

- (a) Each Utilisation Request for a Loan is irrevocable and will not be regarded as having been duly completed unless:
 - (i) it identifies the Facility to be utilised;
 - (ii) the proposed Utilisation Date is a Business Day within the Availability Period applicable to that Facility;
 - (iii) the currency and amount of the Utilisation comply with Clause 5.3 (*Currency and Amount*); and
 - (iv) the proposed Interest Period complies with Clause 15 (*Interest Periods*).
- (b) Only one Utilisation may be requested in each Utilisation Request.

5.3. Currency and Amount

- (a) The currency specified in a Utilisation Request must be, in relation to a Facility, the Base Currency or an Optional Currency in respect of that Facility.
- (b) The amount of the proposed Utilisation for the Revolving Facility or a Guarantee Facility must be:
 - (i) if the currency selected is the Base Currency, a minimum of EUR 25,000 or, if less, the Available Facility;
 - (ii) if the currency selected is U.S. dollars, a minimum of U.S.\$25,000 or, if less, the Available Facility;
 - (iii) if the currency selected is sterling, a minimum of £20,000 or, if less, the Available Facility;
 - (iv) if the currency selected is Swedish krona, a minimum of SEK 230,000 or, if less, the Available Facility;
 - (v) if the currency selected is Norwegian krone, a minimum of NOK 230,000, or, if less, the Available Facility;
 - (vi) if the currency selected is Australian dollars, a minimum of A.\$40,000, or, if less, the Available Facility;
 - (vii) if the currency selected is Danish krone, a minimum of DKK 180,000, or, if less, the Available Facility;
 - (viii) if the currency selected is Polish zloty, a minimum of PLN 100,000, or, if less, the Available Facility; or

- (ix) if the currency selected is an Optional Currency other than U.S. dollars, sterling, Swedish krona, Norwegian krone, Australian dollars, Danish krone or Polish zloty the minimum amount specified by the Agent pursuant to paragraph (b)(ii) of Clause 4.3 (*Conditions relating to Optional Currencies*) or, if less, the Available Facility.

5.4. **Lenders' Participation**

- (a) If the conditions set out in this Agreement have been met, and subject to Clause 10 (*Repayment*), each Lender shall make its participation in each Loan available by the Utilisation Date through its Facility Office.
- (b) Other than as set out in paragraph (c) below, the amount of each Lender's participation in each Loan will be equal to the proportion borne by its Available Commitment to the Available Facility immediately prior to making the Loan.
- (c) If a Revolving Facility Utilisation is made to repay Ancillary Outstandings, each Lender's participation in that Utilisation will be in an amount (as determined by the Agent) which will result as nearly as possible in the aggregate amount of its participation in the Revolving Facility Utilisations then outstanding bearing the same proportion to the aggregate amount of the Revolving Facility Utilisations then outstanding as its Revolving Facility Commitment bears to the Total Revolving Facility Commitments.
- (d) The Agent shall determine the Base Currency Amount of each Loan which is to be made in an Optional Currency and notify each Lender of the amount, currency and the Base Currency Amount of each Loan, the amount of its participation in that Loan and, if different, the amount of that participation to be made available in accordance with Clause 35.1 (*Payments to the Agent*) by the Specified Time.

5.5. **Cancellation of Commitment**

- (a) The Revolving Facility Commitments which, at that time, are unutilised shall be immediately cancelled at the end of the Availability Period for the Revolving Facility.
- (b) The Initial Guarantee Facility Commitments which, at that time, are unutilised shall be immediately cancelled at the end of the Availability Period for the Initial Guarantee Facility.
- (c) The Accordion Guarantee Facility Commitments in respect of an Accordion Guarantee Facility which, at that time, are unutilised shall be immediately cancelled at the end of the Availability Period for the relevant Accordion Guarantee Facility.

5.6. **Clean down**

- (a) In this Clause 5.6, "**Annual Clean Down Period**" means a period of at least five consecutive Business Days falling in each Financial Year, beginning with the Financial Year ending 31 March 2018.
- (b) The Company shall ensure that in each Financial Year, all Loans (other than any Separate Loans) and any amounts outstanding under any Ancillary Facility utilised by way of overdraft or other cash drawing, after deducting an amount equal to the aggregate amount of cash and Cash Equivalents held by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary, are reduced to zero.
- (c) The Company shall notify the Agent at least five Business Days before the start of any proposed Annual Clean Down Period.
- (d) The Company shall ensure that not less than three months shall elapse between two Annual Clean Down Periods.

6. UTILISATION – LETTERS OF CREDIT AND BANK GUARANTEES

6.1. The Revolving Facility and each Guarantee Facility

- (a) The Revolving Facility may be utilised by way of Letters of Credit.
- (b) Each Guarantee Facility may only be utilised by way of Bank Guarantees.
- (c) Clause 5 (*Utilisation – Loans*) does not apply to utilisations by way of Letters of Credit or Bank Guarantees.
- (d) In determining the amount of the Available Facility and a Lender's L/C Proportion of a proposed Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee for the purposes of this Agreement the Available Commitment of a Lender under the relevant Facility will be calculated taking into account any cash cover provided by the relevant Borrower for outstanding Letters of Credit or Bank Guarantees as the case may be.

6.2. Delivery of a Utilisation Request for Letters of Credit and Bank Guarantees

A Borrower (or the Company on its behalf) may request a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee to be issued by delivery to the Agent of a duly completed Utilisation Request not later than the Specified Time (or such later time as the Agent may agree).

6.3. Completion of a Utilisation Request for Letters of Credit and Bank Guarantees

Each Utilisation Request for a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee is irrevocable and will not be regarded as having been duly completed unless:

- (a) it specifies that it is for a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee;
- (b) it identifies the Borrower of the Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee;
- (c) it identifies the Issuing Bank which has agreed to issue the Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee;
- (d) the proposed Utilisation Date is a Business Day within the Availability Period applicable to the Revolving Facility or the relevant Guarantee Facility, as applicable;
- (e) the currency and amount of the Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee comply with Clause 6.4 (*Currency and Amount*);
- (f) the form of Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee is attached;
- (g) the Term of the Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee ends on or prior to the Termination Date;
- (h) the delivery instructions for the Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee are specified; and
- (i) the beneficiary of the Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee is not an entity or located in a jurisdiction where the Issuing Bank would breach applicable law or regulation if it issued such Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee.

6.4. Currency and Amount

- (a) The currency specified in a Utilisation Request for a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee must be the Base Currency or an Optional Currency.
- (b) The amount of the proposed Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee must be an amount whose Base Currency Amount is not more than the Available Facility and which is:

- (i) if the currency selected is the Base Currency, a minimum of EUR 25,000 or, if less, the Available Facility;
- (ii) if the currency selected is U.S. dollars, a minimum of U.S.\$25,000 or, if less, the Available Facility;
- (iii) if the currency selected is sterling, a minimum of £20,000 or, if less, the Available Facility;
- (iv) if the currency selected is Swedish krona, a minimum of SEK 230,000 or, if less, the Available Facility;
- (v) if the currency selected is Norwegian krone, a minimum of NOK 230,000 or, if less, the Available Facility;
- (vi) if the currency selected is Australian dollars, a minimum amount of A.\$40,000 or, if less, the Available Facility;
- (vii) if the currency selected is Danish krone, a minimum of DKK 180,000, or, if less, the Available Facility;
- (viii) if the currency selected is Polish zloty, a minimum of PLN 100,000, or, if less, the Available Facility; or
- (ix) if the currency selected is an Optional Currency other than U.S. dollars, sterling, Swedish krona, Norwegian krone, Australian dollars, Danish krone or Polish zloty the minimum amount specified by the Agent pursuant to paragraph (b)(ii) of Clause 4.3 (*Conditions Relating to Optional Currencies*) or, if less, the Available Facility.

6.5. Issue of Letters of Credit and Bank Guarantees

- (a) If the conditions set out in this Agreement have been met, the Issuing Bank shall issue the Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee on the Utilisation Date.
- (b) Subject to Clause 4.1 (*Initial Conditions Precedent*), the Issuing Bank will only be obliged to comply with paragraph (a) above if on the date of the Utilisation Request or Renewal Request and on the proposed Utilisation Date:
 - (i) in the case of a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee to be renewed in accordance with Clause 6.6 (*Renewal of a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee*) no notice has been given pursuant to paragraphs (b), (d) or (f) of Clause 28.11 (*Acceleration and/or Other Remedies*) or, having placed any amount on demand pursuant to paragraphs (c), (e) or (g) of Clause 28.11 (*Acceleration and/or Other Remedies*), demand is made under any of those paragraphs and, in the case of any other Utilisation, no Event of Default is continuing or would result from the proposed Utilisation; and
 - (ii) in relation to any Utilisation on the Closing Date, all the representations and warranties in Clause 24 (*Representations*) or, in relation to any other Utilisation, the Repeating Representations to be made by each Obligor on such date are true in all material respects.
- (c) The amount of each Lender's participation in each Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee will be equal to its L/C Proportion.
- (d) The Agent shall determine the Base Currency Amount of each Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee which is to be issued in an Optional Currency and shall notify the Issuing Bank

and each Lender of the details of the requested Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee and its participation in that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee by the Specified Time.

- (e) If there is then no Issuing Bank, the Company will use reasonable endeavours to appoint an Ancillary Lender to provide such Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee. In the event that no Issuing Bank and no Ancillary Lender is willing to provide such Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee, then, subject to the other terms of this Agreement, such Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee will upon notification by the Company to the Agent be issued by the Agent as Issuing Bank.
- (f) The Issuing Bank has no duty to enquire of any person whether or not any of the conditions set out in paragraph (b) above have been met. The Issuing Bank may assume that those conditions have been met unless it is expressly notified to the contrary by the Agent. The Issuing Bank will have no liability to any person for issuing a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee based on such assumption.
- (g) The Issuing Bank is solely responsible for the form of the Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee that it issues. The Agent has no duty to monitor the form of that document.
- (h) Subject to paragraph (i) of Clause 32.7 (*Rights and Discretions*), each of the Issuing Bank and the Agent shall provide the other with any information reasonably requested by the other that relates to a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee and its issue.
- (i) The Issuing Bank may issue a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee in the form of a SWIFT message or other form of communication customary in the relevant market but has no obligation to do so.
- (j) The Company shall supply to the Agent promptly on request such information as the Issuing Bank or any Lender under the Revolving Facility or the relevant Guarantee Facility may reasonably require in order to determine compliance with paragraph (i) of Clause 6.3 (*Completion of a Utilisation Request for Letters of Credit and Bank Guarantees*).

6.6. Renewal of a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee

- (a) A Borrower (or the Company on its behalf) may request that any Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee issued on behalf of that Borrower be renewed by delivery to the Agent of a Renewal Request in substantially similar form to a Utilisation Request for a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee by the Specified Time.
- (b) The Finance Parties shall treat any Renewal Request in the same way as a Utilisation Request for a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee except that the conditions set out in paragraph (f) of Clause 6.3 (*Completion of a Utilisation Request for Letters of Credit and Bank Guarantees*) shall not apply.
- (c) The terms of each renewed Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee shall be the same as those of the relevant Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee immediately prior to its renewal, except that:
 - (i) its amount may be less than the amount of the Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee immediately prior to its renewal; and
 - (ii) its Term shall start on the date which was the Expiry Date of the Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee immediately prior to its renewal, and shall end on the proposed Expiry Date specified in the Renewal Request.

- (d) Subject to paragraph (e) below, if the conditions set out in this Agreement have been met, the Issuing Bank shall amend and re-issue any Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee pursuant to a Renewal Request.
- (e) Where a new Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee is to be issued to replace by way of renewal an existing Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee, the Issuing Bank is not required to issue that new Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee until the Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee being replaced has been returned to the Issuing Bank or the Issuing Bank (acting reasonably) is satisfied either that it will be returned to it or otherwise that no liability can be expected to arise under it (and it will be so satisfied, without limitation, where the beneficiary under that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee confirms irrevocably in writing that such Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee is terminated).

6.7. Reduction of a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee

- (a) If, on the proposed Utilisation Date of a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee, any Lender under the Revolving Facility or the relevant Guarantee Facility, respectively, is a Non-Acceptable L/C Lender and:
 - (i) that Lender has failed to provide cash collateral to the Issuing Bank in accordance with Clause 7.4 (*Cash collateral by Non-Acceptable L/C Lender and Borrower's Option to Provide Cash Cover*); and
 - (ii) the Borrower of that proposed Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee has not exercised its right to provide cash cover to the Issuing Bank in accordance with paragraph (g) of Clause 7.4 (*Cash collateral by Non-Acceptable L/C Lender and Borrower's Option to Provide Cash Cover*),

the Issuing Bank may reduce the amount of that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee by an amount equal to the amount of the participation of that Non-Acceptable L/C Lender in respect of that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee and that Non-Acceptable L/C Lender shall be deemed not to have any participation (or obligation to indemnify the Issuing Bank) in respect of that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee for the purposes of the Finance Documents.

- (b) The Issuing Bank shall notify the Agent and the Company of each reduction made pursuant to this Clause 6.7.
- (c) This Clause 6.7 shall not affect the participation of each other Lender in that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee.

6.8. Revaluation of Letters of Credit or Bank Guarantees

- (a) If any Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee is denominated in an Optional Currency, the Agent shall at six monthly intervals after the date of issue of the relevant Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee recalculate the Base Currency Amount of such Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee by notionally converting into the Base Currency the outstanding amount of that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee on the basis of the Agent's Spot Rate of Exchange on the date of calculation.
- (b) The Company shall, if requested by the Agent within five Business Days of any calculation under paragraph (a) above, ensure that within three Business Days of any such request sufficient Revolving Facility Utilisations or Guarantee Facility Utilisations, as applicable, are prepaid to prevent the Base Currency Amount of the Revolving Facility Utilisations exceeding the Total Revolving Facility Commitments (after deducting the total Ancillary Commitments (including any Fronted Ancillary Commitments and any Fronting Ancillary Commitments)) or to prevent the Base Currency Amount of the Guarantee Facility

Utilisations under the Initial Guarantee Facility or an Accordion Guarantee Facility exceeding the Total Initial Guarantee Facility Commitments or the Total Accordion Guarantee Facility Commitments in respect of that Accordion Guarantee Facility, as applicable, following any adjustment to a Base Currency Amount under paragraph (a) above.

6.9. Reduction or expiry of Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee

If the amount of any Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee is wholly or partially reduced or it is repaid or prepaid or it expires prior to its Expiry Date, the Issuing Bank and the Borrower that requested (or on behalf of which the Company requested) the issue of that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee shall promptly notify the Agent of the details upon becoming aware of them.

6.10. Appointment of Additional Issuing Banks

Any Lender which has agreed to the Company's request to be an Issuing Bank pursuant to the terms of this Agreement shall become an Issuing Bank for the purposes of this Agreement upon notifying the Agent and the Company that it has so agreed to be an Issuing Bank and on making that notification that Lender shall become bound by the terms of this Agreement as an Issuing Bank.

6.11. Existing Bank Guarantees and Existing Letters of Credit

- (a) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement (including, without limitation, this Clause 6), from the date of this Agreement:
 - (i) each Existing Bank Guarantee shall be deemed to have been issued by the relevant Issuing Bank as a Bank Guarantee under the Initial Guarantee Facility under this Agreement, with such Bank Guarantee having the parties and features set out in the Existing Ancillary Facilities, Existing Bank Guarantees and Existing Letters of Credit Letter; and
 - (ii) each Existing Letter of Credit shall be deemed to have been issued by the relevant Issuing Bank as a Letter of Credit under the Revolving Facility under this Agreement, with such Letter of Credit having the parties and features set out in the Existing Ancillary Facilities, Existing Bank Guarantees and Existing Letters of Credit Letter.
- (b) For purposes of this Agreement, the date of issue of any Existing Bank Guarantee or Existing Letter of Credit shall be deemed to be the date of this Agreement.

7. LETTERS OF CREDIT AND BANK GUARANTEES

7.1. Immediately Payable

If a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee, or any amount outstanding under a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee, is expressed to be immediately payable, the Borrower that requested (or on behalf of which the Company requested) the issue of that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee shall repay or prepay that amount within four Business Days of demand.

7.2. Claims under a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee

- (a) Each Borrower irrevocably and unconditionally authorises the Issuing Bank to pay any claim made or purported to be made under a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee requested by it (or requested by the Company on its behalf) and which appears on its face to be in order (in this Clause 7, a "**claim**").
- (b) Each Borrower shall immediately on demand or, if such payment is being funded by a Loan, shall within four Business Days of demand pay to the Agent for the Issuing Bank an amount

equal to the amount of any claim or direct the Issuing Bank to apply cash cover provided by the Borrower to the Issuing Bank in respect of that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee in an amount equal to the amount of any claim in reimbursement of payment of that claim.

- (c) Each Borrower acknowledges that the Issuing Bank:
 - (i) is not obliged to carry out any investigation or seek any confirmation from any other person before paying a claim; and
 - (ii) deals in documents only and will not be concerned with the legality of a claim or any underlying transaction or any available set-off, counterclaim or other defence of any person.
- (d) The obligations of a Borrower under this Clause 7 will not be affected by:
 - (i) the sufficiency, accuracy or genuineness of any claim or any other document; or
 - (ii) any incapacity of, or limitation on the powers of, any person signing a claim or other document.

7.3. **Indemnities**

- (a) Each Borrower shall within five Business Days of demand indemnify the Issuing Bank against any cost, loss or liability incurred by the Issuing Bank (otherwise than by reason of the Issuing Bank's gross negligence or wilful misconduct or material breach of its obligations under the Finance Documents) in acting as the Issuing Bank under any Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee requested by (or on behalf of) that Borrower.
- (b) Each Lender shall (according to its L/C Proportion) immediately on demand indemnify the Issuing Bank against any cost, loss or liability incurred by the Issuing Bank (otherwise than by reason of the Issuing Bank's gross negligence or wilful misconduct or material breach of its obligations under the Finance Documents) in acting as the Issuing Bank under any Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee (unless the Issuing Bank has been reimbursed by an Obligor pursuant to a Finance Document).
- (c) The Borrower which requested (or on behalf of which the Company requested) a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee shall within five Business Days of demand reimburse any Lender for any payment it makes to the Issuing Bank under this Clause 7.3 in respect of that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee.
- (d) The obligations of each Lender or Borrower under this Clause are continuing obligations and will extend to the ultimate balance of sums payable by that Lender or Borrower in respect of any Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee, regardless of any intermediate payment or discharge in whole or in part.
- (e) If a Borrower has provided cash cover in respect of a Lender's participation in a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee, the Issuing Bank shall seek reimbursement from that cash cover before making a demand of that Lender in respect of that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee under paragraph (b) above. Any recovery made by an Issuing Bank pursuant to that cash cover will reduce that Lender's liability under paragraph (b) above.
- (f) The obligations of any Lender or Borrower under this Clause will not be affected by any act, omission, matter or thing which, but for this Clause, would reduce, release or prejudice any of its obligations under this Clause (without limitation and whether or not known to it or any other person) including:
 - (i) any time, waiver or consent granted to, or composition with, any Obligor, any beneficiary under a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee or any other person;

- (ii) the release of any other Obligor or any other person under the terms of any composition or arrangement with any creditor or any member of the Group;
- (iii) the taking, variation, compromise, exchange, renewal or release of, or refusal or neglect to perfect, take up or enforce, any rights against, or security over assets of, any Obligor, any beneficiary under a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee or other person or any non-presentation or non-observance of any formality or other requirement in respect of any instrument or any failure to realise the full value of any security;
- (iv) any incapacity or lack of power, authority or legal personality of or dissolution or change in the members or status of an Obligor, any beneficiary under a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee or any other person;
- (v) any amendment (however fundamental) or replacement of a Finance Document, any Letter of Credit, any Bank Guarantee or any other document or security;
- (vi) any unenforceability, illegality or invalidity of any obligation of any person under any Finance Document, any Letter of Credit, any Bank Guarantee or any other document or security; or
- (vii) any insolvency or similar proceedings.

7.4. Cash collateral by Non-Acceptable L/C Lender and Borrower's Option to Provide Cash Cover

- (a) If, at any time, a Lender under the Revolving Facility or any Guarantee Facility is a Non-Acceptable L/C Lender, the Issuing Bank may, by notice to that Lender, request that Lender to pay and that Lender shall pay, on or prior to the date falling five Business Days after the request by the Issuing Bank, an amount equal to that Lender's L/C Proportion of:
 - (i) the outstanding amount of a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee; or
 - (ii) in the case of a proposed Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee, the amount of that proposed Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee,
 and in the currency of that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee to an interest-bearing account held in the name of that Lender with the Issuing Bank.
- (b) The Non-Acceptable L/C Lender to whom a request has been made in accordance with paragraph (a) above shall enter into a security document or other form of collateral arrangement over the account, in form and substance satisfactory to the Issuing Bank, as collateral for any amounts due and payable under this Agreement by that Lender to the Issuing Bank in respect of that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee.
- (c) Subject to paragraph (f) below, withdrawals from such an account may only be made to pay the Issuing Bank amounts due and payable to it under this Agreement by the Non-Acceptable L/C Lender in respect of that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee until no amount is or may be outstanding under that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee.
- (d) Each Lender under the Revolving Facility and each Lender under each Guarantee Facility shall notify the Agent and the Company:
 - (i) on the date of this Agreement or on any later date on which it becomes such a Lender in accordance with Clause 2.2 (*Increase*), Clause 2.3 (*Accordion Increase*), Clause 2.4 (*Accordion Guarantee Facility*) or Clause 29 (*Changes to the Lenders*) whether it is a Non-Acceptable L/C Lender; and

- (ii) as soon as practicable upon becoming aware of the same, that it has become a Non-Acceptable L/C Lender,

and an indication in Schedule 1 (*The Original Parties*), in a Transfer Certificate, an Assignment Agreement, an Increase Confirmation, an Accordion Increase Confirmation or an Accordion Guarantee Facility Accession Undertaking to that effect will constitute a notice under paragraph (i) above to the Agent and, upon delivery in accordance with Clause 29.7 (*Copy of Transfer Certificate, Assignment Agreement, Increase Confirmation, Accordion Increase Confirmation or Accordion Guarantee Facility Accession Undertaking to Company*), to the Company.

- (e) Any notice received by the Agent pursuant to paragraph (d) above shall constitute notice to the Issuing Bank of that Lender's status and the Agent shall, upon receiving each such notice, promptly notify each Issuing Bank under the relevant Facility of that Lender's status as specified in that notice.
- (f) Notwithstanding paragraph (c) above, a Lender which has provided cash collateral in accordance with this Clause 7.4 may, by notice to the Issuing Bank request that an amount equal to the amount provided by it as collateral in respect of the relevant Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee (together with any accrued interest) be returned to it:
 - (i) to the extent that such cash collateral has not been applied in satisfaction of any amount due and payable under this Agreement by that Lender to the Issuing Bank in respect of the relevant Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee;
 - (ii) if:
 - (A) it ceases to be a Non Acceptable L/C Lender;
 - (B) its obligations in respect of the relevant Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee are transferred to a New Lender in accordance with the terms of this Agreement; or
 - (C) an Increase Lender has agreed to undertake that Lender's obligations in respect of the relevant Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee in accordance with the terms of this Agreement; and
 - (iii) if no amount is due and payable by that Lender in respect of a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee,

and the Issuing Bank shall pay that amount to the Lender within five Business Days of that Lender's request (and shall cooperate with the Lender in order to procure that the relevant security or collateral arrangement is released and discharged).

- (g) To the extent that a Non-Acceptable L/C Lender fails to provide cash collateral (or notifies the Issuing Bank that it will not provide cash collateral) in accordance with this Clause 7.4 in respect of a proposed Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee, the Issuing Bank shall promptly notify the Company (with a copy to the Agent) and the Borrower of that proposed Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee may, at any time before the proposed Utilisation Date of that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee and without prejudice to the Non-Acceptable L/C Lender's obligations under this Clause 7.4, provide cash cover to an account with the Issuing Bank in an amount equal to that Lender's L/C Proportion of the amount of that proposed Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee.

7.5. Requirement for Cash Cover from Borrower

If:

- (a) a Non-Acceptable L/C Lender fails to provide cash collateral (or notifies the Issuing Bank that it will not provide cash collateral) in accordance with Clause 7.4 (*Cash collateral by Non-Acceptable L/C Lender and Borrower's Option to Provide Cash Cover*) in respect of a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee that has been issued;
- (b) the Issuing Bank notifies the Company (with a copy to the Agent) that it requires the Borrower of the relevant Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee to provide cash cover to an account with the Issuing Bank in an amount equal to that Lender's L/C Proportion of the outstanding amount of that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee and in the currency of that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee; and
- (c) that Borrower has not already provided such cash cover which is continuing to stand as collateral,

then that Borrower shall provide such cash cover within 15 Business Days of the notice referred to in paragraph (b) above.

7.6. Regulation and Consequences of Cash Cover Provided by Borrower

- (a) Any cash cover provided by a Borrower pursuant to Clause 7.4 (*Cash collateral by Non-Acceptable L/C Lender and Borrower's Option to Provide Cash Cover*) or Clause 7.5 (*Requirement for Cash Cover from Borrower*) may be funded out of a Loan.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (f) of Clause 1.2 (*Construction*), the relevant Borrower may request that an amount equal to the cash cover (together with any accrued interest) provided by it pursuant to Clause 7.4 (*Cash collateral by Non-Acceptable L/C Lender and Borrower's Option to Provide Cash Cover*) or Clause 7.5 (*Requirement for Cash Cover from Borrower*) be returned to it:
 - (i) to the extent that such cash cover has not been applied in satisfaction of any amount due and payable under this Agreement by that Borrower to the Issuing Bank in respect of a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee;
 - (ii) if:
 - (A) the relevant Lender ceases to be a Non Acceptable L/C Lender;
 - (B) the relevant Lender's obligations in respect of the relevant Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee are transferred to a New Lender in accordance with the terms of this Agreement; or
 - (C) an Increase Lender has agreed to undertake the relevant Lender's obligations in respect of the relevant Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee in accordance with the terms of this Agreement;
 - (iii) if no amount is due and payable by the relevant Lender in respect of the relevant Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee,

and the Issuing Bank shall pay that amount to that Borrower within five Business Days of that Borrower's request, but provided always that if such cash cover has been taken into account for the purposes of determining the amount of the Available Facility in accordance with paragraph (d) of Clause 6.1 (*The Revolving Facility and each Guarantee Facility*), to the extent that the return of such cash cover would not result in the Commitment of any Lender exceeding its Available Commitment.

- (c) To the extent that a Borrower has provided cash cover pursuant to Clause 7.4 (*Cash collateral by Non-Acceptable L/C Lender and Borrower's Option to Provide Cash Cover*)

or Clause 7.5 (*Requirement for Cash Cover from Borrower*), the relevant Lender's L/C Proportion in respect of that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee will remain (but that Lender's obligations in relation to that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee may be satisfied in accordance with paragraph (f)(ii) of Clause 1.2 (*Construction*)). However, the relevant Borrower's obligation to pay any Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee fee in relation to the relevant Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee to the Agent (for the account of that Lender) in accordance with paragraph (b) of Clause 17.5 (*Fees Payable in Respect of Letters of Credit and Bank Guarantees*) will be reduced proportionately as from the date on which it provides that cash cover (and for so long as the relevant amount of cash cover continues to stand as collateral).

- (d) The relevant Issuing Bank shall promptly notify the Agent of the extent to which a Borrower provides cash cover pursuant to Clause 7.4 (*Cash collateral by Non-Acceptable L/C Lender and Borrower's Option to Provide Cash Cover*) or Clause 7.5 (*Requirement for Cash Cover from Borrower*) and of any change in the amount of cash cover so provided.

7.7. Rights of Contribution

No Obligor will be entitled to any right of contribution or indemnity from any Finance Party in respect of any payment it may make under this Clause 7.

8. OPTIONAL CURRENCIES

8.1. Selection of Currency

A Borrower (or the Company on its behalf) shall select the currency of a Revolving Facility Utilisation or a Guarantee Facility Utilisation in a Utilisation Request.

8.2. Unavailability of a Currency

If before the Specified Time on any Quotation Day:

- (a) a Lender notifies the Agent that the Optional Currency requested is not readily available to it in the amount required; or
- (b) a Lender notifies the Agent that compliance with its obligation to participate in a Loan in the proposed Optional Currency would contravene a law or regulation applicable to it,

the Agent will give notice to the relevant Borrower or the Company to that effect by the Specified Time on that day. In this event, any Lender that gives notice pursuant to this Clause 8.2 will be required to participate in the Loan in the Base Currency (in an amount equal to that Lender's proportion of the Base Currency Amount, or in respect of a Rollover Loan, an amount equal to that Lender's proportion of the Base Currency Amount of the Rollover Loan that is due to be made) and its participation will be treated as a separate Loan denominated in the Base Currency during that Interest Period.

8.3. Agent's Calculations

Each Lender's participation in a Loan will be determined in accordance with paragraph (b) of Clause 5.4 (*Lenders' Participation*).

9. ANCILLARY FACILITIES

9.1. Type of Facility

An Ancillary Facility may be by way of:

- (a) an overdraft, cheque clearing, automatic payment, credit card or other current account facility;
- (b) a guarantee, bonding, documentary, trade or stand-by letter of credit facility;
- (c) a short term loan facility;
- (d) a derivatives facility;
- (e) a foreign exchange facility;
- (f) a notional cash pooling, cash concentration/target balancing, cash/overdraft netting, liquidity, management or other cash management facility; and/or
- (g) any other facility or accommodation required in connection with the business of the Group and which is agreed by the Company with an Ancillary Lender.

9.2. **Availability**

- (a) If the Company and a Lender agree and except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, the Lender may provide all or part of its Revolving Facility Commitment (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any Revolving Facility Commitment in respect of an Accordion Increase) as an Ancillary Facility.
- (b) If the Company so requests and without prejudice to Clause 9.7 (*Affiliates of Lenders as Ancillary Lenders*), a Lender (a “**Fronting Ancillary Lender**”) may provide an Ancillary Facility (a “**Fronted Ancillary Facility**”) on a bilateral basis and on normal commercial terms in respect of all or part of its Available Commitment under the Revolving Facility and with their respective agreement supported in an amount agreed between the Company, the Fronting Ancillary Lender and the Fronted Ancillary Lenders by the Available Commitments of other Lenders under the Revolving Facility (such other Lenders being together, the “**Fronted Ancillary Lenders**”), *provided that*, except as otherwise provided, each Fronted Ancillary Facility shall comply with the terms of this Clause 9.
- (c) An Ancillary Facility (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any Fronted Ancillary Facility, but excluding any Existing Ancillary Facility) shall not be made available unless, not later than five Business Days (or such later date as the Agent may agree) prior to the Ancillary Commencement Date for an Ancillary Facility, the Agent has received from the Company:
 - (i) a notice in writing of the establishment of an Ancillary Facility and specifying:
 - (A) the proposed Borrower(s) (or Affiliates of a Borrower) which may use the Ancillary Facility;
 - (B) the proposed Ancillary Commencement Date and expiry date of the Ancillary Facility;
 - (C) the proposed type of Ancillary Facility to be provided;
 - (D) the proposed Ancillary Lender (including, in respect of a Fronted Ancillary Facility, the proposed Fronting Ancillary Lender and Fronted Ancillary Lenders) (which must be a Lender or Affiliate of a Lender) which has agreed to make available that Ancillary Facility;
 - (E) the proposed amount of the Ancillary Commitment (including, in respect of a Fronted Ancillary Facility, the proposed Fronted Ancillary Commitments of each Fronted Ancillary Lender and the Fronting Ancillary Commitment)

in respect of that Ancillary Facility and, in the case of a Multi-account Overdraft, its Designated Gross Amount and its Designated Net Amount; and

- (F) the proposed currency of the Ancillary Facility (if not denominated in the Base Currency); and
- (ii) any other information which the Agent may reasonably request in connection with the Ancillary Facility.
- (d) The Agent shall promptly notify the Ancillary Lender and the other Lenders of the establishment of an Ancillary Facility.
- (e) Subject to compliance with paragraph (c) above:
 - (i) the Lender concerned will become an Ancillary Lender; and
 - (ii) the Ancillary Facility will be available,with effect from the date agreed by the Company and the Ancillary Lender (which, in the case of a Fronted Ancillary Facility, shall be the Fronting Ancillary Lender).

9.3. Terms of Ancillary Facilities

- (a) Except as provided below, the terms of any Ancillary Facility (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any Fronted Ancillary Facility) will be those agreed by the relevant Ancillary Lender (which, in the case of a Fronted Ancillary Facility, shall be the Fronting Ancillary Lender) and the Company.
- (b) Those terms:
 - (i) must be based upon normal commercial terms at that time (except as varied by this Agreement);
 - (ii) may allow only Borrowers (or Affiliates of Borrowers nominated pursuant to Clause 9.8 (*Affiliates of Borrowers*)) to use the Ancillary Facility;
 - (iii) may not allow the Ancillary Outstandings to exceed the Ancillary Commitment or, in respect of a Fronted Ancillary Facility, the aggregate of the Fronted Ancillary Commitments and the Fronting Ancillary Commitment;
 - (iv) may not allow a Lender's Ancillary Commitment or, in respect of a Fronted Ancillary Facility, a Lender's Fronted Ancillary Commitment or Fronting Ancillary Commitment to exceed that Lender's or, in respect of a Fronted Ancillary Facility, that Fronted Ancillary Lender's or Fronting Ancillary Lender's Available Commitment relating to the Revolving Facility (before taking into account the effect of the Ancillary Facility on that Available Commitment); and
 - (v) must require that the Ancillary Commitment (including any Fronted Ancillary Commitment and Fronting Ancillary Commitment) is reduced to zero, and that all Ancillary Outstandings are repaid not later than the Termination Date (or such earlier date as the Revolving Facility Commitment of the relevant Ancillary Lender (or its Affiliate) is reduced to zero).
- (c) If there is any inconsistency between any term of an Ancillary Facility and any term of this Agreement, this Agreement shall prevail except for:

- (i) Clause 38.3 (*Day Count Convention*) which shall not prevail for the purposes of calculating fees, interest or commission relating to an Ancillary Facility;
 - (ii) an Ancillary Facility comprising more than one account where the terms of the Ancillary Documents shall prevail to the extent required to permit the netting of balances on those accounts; and
 - (iii) where the relevant term of this Agreement would be contrary to, or inconsistent with, the law governing the relevant Ancillary Document, in which case that term of this Agreement shall not prevail.
- (d) Interest, commission and fees on Ancillary Facilities are dealt with in Clause 17.6 (*Interest, Commission and Fees on Ancillary Facilities*).

9.4. **Repayment of Ancillary Facility**

- (a) An Ancillary Facility shall cease to be available on the Termination Date or such earlier date on which its expiry date occurs or on which it is cancelled in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.
- (b) If an Ancillary Facility expires in accordance with its terms the Ancillary Commitment of the Ancillary Lender or, with respect to a Fronted Ancillary Facility, the Fronted Ancillary Commitment of any Fronted Ancillary Lender and the Fronting Ancillary Commitment of any Fronting Ancillary Lender, shall be reduced to zero.
- (c) No Ancillary Lender may demand repayment or prepayment of any Ancillary Outstandings prior to the scheduled expiry date of the relevant Ancillary Facility or cause any Ancillary Outstandings to fall due by transferring its Revolving Commitment to a New Lender unless:
 - (i) required to reduce the Gross Outstandings of a Multi-account Overdraft to or towards an amount equal to its Net Outstandings;
 - (ii) the Total Revolving Facility Commitments have been cancelled in full, or all outstanding Utilisations under the Revolving Facility have become due and payable in accordance with the terms of this Agreement;
 - (iii) it becomes unlawful in any applicable jurisdiction for the Ancillary Lender (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any Fronted Ancillary Lender or Fronting Ancillary Lender) to perform any of its obligations as contemplated by this Agreement or to fund, issue or maintain its participation in its Ancillary Facility (or it becomes unlawful for any Affiliate of the Ancillary Lender which has become an Ancillary Lender to do so); or
 - (iv) any such Ancillary Outstandings can be repaid in full by way of Revolving Facility Utilisation and not less than five Business Days' notice is given to the borrower of such Ancillary Facility before the Ancillary Outstandings become due.
- (d) If a Revolving Facility Utilisation is made to repay Ancillary Outstandings in full, the relevant Ancillary Commitment or, with respect to a Fronted Ancillary Facility, the relevant Fronted Ancillary Commitments and Fronting Ancillary Commitment, shall be reduced to zero.

9.5. **Limitation on Ancillary Outstandings**

Each Borrower shall procure that:

- (a) the Ancillary Outstandings under any Ancillary Facility shall not exceed the Ancillary Commitment or, in respect of a Fronted Ancillary Facility, the aggregate of the Fronted

Ancillary Commitment and the Fronting Ancillary Commitment, applicable to that Ancillary Facility; and

- (b) in relation to a Multi-account Overdraft:
 - (i) the Ancillary Outstandings shall not exceed the Designated Net Amount applicable to that Multi-account Overdraft; and
 - (ii) the Gross Outstandings shall not exceed the Designated Gross Amount applicable to that Multi-account Overdraft.

9.6. **Information**

Each Borrower and each Ancillary Lender shall, promptly upon request by the Agent, supply the Agent with any information relating to the operation of an Ancillary Facility (including the Ancillary Outstandings) as the Agent may reasonably request from time to time. Each Borrower consents to all such information being released to the Agent and the other Finance Parties.

9.7. **Affiliates of Lenders as Ancillary Lenders**

- (a) Subject to the terms of this Agreement, an Affiliate of a Lender may become an Ancillary Lender (including, for the avoidance of doubt, a Fronting Ancillary Lender or Fronted Ancillary Lender). In such case, the Lender and its Affiliate shall be treated as a single Lender whose Revolving Facility Commitment is the amount set out opposite the relevant Lender's name in Part II of Schedule 1 (*The Original Parties*) and/or the amount of any Revolving Facility Commitment transferred to or assumed by that Lender under this Agreement, to the extent (in each case) not cancelled, reduced or transferred by it under this Agreement.
- (b) The Company shall specify any relevant Affiliate of a Lender in any notice delivered by the Company to the Agent pursuant to paragraph (b)(i) of Clause 9.2 (*Availability*).
- (c) An Affiliate of a Lender which becomes an Ancillary Lender shall accede to the Intercreditor Agreement as an Ancillary Lender and any person which so accedes to the Intercreditor Agreement shall, at the same time, become a Party as an Ancillary Lender in accordance with clause 19.12 (*Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking*) of the Intercreditor Agreement.
- (d) If a Lender assigns all of its rights and benefits or transfers all of its rights and obligations to a New Lender, its Affiliate shall cease to have any obligations under this Agreement or any Ancillary Document.
- (e) Where this Agreement or any other Finance Document imposes an obligation on an Ancillary Lender and the relevant Ancillary Lender is an Affiliate of a Lender which is not a party to that document, the relevant Lender shall ensure that the obligation is performed by its Affiliate.

9.8. **Affiliates of Borrowers**

- (a) Subject to the terms of this Agreement, an Affiliate of a Borrower which is a Restricted Subsidiary may with the approval of the relevant Ancillary Lender (which in the case of a Fronted Ancillary Facility shall be the Fronting Ancillary Lender) become a borrower with respect to an Ancillary Facility.
- (b) The Company shall specify any relevant Affiliate of a Borrower in any notice delivered by the Company to the Agent pursuant to paragraph (b)(i) of Clause 9.2 (*Availability*).

- (c) If a Borrower ceases to be a Borrower under this Agreement in accordance with Clause 31.3 (*Resignation of a Borrower*), its Affiliate shall cease to have any rights under this Agreement or any Ancillary Document.
- (d) Where this Agreement or any other Finance Document imposes an obligation on a Borrower under an Ancillary Facility and the relevant Borrower is an Affiliate of a Borrower which is not a party to that document, the relevant Borrower shall ensure that the obligation is performed by its Affiliate.
- (e) Any reference in this Agreement or any other Finance Document to a Borrower being under no obligations (whether actual or contingent) as a Borrower under such Finance Document shall be construed to include a reference to any Affiliate of a Borrower which is itself a borrower with respect to an Ancillary Facility being under no obligations under any Finance Document or Ancillary Document.

9.9. Revolving Facility Commitment Amounts

Notwithstanding any other term of this Agreement, each Lender shall ensure that at all times its Revolving Facility Commitment is not less than:

- (a) its Ancillary Commitment (including any Fronted Ancillary Commitment and any Fronting Ancillary Commitment); and
- (b) the Ancillary Commitment (including any Fronted Ancillary Commitment and any Fronting Ancillary Commitment) of its Affiliate.

9.10. Amendments and Waivers – Ancillary Facilities

No amendment or waiver of a term of any Ancillary Facility shall require the consent of any Finance Party other than the relevant Ancillary Lender unless such amendment or waiver itself relates to or gives rise to a matter which would require an amendment of or under this Agreement (including, for the avoidance of doubt, under this Clause 9). In such a case, Clause 41 (*Amendments and Waivers*) will apply.

9.11. Fronted Ancillary Commitment Indemnities, etc.

- (a) A Borrower must promptly on demand indemnify each Fronting Ancillary Lender against any loss or liability which that Fronting Ancillary Lender incurs in acting as the Fronting Ancillary Lender under any Fronted Ancillary Facility requested by it, except to the extent that the loss or liability is caused by the gross negligence or wilful misconduct of that Fronting Ancillary Lender.
- (b) Each Fronted Ancillary Lender must promptly on demand indemnify the Fronting Ancillary Lender (according to its Fronted Ancillary Portion) against any loss or liability which the Fronting Ancillary Lender incurs in acting as the Fronting Ancillary Lender under any Fronted Ancillary Facility and which at the date of demand has not been paid for by an Obligor, except to the extent that the loss or liability is caused by the gross negligence or wilful misconduct of, or breach of the terms of this Agreement by, the Fronting Ancillary Lender.
- (c) The relevant Borrower which requested the Fronted Ancillary Facility must promptly on demand reimburse any Fronted Ancillary Lender for any payment it makes to the Fronting Ancillary Lender under paragraph (b) above except to the extent that such payment arises out of the gross negligence or wilful misconduct of, or breach of the terms of this Agreement by, such Fronted Ancillary Lender.

- (d) The obligations of each Borrower and each Fronted Ancillary Lender under this Clause 9.11 are continuing obligations and will extend to the ultimate balance of all sums payable by that Borrower or Fronted Ancillary Lender in respect of any Fronted Ancillary Facility, regardless of any intermediate payment or discharge in whole or in part.
- (e) The obligations of each Borrower and each Fronted Ancillary Lender under this Clause 9.11 will not be affected by any act, omission or other thing which, but for this Clause 9.11, would reduce, release or prejudice any of its obligations under this Clause 9.11 (without limitation and whether or not known to it or any other person) including:
 - (i) any time or waiver granted to, or composition with, any person;
 - (ii) any release of any person under the terms of any composition or arrangement;
 - (iii) the taking, variation, compromise, exchange, renewal or release of, or refusal or neglect to perfect, take up or enforce, any rights against, or security over assets of, any person;
 - (iv) any non-presentation or non-observance of any formality or other requirement in respect of any instrument or any failure to realise the full value of any security;
 - (v) any incapacity or lack of power, authority or legal personality of or dissolution or change in the members or status of any person;
 - (vi) any amendment (however fundamental) of a Finance Document or any other document or security; or
 - (vii) any unenforceability, illegality or invalidity of any obligation of any person under any Finance Document or any other document or security.
- (f) Any settlement or discharge between a Fronted Ancillary Lender and the Fronting Ancillary Lender shall be conditional upon no security or payment to the Fronting Ancillary Lender by a Fronted Ancillary Lender or any other person on behalf of the Fronted Ancillary Lender being avoided or reduced by virtue of any laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency, liquidation or similar laws of general application and, if any such security or payment is so avoided or reduced, the Fronting Ancillary Lender shall be entitled to recover the value or amount of such security or payment from such Fronted Ancillary Lender subsequently as if such settlement or discharge had not occurred.
- (g) The Fronting Ancillary Lender shall not be obliged before exercising any of the rights, powers or remedies conferred upon it in respect of any Fronted Ancillary Facility by this Agreement or by law:
 - (i) to take any action or obtain judgment in any court against any Obligor;
 - (ii) to make or file any claim or proof in a winding-up or dissolution of any Obligor; or
 - (iii) to enforce or seek to enforce any other security taken in respect of any of the obligations of any Obligor under this Agreement.

9.12. Existing Ancillary Facilities

- (a) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement (including, without limitation, this Clause 9), from the date of this Agreement:
 - (i) each Existing Ancillary Facility shall be deemed to have been made available as an Ancillary Facility under this Agreement, with such Ancillary Facility having the

parties and features set out in the Existing Ancillary Facilities, Existing Bank Guarantees and Existing Letters of Credit Letter;

- (ii) each document relating to or evidencing the terms of an Existing Ancillary Facility shall be deemed to be an Ancillary Document; and
 - (iii) the commencement date (however defined) in respect of such Ancillary Facility shall be deemed to be the date of this Agreement.
- (b) For the avoidance of doubt, any reference to the Existing Revolving Facility Agreement (including any reference to a definition in or provision of the Existing Revolving Facility Agreement) in any Ancillary Document evidencing an Existing Ancillary Facility shall be construed as a reference to this Agreement (including any equivalent definition in or provision of this Agreement).

SECTION 4
REPAYMENT, PREPAYMENT AND CANCELLATION

10. REPAYMENT

- (a) Each Borrower which has drawn a Loan shall repay that Loan on the last day of its Interest Period.
- (b) Without prejudice to each Borrower's obligation under paragraph (a) above, if:
 - (i) one or more Loans are to be made available to a Borrower:
 - (A) on the same day that a maturing Loan is due to be repaid by that Borrower;
 - (B) in the same currency as the maturing Loan (unless it arose as a result of the operation of Clause 8.2 (*Unavailability of a Currency*)); and
 - (C) in whole or in part for the purpose of refinancing the maturing Loan; and
 - (ii) the proportion borne by each Lender's participation in the maturing Loan to the amount of that maturing Loan is the same as the proportion borne by that Lender's participation in the new Loans to the aggregate amount of those new Loans,

the aggregate amount of the new Loans shall, unless the relevant Borrower or the Company notifies the Agent to the contrary in the relevant Utilisation Request, be treated as if applied in or towards repayment of the maturing Loan so that:

- (A) if the amount of the maturing Loan exceeds the aggregate amount of the new Loans:
 - (1) the relevant Borrower will only be required to make a payment under Clause 35.1 (*Payments to the Agent*) in an amount in the relevant currency equal to that excess; and
 - (2) each Lender's participation in the new Loans shall be treated as having been made available and applied by the Borrower in or towards repayment of that Lender's participation in the maturing Loan and that Lender will not be required to make a payment under Clause 35.1 (*Payments to the Agent*) in respect of its participation in the new Loans; and
- (B) if the amount of the maturing Loan is equal to or less than the aggregate amount of the new Loans:
 - (1) the relevant Borrower will not be required to make a payment under Clause 35.1 (*Payments to the Agent*); and
 - (2) each Lender will be required to make a payment under Clause 35.1 (*Payments to the Agent*) in respect of its participation in the new Loans only to the extent that its participation in the new Loans exceeds that Lender's participation in the maturing Loan and the remainder of that Lender's participation in the new Loans shall be treated as having been made available and applied by the Borrower in or towards repayment of that Lender's participation in the maturing Loan.

11. ILLEGALITY, VOLUNTARY PREPAYMENT AND CANCELLATION

11.1. Illegality

If it becomes unlawful in any applicable jurisdiction for a Lender to perform any of its obligations as contemplated by this Agreement or to fund, issue or maintain its participation in any Utilisation or it becomes unlawful for any Affiliate of a Lender which is an Ancillary Lender to do so:

- (a) that Lender shall promptly notify the Agent upon becoming aware of that event;
- (b) upon the Agent notifying the Company, each Available Commitment of that Lender will be immediately cancelled; and
- (c) to the extent that the Lender's participation has not been transferred pursuant to Clause 41.9 (*Replacement of Lender*), each Borrower shall repay that Lender's participation in the Utilisations made to that Borrower on the last day of the Interest Period for each Utilisation occurring after the Agent has notified the Company or, if earlier, the date specified by the Lender in the notice delivered to the Agent (being no earlier than the last day of any applicable grace period permitted by law) and that Lender's corresponding Commitment(s) shall be cancelled in the amount of the participations repaid.

11.2. Illegality in Relation to Issuing Bank

If it becomes unlawful for an Issuing Bank to issue or leave outstanding any Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee:

- (a) that Issuing Bank shall promptly notify the Agent upon becoming aware of that event;
- (b) upon the Agent notifying the Company, the Issuing Bank shall not be obliged to issue any Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee;
- (c) the Company shall procure that the relevant Borrower shall use its reasonable endeavours to procure the release of each Letter of Credit and Bank Guarantee issued by that Issuing Bank and outstanding at such time on or before the date specified by the Issuing Bank in the notice delivered to the Agent (being no earlier than the last day of any grace period permitted by law); and
- (d) unless any other Lender is or has become an Issuing Bank under the relevant Facility pursuant to the terms of this Agreement or the Company has procured that an Ancillary Lender issues the relevant Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee, such Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee will, subject to the other terms of this Agreement, be issued by the Agent as Issuing Bank upon notification by the Company to the Agent.

11.3. Voluntary Cancellation

The Company may, if it gives the Agent not less than three Business Days' (or such shorter period as the Majority Lenders may agree) prior notice, cancel the whole or any part (being a minimum amount of EUR 5,000,000) of an Available Facility. Any cancellation under this paragraph (a) shall reduce the Commitments of the Lenders rateably under that Facility.

11.4. Voluntary Prepayment of Revolving Facility Utilisations

A Borrower to which a Revolving Facility Utilisation has been made may, if it or the Company gives the Agent not less than three Business Days' (or such shorter period as the Majority Lenders may agree) prior notice, prepay the whole or any part of a Revolving Facility Utilisation (but if in part, being an amount that reduces the Base Currency Amount of the Revolving Facility Utilisation by a minimum amount of EUR 250,000).

11.5. **Right of Cancellation and Repayment in Relation to a Single Lender or Issuing Bank**

- (a) If:
- (i) any sum payable to any Lender by an Obligor is required to be increased under paragraph (c) of Clause 18.2 (*Tax Gross-Up*);
 - (ii) any Lender or Issuing Bank claims indemnification from the Company or an Obligor under Clause 18.3 (*Tax Indemnity*) or Clause 19.1 (*Increased Costs*);
 - (iii) any amount payable to any Lender by a French Obligor under a Finance Document is not, or will not be (when the relevant corporate income tax is calculated) treated as a deductible charge or expense for French tax purposes for that Obligor by reason of that amount being (i) paid or accrued to a Lender incorporated, domiciled or acting through a Facility Office situated in a Non-Cooperative Jurisdiction, or (ii) paid to an account opened in the name of or for the benefit of that Lender in a financial institution situated in a Non-Cooperative Jurisdiction; or
 - (iv) any Lender invokes Clause 16.3 (*Market Disruption*),

the Company may, whilst the circumstance giving rise to the requirement for that increase, indemnification, non-deductability for French tax purposes or invocation continues, give the Agent notice:

- (A) (if such circumstances relate to a Lender) of cancellation of the Commitment(s) of that Lender and its intention to procure the repayment of that Lender's participation in the Utilisations; or
 - (B) (if such circumstances relate to the Issuing Bank) of repayment of any outstanding Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee issued by it and cancellation of its appointment as an Issuing Bank under this Agreement in relation to any Letters of Credit or Bank Guarantees to be issued in the future.
- (b) On receipt of a notice referred to in paragraph (a) above in relation to a Lender, the Commitment(s) of that Lender shall immediately be reduced to zero.
- (c) On the last day of each Interest Period which ends after the Company has given notice under paragraph (a) above in relation to a Lender (or, if earlier, the date specified by the Company in that notice), each Borrower to which a Utilisation is outstanding shall repay that Lender's participation in that Utilisation together with all interest and other amounts accrued to that Lender under the Finance Documents.

11.6. **Right of Cancellation in Relation to a Defaulting Lender**

- (a) If any Lender becomes a Defaulting Lender, the Company may, at any time whilst the Lender continues to be a Defaulting Lender, give the Agent three Business Days' notice of cancellation of each Available Commitment of that Lender.
- (b) On the notice referred to in paragraph (a) above becoming effective, each Available Commitment of the Defaulting Lender shall immediately be reduced to zero.
- (c) The Agent shall as soon as practicable after receipt of a notice referred to in paragraph (a) above, notify all the Lenders.

12. MANDATORY PREPAYMENT AND CANCELLATION

12.1. Exit

- (a) Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control:
 - (i) the Company shall promptly notify the Agent upon becoming aware of that event;
 - (ii) the Company shall consult with the Lenders for a period of 30 days from the date of receipt of the notice referred to in (i) above (the “**Consultation Period**”);
 - (iii) on the last day of the Consultation Period, each Lender shall be entitled to request (by notice to the Agent) that the Company repays (or procures the repayment of) that Lender’s participation in all outstanding Utilisations, and that all Commitments of that Lender are cancelled; and
 - (iv) the Agent shall promptly notify the Company of all notices received pursuant to paragraph (iii) above and, five Business Days after such notification, the Company shall repay each such Lender’s participation in all Utilisations together with all interest and other amounts accrued under the Finance Documents owing to such Lender and all Commitments of that Lender shall be cancelled.
- (b) Upon the occurrence of the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Group to a third party whether in a single transaction or a series of related transactions, the Facilities will be cancelled and all outstanding Utilisations and Ancillary Outstandings, together with accrued interest, and all other amounts accrued under the Finance Documents, shall become immediately due and payable.

13. RESTRICTIONS

13.1. Notices of Cancellation or Prepayment

Any notice of cancellation, prepayment, authorisation or other election given by any Party under Clause 11 (*Illegality, Voluntary Prepayment and Cancellation*) shall (subject to the terms of those Clauses) be irrevocable and, unless a contrary indication appears in this Agreement, shall specify the date or dates upon which the relevant cancellation or prepayment is to be made and the amount of that cancellation or prepayment, *provided that*, a notice of voluntary prepayment or cancellation may be conditional and not irrevocable, *provided that*, a Borrower shall within three Business Days of demand, indemnify any Finance Party against any cost, loss or liability incurred by that Finance Party as a result of that notice being revoked and a Utilisation not being prepaid or a Commitment not being cancelled in accordance with that notice.

13.2. Interest and Other Amounts

Any prepayment under this Agreement shall be made together with accrued interest on the amount prepaid and, subject to any Break Costs, without premium or penalty.

13.3. Reborrowing of Revolving Facility and Guarantee Facility

Unless a contrary indication appears in this Agreement, any part of the Revolving Facility or any Guarantee Facility which is prepaid or repaid may be reborrowed in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

13.4. Prepayment in Accordance with Agreement

No Borrower shall repay or prepay all or any part of the Utilisations or cancel all or any part of the Commitments except at the times and in the manner expressly provided for in this Agreement.

13.5. No Reinstatement of Commitments

Subject to Clause 2.2 (*Increase*), Clause 2.3 (*Accordion Increase*) and Clause 2.4 (*Accordion Guarantee Facility*), no amount of the Total Commitments cancelled under this Agreement may be subsequently reinstated.

13.6. Agent's Receipt of Notices

If the Agent receives a notice under Clause 11 (*Illegality, Voluntary Prepayment and Cancellation*), it shall promptly forward a copy of that notice or election to either the Company or the affected Lender, as appropriate.

13.7. Effect of Repayment and Prepayment on Commitments

If all or part of any Lender's participation in a Utilisation under a Facility is repaid or prepaid and is not available for redrawing (other than by operation of Clause 4.2 (*Further Conditions Precedent*)), an amount of that Lender's Commitment (equal to the Base Currency Amount of the amount of the participation which is repaid or prepaid) in respect of that Facility will be deemed to be cancelled on the date of repayment or prepayment.

13.8. Application of Prepayments

Any prepayment of a Utilisation (other than a prepayment pursuant to Clause 11.1 (*Illegality*), Clause 11.5 (*Right of Cancellation and Repayment in Relation to a Single Lender or Issuing Bank*) and Clause 12.1 (*Exit*)) shall be applied *pro rata* to each Lender's participation in that Utilisation.

SECTION 5

COSTS OF UTILISATION

14. INTEREST

14.1. Calculation of Interest

The rate of interest on each Loan for each Interest Period is the percentage rate per annum which is the aggregate of the applicable:

- (a) Margin; and
- (b) LIBOR or, in relation to any Loan in euro, EURIBOR or, in relation to any Loan in a Non-LIBOR Currency, the Benchmark Rate for that currency.

14.2. Payment of Interest

- (a) The Borrower to which a Loan has been made shall pay accrued interest on that Loan on the last day of each Interest Period (and, if the Interest Period is longer than six Months, on the dates falling at six Monthly intervals after the first day of the Interest Period).
- (b) If the Compliance Certificate received by the Agent which relates to the relevant Annual Financial Statements shows:
 - (i) that a higher Margin should have applied during a certain period, then the Company shall (or shall ensure the relevant Borrower shall) promptly pay to the Agent any amounts necessary to put the Agent and the Lenders in the position they would have been in had the appropriate rate of the Margin applied during such period; or
 - (ii) that a lower Margin should have applied during a certain period, then the amount of interest due on the next interest payment date shall be reduced by the amount necessary to put the Borrowers in the position they would have been in had the appropriate rate of Margin applied during such period,

provided that, any such increase or reduction shall only apply to the extent that any Lender which received the underpayment or overpayment of interest remains a Lender at the date of such adjustment.

14.3. Default Interest

- (a) If an Obligor fails to pay any amount payable by it under a Finance Document on its due date, interest shall accrue (to the extent permitted under any applicable law and/or regulation) on the overdue amount from the due date up to the date of actual payment (both before and after judgment) at a rate which, subject to paragraph (b) below, is one per cent. per annum higher than the rate which would have been payable if the overdue amount had, during the period of non-payment, constituted a Loan in the currency of the overdue amount for successive Interest Periods, each of a duration selected by the Agent (acting reasonably). Any interest accruing under this Clause 14.3 shall be immediately payable by the Obligor on demand by the Agent.
- (b) If any overdue amount consists of all or part of a Loan which became due on a day which was not the last day of an Interest Period relating to that Loan:
 - (i) the first Interest Period for that overdue amount shall have a duration equal to the unexpired portion of the current Interest Period relating to that Loan; and
 - (ii) the rate of interest applying to the overdue amount (to the extent permitted under any applicable law and/or regulation) during that first Interest Period shall be one

per cent. per annum higher than the rate which would have applied if the overdue amount had not become due.

- (c) Subject to paragraph (d) below, default interest (if unpaid) arising on an overdue amount will be compounded with the overdue amount at the end of each Interest Period applicable to that overdue amount but will remain immediately due and payable.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, the amount of interest on overdue amounts payable by an Italian Borrower under this Agreement shall not be compounded unless in accordance with, and to the extent permitted under, applicable law and regulation.

14.4. **Notification of Rates of Interest**

- (a) The Agent shall promptly notify the relevant Lenders and the relevant Borrower (or the Company) of the determination of a rate of interest under this Agreement.
- (b) The Agent shall promptly notify the relevant Borrower (or the Company) of each Funding Rate relating to a Loan.

14.5. **Effective Global Rate (*Taux Effectif Global*)**

For the purpose of articles L.314-1 to L. 314-5 of the French *Code de la consommation* and article L. 313-4 of the French *Code monétaire et financier*, the Parties acknowledge that (i) the effective global rate (*taux effectif global*) calculated on the date of this Agreement or, in respect of an Additional Borrower, on the date of its accession hereto, based on assumptions as to the period rate (*taux de période*) and the period term (*durée de période*) and on the assumption that the interest rate and all other fees, costs or expenses payable under this Agreement will be maintained at their original level throughout the term of this Agreement, is set out in a letter substantially in the form set out in Schedule 21 (*Form of TEG Letter*) from the Agent to each French Borrower and (ii) that letter forms part of this Agreement. Each French Borrower acknowledges receipt of this letter.

14.6. **Italian Usury Legislation**

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Agreement, if, at any time, the rate of interest (together with any other remuneration and default rate of interest) in respect of a Loan to any Italian Borrower is deemed to exceed the maximum rate permitted by Italian Law No. 108 of 7 March 1996 as amended, implemented, supplemented or construed from time to time (the “**Italian Usury Legislation**”), then the interest rate applicable to such Loan shall be automatically reduced to the maximum admissible interest rate pursuant to the Italian Usury Legislation, for the period during which it is not possible to apply the interest rate as originally agreed in this Agreement.

15. **INTEREST PERIODS**

15.1. **Selection of Interest Periods and Terms**

- (a) A Borrower (or the Company on behalf of a Borrower) may select an Interest Period for a Loan in the Utilisation Request for that Loan.
- (b) Subject to this Clause 15, a Borrower (or the Company) may select an Interest Period of one or two weeks, one, two, three or six Months or any other period agreed between the relevant Borrower (or the Company) and the Agent (acting on the instructions of all the Lenders having a participation in the relevant Loan).
- (c) An Interest Period for a Loan shall not extend beyond the Termination Date.
- (d) A Loan has one Interest Period only.
- (e) Each Interest Period for a Loan shall start on the Utilisation Date.

15.2. Non-Business Days

- (a) Other than where paragraph (b) below applies, if an Interest Period would otherwise end on a day which is not a Business Day, that Interest Period will instead end on the next Business Day in that calendar month (if there is one) or the preceding Business Day (if there is not).
- (b) If the Loan is in a Non-LIBOR Currency and there are rules specified as “Business Day Conventions” for that currency in Schedule 20 (*Other Benchmarks*), those rules shall apply to each Interest Period for that Loan.

16. CHANGES TO THE CALCULATION OF INTEREST

16.1. Unavailability of Screen Rate

- (a) *Interpolated Screen Rate*: If no Screen Rate is available for LIBOR or, if applicable, EURIBOR or, if applicable, the Benchmark Rate for the Interest Period of a Loan, the applicable LIBOR or EURIBOR or Benchmark Rate shall be the Interpolated Screen Rate for a period equal in length to the Interest Period of that Loan.
- (b) *Reference Bank Rate*: If no Screen Rate is available for LIBOR or, if applicable, EURIBOR or, if applicable, the Benchmark Rate for:
 - (i) the currency of a Loan; or
 - (ii) the Interest Period of a Loan and it is not possible to calculate the Interpolated Screen Rate,the applicable LIBOR or EURIBOR or Benchmark Rate shall be the Reference Bank Rate as of the Specified Time for the currency of that Loan and for a period equal in length to the Interest Period of that Loan.
- (c) *Cost of funds*: If paragraph (b) above applies, but no Reference Bank Rate is available for the relevant currency or Interest Period there shall be no LIBOR or EURIBOR or Benchmark Rate for that Loan and Clause 16.4 (*Cost of Funds*) shall apply to that Loan for that Interest Period.

16.2. Calculation of Reference Bank Rate

- (a) Subject to paragraph (b) below, if LIBOR or EURIBOR or a Benchmark Rate is to be determined on the basis of a Reference Bank Rate but a Reference Bank does not supply a quotation by the Specified Time, the Reference Bank Rate shall be calculated on the basis of the quotations of the remaining Reference Banks.
- (b) If at or about:
 - (i) noon on the Quotation Day; or
 - (ii) in the case of a Benchmark Rate, the time specified in respect of the relevant currency in Schedule 20 (*Other Benchmarks*),none or only one of the Reference Banks supplies a quotation, there shall be no Reference Bank Rate for the relevant Interest Period.

16.3. Market Disruption

If before:

- (a) close of business in London on the Quotation Day for the relevant Interest Period; or

- (b) in the case of a Loan in a Non-LIBOR Currency, the time specified in respect of that currency in Schedule 20 (*Other Benchmarks*),

the Agent receives notifications from a Lender or Lenders (whose participations in a Loan exceed 50 per cent. of that Loan) that the cost to it of funding its participation in that Loan from whatever source it may reasonably select would be in excess of LIBOR or, if applicable, EURIBOR or, if applicable, the Benchmark Rate then Clause 16.4 (*Cost of Funds*) shall apply to that Loan for the relevant Interest Period.

16.4. **Cost of Funds**

- (a) If this Clause 16.4 applies, the rate of interest on each Lender's share of the relevant Loan for the relevant Interest Period shall be the percentage rate per annum which is the sum of:
 - (i) the Margin; and
 - (ii) the rate notified to the Agent by that Lender as soon as practicable and in any event by close of business on the date falling five Business Days after the Quotation Day (or, if earlier, on the date falling five Business Days before the date on which interest is due to be paid in respect of that Interest Period), to be that which expresses as a percentage rate per annum the cost to the relevant Lender of funding its participation in that Loan from whatever source it may reasonably select.
- (b) If this Clause 16.4 applies and the Agent or the Company so requires, the Agent and the Company shall enter into negotiations (for a period of not more than thirty days) with a view to agreeing a substitute basis for determining the rate of interest.
- (c) Any alternative basis agreed pursuant to paragraph (b) above shall, with the prior consent of all the Lenders and the Company, be binding on all Parties.
- (d) If this Clause 16.4 applies pursuant to Clause 16.3 (*Market Disruption*) and:
 - (i) a Lender's Funding Rate is less than LIBOR or, in relation to any Loan in euro, EURIBOR or, in relation to any Loan in a Non-LIBOR Currency, the Benchmark Rate; or
 - (ii) a Lender does not supply a quotation by the time specified in paragraph (a)(ii) above,

the cost to that Lender of funding its participation in that Loan for that Interest Period shall be deemed, for the purposes of paragraph (a) above, to be LIBOR or, in relation to a Loan in euro, EURIBOR or, in relation to a Loan in a Non-LIBOR Currency, the Benchmark Rate.

16.5. **Notification to Company**

If Clause 16.4 (*Cost of Funds*) applies the Agent shall, as soon as is practicable, notify the Company.

16.6. **Break Costs**

- (a) Each Borrower shall, within three Business Days of demand by a Finance Party, pay to that Finance Party its Break Costs attributable to all or any part of a Loan or Unpaid Sum being paid by that Borrower on a day other than the last day of an Interest Period for that Loan or Unpaid Sum.
- (b) Each Lender shall, as soon as reasonably practicable after a demand by the Agent, provide a certificate confirming the amount of its Break Costs for any Interest Period in which they accrue.

17. FEES

17.1. Commitment Fee

- (a) The Company shall pay to the Agent:
 - (i) (for the account of each Lender under the Revolving Facility) a fee in the Base Currency computed at the rate of 35 per cent. of the applicable Margin in respect of a Loan on that Lender's Available Commitment under the Revolving Facility from and including the Closing Date to and including the last day of the Availability Period applicable to the Revolving Facility; and
 - (ii) (for the account of each Lender under the relevant Guarantee Facility) a fee in the amount agreed with the Issuing Bank in respect of that Guarantee Facility.
- (b) The accrued commitment fee is payable on the last day of each successive period of three Months which ends during the relevant Availability Period, on the last day of the relevant Availability Period and (after the Closing Date) on the cancelled amount of the relevant Lender's Commitment at the time the cancellation is effective.
- (c) No commitment fee is payable to the Agent (for the account of a Lender) on any Available Commitment of that Lender for any day on which that Lender is a Defaulting Lender.

17.2. Arrangement Fee

The Company shall pay to the Lenders party to this Agreement on the Closing Date an arrangement fee in the amount and at the times agreed in a Fee Letter.

17.3. Agency Fee

The Company shall pay to the Agent (for its own account) an agency fee in the amount and at the times agreed in a Fee Letter.

17.4. Security Agent Fee

The Company shall pay to the Security Agent (for its own account) a security agent fee in the amount and at the times agreed in a Fee Letter.

17.5. Fees Payable in Respect of Letters of Credit and Bank Guarantees

- (a) Each Borrower shall pay to the Issuing Bank a fronting fee at the rate of 0.125 per cent. per annum or as agreed between the Issuing Bank and the Company at the time of issue of any Letter of Credit on the outstanding amount which is counter-indemnified by the other Lenders of each Letter of Credit requested by it for the period from the issue of that Letter of Credit until its Expiry Date.
- (b) Each Borrower shall pay to the Agent (for the account of each Lender under the Revolving Facility) a Letter of Credit fee in the Base Currency (computed at the rate equal to the Margin applicable to a Loan) on the outstanding amount of each Letter of Credit requested by it for the period from the issue of that Letter of Credit until its Expiry Date. Subject to paragraph (c) of Clause 7.6 (*Regulation and Consequences of Cash Cover Provided by Borrower*), this fee shall be distributed according to each Lender's L/C Proportion of that Letter of Credit.
- (c) Each Borrower shall pay to the Issuing Bank a fee as agreed between the Issuing Bank and such Borrower (or the Company) at the time of issue of any Bank Guarantee on the outstanding amount of each Bank Guarantee requested by it for the period from the issue of that Bank Guarantee until its Expiry Date.

- (d) The accrued fees referred to in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) above shall be payable on the last day of each successive period of three Months (or such shorter period as shall end on the Expiry Date for that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee) starting on the date of issue of that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee. If the outstanding amount of a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee is reduced, any fronting fee and Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee fee accrued in respect of the amount of that reduction shall be payable on the day that that reduction becomes effective.
- (e) If the Company or a Borrower provides cash cover in respect of any Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee:
 - (i) the fronting fee payable to the Issuing Bank and (subject to paragraph (c) of Clause 7.6 (*Regulation and Consequences of Cash Cover Provided by Borrower*)) the Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee fee payable for the account of each Lender shall cease to be payable in respect of the portion cash covered; and
 - (ii) the Company shall be entitled to withdraw interest on the cash cover.
- (f) The Company shall pay to the Issuing Bank (for its own account) an issuance/administration fee in the amount and at the times specified in a Fee Letter, if any.

17.6. Interest, Commission and Fees on Ancillary Facilities

- (a) The rate and time of payment of interest, commission, fees and any other remuneration in respect of each Ancillary Facility shall be determined by agreement between the relevant Ancillary Lender (which, in the case of a Fronted Ancillary Facility, shall be the Fronting Ancillary Lender) and the relevant Borrower (or the Company on behalf of that Borrower) based upon normal market rates and terms.
- (b) The relevant Borrower shall pay to the Agent (for the account of the relevant Fronting Ancillary Lender) in respect of each Fronted Ancillary Facility, a fronting fee as may be agreed by the relevant Fronting Ancillary Lender on the aggregate amount of that portion of the Fronted Ancillary Facility that is counter-indemnified by each relevant Fronted Ancillary Lender.

SECTION 6
ADDITIONAL PAYMENT OBLIGATIONS

18. TAX GROSS-UP AND INDEMNITIES

18.1. Definitions

(a) In this Agreement:

“**Australian Lender**” means a Lender which is:

- (i) a resident of Australia for tax purposes, not participating in this Agreement through a permanent establishment outside of Australia; or
- (ii) a non-resident of Australia for tax purposes, participating in this Agreement through a permanent establishment in Australia.

“**Borrower DTTP Filing**” means an HM Revenue & Customs’ Form DTTP2 duly completed and filed by the relevant Borrower incorporated in the United Kingdom, which:

- (i) where it relates to a UK Treaty Lender that is an Original Lender, contains the scheme reference number and jurisdiction of tax residence stated in a footnote to that Lender’s name in Part II of Schedule 1 (*The Original Parties*), and
 - (A) where that Borrower is an Original Borrower, is filed with HM Revenue & Customs within 30 days of the date of this Agreement; or
 - (B) where that Borrower is an Additional Borrower, is filed with HM Revenue & Customs within 30 days of the date on which that Borrower becomes an Additional Borrower; or
- (ii) where it relates to a UK Treaty Lender that is a New Lender, an Increase Lender or an Accordion Increase Lender contains the scheme reference number and jurisdiction of tax residence stated in respect of that Lender in the relevant Transfer Certificate, Assignment Agreement, Increase Confirmation or Accordion Increase Confirmation, and
 - (A) where that Borrower is a Borrower as at the relevant Transfer Date, Increase Date or Accordion Increase Establishment Date, is filed with HM Revenue & Customs within 30 days of that Transfer Date, Increase Date or the Accordion Increase Establishment Date; or
 - (B) where that Borrower is not a Borrower as at the relevant Transfer Date, Increase Date or the Accordion Increase Establishment Date, is filed with HM Revenue & Customs within 30 days of the date on which that Borrower becomes an Additional Borrower.

“**EU Lender**” means a Lender which is a resident for tax purposes in a member state of the European Union (other than Spain), either acting directly or through a permanent establishment of such Lender located in a member state of the European Union (other than Spain) to whom interest is paid by a Spanish Tax Borrower but *provided that*:

- (i) such Lender is not acting through a country or territory considered a tax haven (as defined in the applicable Spanish tax regulations, currently set out in Royal Decree 1080/1991 of 5 July 1991) or through a permanent establishment in Spain or in a country or jurisdiction which is not a member state of the European Union; and

- (ii) such Lender has supplied the relevant Spanish Tax Borrower before the relevant payment of interest is due or paid (whichever occurs first) with a certificate validly issued by the competent Tax authority of the relevant member state of the European Union evidencing that it is resident in that member state of the European Union for tax purposes, which is dated within the year prior to the relevant payment of interest being due or paid (whichever occurs first) under a Finance Document.

“Italian Lender” means a Lender which is:

- (i) a bank, financial institution or insurance undertaking duly authorised or licensed to carry out banking or lending activity in Italy pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 385 dated 1 September 1993 or an alternative investment fund established under Directive 2011/61/EU and duly authorised or licensed to carry out lending activity under Legislative Decree No. 58 dated 24 February 1998 that is resident in Italy for Italian tax purposes pursuant to article 73 of Italian Presidential Decree No. 917 of 22 December 1986 not acting for the purposes of the Finance Document through a permanent establishment located outside of Italy; or
- (ii) a Facility Office qualifying as a permanent establishment in Italy or, in any case, a permanent establishment in Italy of a bank or financial institution duly authorised or licensed to carry out banking or lending activity in Italy pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 385 dated 1 September 1993 for which any payment received under the Finance Documents is business income (in Italian "reddito di impresa") pursuant to article 81, 151 and 152, paragraph 1, of Italian Presidential Decree No. 917 of 22 December 1986; or
- (iii) any entity which, according to article 26, paragraph 5-bis of Italian Presidential Decree No. 600 of 29 September 1973, is entitled to receive interest payments without the application of any Tax Deduction.

“Protected Party” means a Finance Party which is or will be subject to any liability or required to make any payment for or on account of Tax in relation to a sum received or receivable (or any sum deemed for the purposes of Tax to be received or receivable) under a Finance Document.

“Qualifying Lender” means:

- (i) in respect of a Loan to a French Borrower and in relation to a Tax Deduction in respect of Tax imposed by France, a Lender which:
 - (A) fulfils the conditions imposed by French law (and provides satisfactory evidence if requested to do so) in order for a payment of interest due from the relevant French Borrower not to be subject to (or, as the case may be, to be exempt from) any Tax Deduction; or
 - (B) is a Treaty Lender in respect of France;
- (ii) in respect of a Loan to a Spanish Tax Borrower and in relation to a Tax Deduction in respect of Tax imposed by Spain, a Lender which is beneficially entitled to interest payable to it under a Finance Document and is:
 - (A) an EU Lender;
 - (B) a Spanish Lender; or
 - (C) a Treaty Lender;

- (iii) in respect of a Loan to a Borrower incorporated in the United Kingdom and in relation to a Tax Deduction in respect of Tax imposed by United Kingdom, a Lender which is:
 - (A) beneficially entitled (in the case of a UK Treaty Lender, within the meaning of the Relevant Treaty) to interest payable to that Lender in respect of an advance under a Finance Document and is:
 - I. a Lender:
 - (1) which is a bank (as defined for the purpose of section 879 of the ITA) making an advance under a Finance Document and is within the charge to United Kingdom corporation tax as respects any payments of interest made in respect of that advance or would be within such charge as respects such payments apart from section 18A of the CTA; or
 - (2) in respect of an advance made under a Finance Document by a person that was a bank (as defined for the purpose of section 879 of the ITA) at the time that that advance was made, and which is within the charge to United Kingdom corporation tax as respects any payments of interest made in respect of that advance;
 - II. a Lender which is:
 - (1) a company resident in the United Kingdom for United Kingdom tax purposes;
 - (2) a partnership each member of which is (x) a company so resident in the United Kingdom; *or* (y) a company not so resident in the United Kingdom which carries on a trade in the United Kingdom through a permanent establishment and which brings into account in computing its chargeable profits (within the meaning of section 19 of the CTA) the whole of any share of interest payable in respect of that advance that falls to it by reason of Part 17 of the CTA; or
 - (3) a company not so resident in the United Kingdom which carries on a trade in the United Kingdom through a permanent establishment and which brings into account interest payable in respect of that advance in computing the chargeable profits (within the meaning of section 19 of the CTA) of that company; or
 - III. a UK Treaty Lender; or
 - (B) a building society (as defined for the purposes of section 880 of the ITA) making an advance under a Finance Document;
- (iv) in respect of a Loan to a Luxembourg Borrower and in relation to a Tax Deduction in respect of Tax imposed by Luxembourg, a Lender which:
 - (A) fulfils the conditions imposed by Luxembourg law (and provides satisfactory evidence if requested to do so) in order for a payment of

interest due from the relevant Luxembourg Borrower not to be subject to (or, as the case may be, to be exempt from) any Tax Deduction; or

- (B) is a Treaty Lender;
- (v) in respect of a Loan to a U.S. Borrower and in relation to a Tax Deduction in respect of Tax imposed by the United States, a Lender which is the beneficial owner of the interest payable to it under a Finance Document and is:
 - (A) a U.S. Person;
 - (B) a Treaty Lender;
 - (C) entitled to an exemption under Section 871(h) or 881(c) of the Code from United States federal withholding Tax with respect to payments of portfolio interest made by a U.S. Borrower;
 - (D) entitled to an exemption from United States federal withholding Tax because payments made by a U.S. Borrower are effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States by that Lender;
 - (E) entitled to an exemption from United States federal withholding Tax on payments of interest under Section 892 of the Code and the regulations thereunder; or
 - (F) a Lender that qualifies for a reduced rate of United States federal withholding Tax on interest payments under the United States Spain double taxation treaty,

and in each case, which provides the applicable U.S. Borrower and the Agent a valid Withholding Form establishing its entitlement to a complete exemption from a Tax Deduction, or in the case of (F) a reduced rate of withholding, in respect of Tax imposed by the United States;

- (vi) in respect of a Loan to an Australian Borrower and in relation to a Tax Deduction in respect of Tax imposed by Australia, a Lender which is:
 - (A) an Australian Lender;
 - (B) a Treaty Lender; or
 - (C) beneficially entitled to receive payments of interest from Australia with a reduced rate of withholding under the double taxation treaty in force between Australia and Spain on the date of such payment and fulfils any conditions which must be fulfilled under such double taxation treaty for the Lender to receive such payments with such a reduced rate of withholding.
- (vii) in respect of a Loan to a Swedish Borrower and in relation to a Tax Deduction in respect of Tax imposed by Sweden, a Lender which:
 - (A) fulfils the conditions imposed by Swedish law (and provides satisfactory evidence if requested to do so) in order for a payment of interest due from the relevant Swedish Borrower not to be subject to (or, as the case may be, to be exempt from) any Tax Deduction; or
 - (B) is a Treaty Lender; and

(viii) in respect of a Loan to an Italian Borrower and in relation to a Tax Deduction in respect of Tax imposed by Italy, a Lender which:

(A) is an Italian Lender; or

(B) is a Treaty Lender.

“Spanish Lender” means a Spanish credit entity, a financial credit establishment (*entidad de crédito o establecimiento financiero de crédito*) or a Spanish permanent establishment of a non-Spanish financial entity who is entitled to a Spanish withholding tax exemption in full on interest payments under a Finance Document by virtue of the application of:

(i) paragraph (c) of article 61 of the Corporate Income Tax Regulation approved by Royal Decree 634/2015, of 10 July (*Real Decreto 634/2015, de 10 de julio, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento del Impuesto sobre Sociedades*), as amended or restated; or

(ii) the second paragraph of article 8.1 of the Non Resident Income Tax Regulation approved by the Royal Decree 1776/2004 on 30 July 2004 (*Real Decreto 1776/2004, de 30 de julio de 2004, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento del Impuesto sobre la Renta de no Residentes*), as amended or restated,

and, in the case of each of paragraph (i) and (ii) above, that is registered with the Special Registry of the Bank of Spain; or

(iii) the Spanish withholding tax exemption for securitization funds resident in Spain for income tax purposes set out in paragraph (k) of article 61 of the Corporate Income Tax Regulation approved by Royal Decree 634/2015, of 10 July (*Real Decreto 634/2015, de 10 de julio, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento del Impuesto sobre Sociedades*), as amended or restated.

“Spanish Tax Borrower” means (i) (following a change in its jurisdiction of tax residency to Spain) the Company, (ii) eDreams Inc., (iii) Vacaciones eDreams, S.L.U., (iv) eDreams International Network, S.L.U., and (v) any other Borrower incorporated or organised in Spain.

“Tax Confirmation” means a confirmation by a Lender that the person beneficially entitled to interest payable to that Lender in respect of an advance under a Finance Document is either:

(i) a company resident in the United Kingdom for United Kingdom tax purposes; or

(ii) a partnership each member of which is:

(A) a company so resident in the United Kingdom; or

(B) a company not so resident in the United Kingdom which carries on a trade in the United Kingdom through a permanent establishment and which brings into account in computing its chargeable profits (within the meaning of section 19 of the CTA) the whole of any share of interest payable in respect of that advance that falls to it by reason of Part 17 of the CTA; or

(iii) a company not so resident in the United Kingdom which carries on a trade in the United Kingdom through a permanent establishment and which brings into account interest payable in respect of that advance in computing the chargeable profits (within the meaning of section 19 of the CTA) of that company.

“Tax Credit” means a credit against, relief or remission for, or repayment of, any Tax.

“Tax Deduction” means a deduction or withholding for or on account of Tax from a payment under a Finance Document, other than a FATCA Deduction.

“Tax Payment” means either the increase in a payment made or additional amount paid (as applicable) by an Obligor to a Finance Party under Clause 18.2 (*Tax Gross-Up*) or a payment under Clause 18.3 (*Tax Indemnity*).

“Treaty Lender” means, in respect of any jurisdiction, a Lender which is beneficially entitled to receive payments of interest from that jurisdiction without a Tax Deduction under a double taxation treaty in force on the date of such payment and fulfils any conditions which must be fulfilled under such double taxation treaty for the Lender to receive payments of interest from that jurisdiction without a Tax Deduction, subject to the completion of any procedural formalities.

“UK Non-Bank Lender” means:

- (i) where a Lender becomes a Party on the day on which this Agreement is entered into, a Lender specified as such in Part II of Schedule I (The Original Parties); and
- (j) where a Lender becomes a Party after the day on which this Agreement is entered into, a Lender which gives a Tax Confirmation in the Assignment Agreement, Transfer Certificate, Increase Confirmation or Accordion Increase Confirmation which it executes on becoming a Party.

“UK Treaty Lender” means a Lender which:

- (i) is treated as a resident of a UK Treaty State for the purposes of the Relevant Treaty;
- (ii) does not carry on a business in the United Kingdom through a permanent establishment with which that Lender’s participation in the Loan is effectively connected; and
- (iii) fulfils any conditions which must be fulfilled under the double taxation agreement for residents of that UK Treaty State to obtain exemption from United Kingdom taxation on interest which relate to the Lender, subject to the completion of procedural formalities.

“UK Treaty State” means a jurisdiction having a double taxation agreement (a **“Relevant Treaty”**) with the United Kingdom which makes provision for full exemption from tax imposed by the United Kingdom on interest.

“U.S. back-up withholding tax” means any Tax imposed under Section 3406 of the Code (or any successor provision).

“Withholding Form” means IRS Form W-8BEN, W-8BEN-E, W-8ECI, W-8EXP or W-9 (or, in each case, any successor form and, in each case, attached to an IRS Form W-8IMY if required), W-8 IMY (with any required attachments) or any other IRS form by which a person may claim an exemption from or reduction in, a deduction or withholding of U.S. federal income tax (or U.S. backup withholding tax) on interest payments or other amounts payable on a Loan to that person and, in the case of a person claiming an exemption under the “portfolio interest exemption,” a statement certifying that such person is not (A) a “bank” within the meaning of Section 881(c)(3)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code, (B) a

“10% shareholder” of the U.S. Borrower within the meaning of Section 881(c)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code, or (C) a “controlled foreign corporation” that is related to the U.S. Borrower within the meaning of Section 881(c)(3)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code.

- (b) Unless a contrary indication appears, in this Clause 18 a reference to “determines” or “determined” means a determination made in the absolute discretion of the person making the determination.
- (c) For the avoidance of doubt, all references in this Clause 18 to a Lender shall include an Issuing Bank.

18.2. Tax Gross-Up

- (a) Each Obligor shall make all payments to be made by it without any Tax Deduction, unless a Tax Deduction is required by law.
- (b) Promptly upon becoming aware that an Obligor must make a Tax Deduction (or that there is any change in the rate or the basis of a Tax Deduction) the Company shall notify the Agent accordingly. Similarly, a Lender or Issuing Bank shall notify the Agent on becoming so aware in respect of a payment payable to that Lender or Issuing Bank under the Finance Documents. If the Agent receives such notification from a Lender or Issuing Bank it shall notify the Company and any relevant Obligor.
- (c)
 - (i) If a Tax Deduction is required by law to be made by an Obligor (other than an Australian Obligor), the amount of the payment due from that Obligor shall be increased to an amount which (after making any Tax Deduction) leaves an amount equal to the payment which would have been due if no Tax Deduction had been required.
 - (ii) If a Tax Deduction is required by law to be made by an Australian Obligor, that Obligor shall pay an additional amount such that (after making any Tax Deduction) the payee will receive an amount equal to the payment which would have been due if no Tax Deduction had been required.
- (d) A payment shall not be increased under paragraph (c)(i) above and no additional amounts shall be payable under paragraph (c)(ii) above by reason of a Tax Deduction on account of Tax imposed by France (in respect of payments under a Loan to, or of fees for or other amounts in respect of a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee issued at the request of, a French Borrower), Spain (in respect of payments under a Loan to, or of fees for or other amounts in respect of a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee issued at the request of, a Spanish Tax Borrower), the United Kingdom (in respect of payments under a Loan to, or of fees for or other amounts in respect of a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee issued at the request of, a Borrower incorporated in the United Kingdom), Luxembourg (in respect of payments under a Loan to, or of fees for or other amounts in respect of a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee issued at the request of, a Luxembourg Borrower), Sweden (in respect of payments under a Loan to, or of fees for or other amounts in respect of a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee issued at the request of, a Swedish Borrower), Australia (in respect of payments under a Loan to, or of fees for or other amounts in respect of a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee issued at the request of, an Australian Borrower), the United States (in respect of payments under a Loan to, or of fees for or other amounts in respect of a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee issued at the request of, a U.S. Borrower), or Italy (in respect of payments under a Loan to, or of fees for or other amounts in respect of a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee issued at the request of, an Italian Borrower), if, on the date on which the payment falls due:

- (i) in respect of Loans only, the payment could have been made to the relevant Lender without a Tax Deduction if that Lender had been a Qualifying Lender (in respect of the applicable Borrower), but on that date that Lender is not or has ceased to be a Qualifying Lender (in respect of the applicable Borrower) other than as a result of any change after the date it became a Lender under this Agreement in (or in the interpretation, administration, or application of) any law or tax treaty for the avoidance of double taxation or any published practice or published concession of any relevant taxing authority;
- (ii) in respect of a Loan to a Spanish Tax Borrower and in relation to a Tax Deduction in respect of Tax imposed by Spain, the relevant Lender is a Qualifying Lender (other than a Spanish Lender) and has not complied with its obligations under paragraph (g) below;
- (iii) in respect of a Loan to a Borrower incorporated in the United Kingdom and in relation to a Tax Deduction in respect of Tax imposed by the United Kingdom:
 - (A) the relevant Lender is a Qualifying Lender solely by virtue of paragraph (iii)(A)(II) of the definition of Qualifying Lender and:
 - I. an officer of H.M. Revenue & Customs has given (and not revoked) a direction (a “**Direction**”) under section 931 of the ITA which relates to the payment and that Lender has received from the Obligor making the payment or from the Company a certified copy of that Direction; and
 - II. the payment could have been made to that Lender without any Tax Deduction if that Direction had not been made;
 - (B) the relevant Lender is a Qualifying Lender solely by virtue of paragraph (iii)(A)(II) of the definition of Qualifying Lender and:
 - I. the relevant Lender has not given a Tax Confirmation to the Company; and
 - II. the payment could have been made to that Lender without any Tax Deduction if that Lender had given a Tax Confirmation to the Company, on the basis that the Tax Confirmation would have enabled the Company to have formed a reasonable belief that the payment was an “excepted payment” for the purpose of section 930 of the ITA; or
 - (C) the relevant Lender is a UK Treaty Lender and the Obligor making the payment is able to demonstrate that the payment could have been made to that Lender without the Tax Deduction had that Lender complied with its obligations under paragraph (i)(i) or (i)(ii) (as applicable) or alternatively paragraph (i)(iii) below;
- (iv) in respect of a Loan to a French Borrower and in relation to a Tax Deduction in respect of Tax imposed by France:
 - (A) the relevant Lender is (or, subject to the completion of any necessary procedural formalities, would be eligible to be) a Qualifying Lender and the payment could have been made to that Lender without the Tax Deduction had that Lender complied with its obligations under paragraph (k) below; or

- (B) such Tax Deduction is imposed solely because this payment is made to an account opened in the name of or for the benefit of the relevant Lender in a financial institution situated in a Non-Cooperative Jurisdiction.
- (v) in respect of a Loan to a Luxembourg Borrower and in relation to a Tax Deduction in respect of Tax imposed by Luxembourg:
 - (A) the relevant Lender is (or, subject to the completion of any necessary procedural formalities, would be eligible to be) a Qualifying Lender and the payment could have been made to that Lender without the Tax Deduction had that Lender complied with its obligations under paragraph (k) below; or
 - (B) the Tax Deduction is due under the amended law dated 23 December 2005 introducing a withholding tax on certain payments made to Luxembourg individual residents;
- (vi) in respect of a Loan to a U.S. Borrower and in relation to a Tax Deduction in respect of Tax imposed by the United States, the Lender has not complied with its obligations under paragraph (j) below;
- (vii) in respect of a Loan to an Australian Borrower and in relation to a Tax Deduction in respect of Tax imposed by Australia:
 - (A) such Tax Deduction is imposed because that Borrower has not received written notice of the Finance Party's tax file number or Australian business number or evidence of any exemption that Finance Party may have from the need to advise its tax file number or Australian business number; or
 - (B) such Tax Deduction is imposed on account of that Borrower receiving a direction under section 255 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936 (Cth) or section 260-5 of Schedule 1 of the Taxation Administration Act 1953 (Cth) or any similar law;
- (viii) in respect of a Loan to an Australian Borrower and in relation to a Tax Deduction in respect of Tax imposed by Australia, the relevant Lender is (or, subject to the completion of any necessary procedural formalities, would be eligible to be) a Qualifying Lender and the payment could have been made to that Lender without the Tax Deduction had that Lender complied with its obligations under paragraph (k) below;
- (ix) in respect of a Loan to an Italian Borrower and in relation to a Tax Deduction in respect of Tax imposed by Italy, the relevant Lender is (or, subject to the completion of any necessary procedural formalities provided for by the Italian law, would be eligible to be) a Qualifying Lender and the payment could have been made to that Lender without the Tax Deduction had that Lender complied with its obligations under paragraph (h) below;
- (x) in respect of a Loan to a Swedish Borrower and in relation to a Tax Deduction in respect of Tax imposed by Sweden, the relevant Lender is (or, subject to the completion of any necessary procedural formalities, would be eligible to be) a Qualifying Lender and the payment could have been made to that Lender without the Tax Deduction had that Lender complied with its obligations under paragraph (k) below;

- (xi) the payment is subject to a Tax Deduction in respect of U.S. backup withholding tax; or
 - (xii) the relevant Lender could have reduced or eliminated the Tax Deduction had that Lender complied with its obligations under paragraph (k) below.
- (e) If an Obligor is required to make a Tax Deduction, the Obligor shall make that Tax Deduction and any payment required in connection with that Tax Deduction within the time allowed and in the minimum amount required by law.
 - (f) Within 30 days of making either a Tax Deduction or any payment required in connection with that Tax Deduction, the Obligor making that Tax Deduction shall deliver to the Agent for the Finance Party entitled to the payment evidence reasonably satisfactory to that Finance Party that the Tax Deduction has been made or (as applicable) any appropriate payment paid to the relevant taxing authority.
 - (g) In respect of a Loan to a Spanish Tax Borrower, each Qualifying Lender which is not resident in Spain for tax purposes shall, as soon as reasonably practicable after the date on which it becomes a Party, but before any payment of interest is due or made, whichever comes first, deliver to the Company through the Agent a certificate of tax residence (or the specific form required under the relevant treaty) duly issued by the competent Tax authorities of its country of residence evidencing such Qualifying Lender as resident for Tax purposes in that country and, in the case of a Treaty Lender for Spanish purposes, accrediting such Treaty Lender as resident in the relevant jurisdiction within the meaning of the double Taxation Treaty ratified by Spain. Each such Qualifying Lender not resident in Spain for tax purposes shall, at the written request of the Agent, deliver a new certificate of residence each time the existing certificate expires in accordance with the Non-Resident Income Tax Law approved by the Royal Legislative Decree 5/2004, of 5 March 2004.
 - (h) In respect of a Loan to an Italian Borrower, each Qualifying Lender (other than an Italian Lender described in sub-paragraph (i) or (ii) of the definition of Italian Lender) shall, as soon as reasonably practicable after the date on which it becomes a Party, but before any payment of interest under a Loan deliver, as applicable, to the relevant Italian Borrower through the Agent any Affidavit or, upon written request by an Italian Borrower, a Self-Declaration Form. Each such Qualifying Lender (other than an Italian Lender described in sub-paragraph (i) or (ii) of the definition of Italian Lender) shall, at the written request of the Agent or the relevant Italian Borrower, deliver a new form each time the existing form expires and/or, in any case and as soon as reasonably practicable, whenever there is a change in such Qualifying Lender's status.
 - (i) In respect of a Loan to a Borrower incorporated in the United Kingdom:
 - (i) Subject to sub-paragraph (ii) below, a UK Treaty Lender and each Obligor which makes a payment to which that UK Treaty Lender is entitled shall co-operate in completing any procedural formalities necessary for that Obligor to obtain authorisation to make the payment without a Tax Deduction (any such procedural formalities to be notified by such UK Treaty Lender to each such Obligor).
 - (ii)
 - (A) A UK Treaty Lender which becomes a Party on the day on which this Agreement is entered into that holds a passport under the HMRC DT Treaty Passport scheme, and which wishes that scheme to apply to this Agreement, shall include an indication to that effect by including its scheme reference number and its jurisdiction of tax residence in a footnote to its name in Part II of Schedule 1 (The Original Parties); and

- (B) a New Lender, an Increase Lender or an Accordion Increase Lender that is a UK Treaty Lender that holds a passport under the HMRC DT Treaty Passport scheme, and which wishes that scheme to apply to this Agreement, shall confirm its scheme reference number and its jurisdiction of tax residence in the Transfer Certificate, Assignment Agreement, Increase Confirmation or Accordion Increase Confirmation which it executes,

and, having done so, that Lender shall be under no obligation pursuant to sub-paragraph (i) above.

- (iii) If a Lender has confirmed its scheme reference number and its jurisdiction of tax residence in accordance with sub-paragraph (i)(ii) above and:

- (A) a Borrower incorporated in the United Kingdom making a payment to that Lender has not made a Borrower DTTP Filing in respect of that Lender; or
- (B) a Borrower incorporated in the United Kingdom making a payment to that Lender has made a Borrower DTTP Filing in respect of that Lender but:
 - (1) that Borrower DTTP Filing has been rejected by HM Revenue & Customs; or
 - (2) HM Revenue & Customs has not given the Borrower authority to make payments to that Lender without a Tax Deduction within 60 days of the date of the Borrower DTTP Filing,

and in each case, the Borrower has notified that Lender in writing, that Lender and the Borrower shall co-operate in completing any additional procedural formalities necessary for that Borrower to obtain authorisations to make that payment without a Tax Deduction (any such procedural formalities to be notified by such UK Treaty Lender to such Borrower).

- (iv) If a Lender has not confirmed its scheme reference number and jurisdiction of tax residence in accordance with sub-paragraph (ii) above, no Obligor shall make a Borrower DTTP Filing or file any other form relating to the HMRC DT Treaty Passport scheme in respect of that Lender's Commitment(s) or its participation in any Utilisation unless the Lender otherwise agrees.
- (v) A Borrower shall, promptly on making a Borrower DTTP Filing, deliver a copy of that Borrower DTTP Filing to the Agent for delivery to the relevant Lender.
- (vi) A UK Non-Bank Lender which becomes a Party on the day on which this Agreement is entered into gives a Tax Confirmation to the Company by entering into this Agreement.
- (vii) A UK Non-Bank Lender shall promptly notify the Company and the Agent if there is any change in the position from that set out in the Tax Confirmation.
- (j) In respect of a Loan to a U.S. Borrower:
 - (i) A Qualifying Lender and each U.S. Borrower which makes a payment to which that Qualifying Lender is entitled shall co-operate in completing any filing or procedural formalities necessary for that Lender to obtain any exemption from, or reduction in, any Tax Deduction with respect to that payment.

- (ii) Without limiting the foregoing, each Lender shall deliver a signed copy of the relevant Withholding Form to the Company, the Agent and the relevant U.S. Borrower, as soon as reasonably practicable after:
 - (A) the date on which it becomes a Party to this Agreement, but in any event prior to the making of any payment; and
 - (B) following receipt of a reasonable written request for the same from the Company, a U.S. Borrower or the Agent.
- (iii) Each Qualifying Lender agrees that if any Withholding Form it previously delivered expires or becomes obsolete or inaccurate in any respect, it shall update such Withholding Form or promptly notify the relevant U.S. Borrower and the Agent in writing of its legal inability to do so.
- (k) Except to the extent the completion of any filing or procedural formalities is already provided for in the paragraphs above, each Lender and the relevant Obligor which makes a payment in respect of a Loan or of fees or other amounts in respect of a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee shall co-operate in completing any filing or procedural formalities (including, in relation to a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee to an Italian Borrower, by providing a Self-Statement Form, an Affidavit or any other required form) necessary for that Lender to obtain any exemption from, or reduction in, any Tax Deduction. In particular, and without limiting the foregoing, each Lender shall deliver to the Agent, the Company and the relevant Obligor any forms required in order to reduce or eliminate any Tax Deduction as soon as reasonably practicable after (i) the date on which it becomes a Party to this Agreement, but in any event prior to the making of any payment, and (ii) following receipt of a reasonable written request for the same from the Agent, the Company or the relevant Obligor. Each Lender agrees that if any form it previously delivered expires or becomes obsolete or inaccurate in any respect, it shall update such form or promptly notify the Agent, the Company and the relevant Obligor on its legal inability to do so.
- (l) The Agent, to the extent it is legally able to, shall provide any form necessary in order to claim any exemption from, or reduction in, any Tax Deduction from payments in respect of a Loan or of fees or other amounts in respect of a Letter of Credit or a Bank Guarantee which are received in its capacity as an Agent for the Lenders (including, without limitation, an IRS Form W-8IMY(with required attachments)).

18.3. Tax Indemnity

- (a) The Company shall (within three Business Days of demand by the Agent) pay to a Protected Party an amount equal to the loss, liability or cost which that Protected Party determines will be or has been (directly or indirectly) suffered for or on account of Tax by that Protected Party in respect of a Finance Document.
- (b) Paragraph (a) above shall not apply:
 - (i) with respect to any Tax assessed on a Finance Party:
 - (A) under the law of the jurisdiction in which that Finance Party is incorporated or, if different, the jurisdiction (or jurisdictions) in which that Finance Party is treated as resident for tax purposes; or
 - (B) under the law of the jurisdiction in which that Finance Party's Facility Office or permanent establishment is located in respect of amounts received or receivable in that jurisdiction,

if that Tax is imposed on or calculated by reference to the net income received or receivable (but not any sum deemed to be received or receivable) by that Finance Party; or

- (ii) to the extent a loss, liability or cost:
 - (A) is compensated for by an increased payment under Clause 18.2 (*Tax Gross-Up*); or
 - (B) would have been compensated for by an increased payment under Clause 18.2 (*Tax Gross-Up*), but was not so compensated solely because one or more of the exclusions in paragraph (d) of Clause 18.2 (*Tax Gross-Up*); or
 - (C) relates to a FATCA Deduction required to be made by a Party.
- (c) A Protected Party making, or intending to make, a claim under paragraph (a) above shall promptly notify the Agent of the event which will give, or has given, rise to the claim, following which the Agent shall notify the Company.
- (d) A Protected Party shall, on receiving a payment from the Company under this Clause 18.3, notify the Agent.

18.4. **Tax Credit**

If an Obligor makes a Tax Payment and the relevant Finance Party determines that:

- (a) a Tax Credit is attributable to an increased payment of which that Tax Payment forms part, to that Tax Payment, or to a Tax Deduction in consequence of which that Tax Payment was required; and
- (b) that Finance Party has obtained and utilised that Tax Credit,

the Finance Party shall pay an amount to the Obligor which that Finance Party determines will leave it (after that payment) in the same after-Tax position as it would have been in had the Tax Payment not been required to be made by the Obligor.

18.5. **Lender Status Confirmation**

- (a) Each Lender which becomes a Party to this Agreement after the date of this Agreement shall indicate, in the Transfer Certificate, Assignment Agreement, Increase Confirmation or Accordion Increase Confirmation which it executes on becoming a Party, and for the benefit of the Agent and without liability to any Obligor, with respect to any Borrower, which of the following categories it falls in:
 - (i) in respect of a Loan to an Australian Borrower:
 - (A) not a Qualifying Lender;
 - (B) a Qualifying Lender (other than a Treaty Lender); or
 - (C) a Treaty Lender.
 - (ii) in respect of a Loan to a French Borrower:
 - (A) not a Qualifying Lender;

- (B) a Qualifying Lender (other than a Treaty Lender); or
 - (C) a Treaty Lender;
- (iii) in respect of a Loan to an Italian Borrower:
 - (A) not a Qualifying Lender;
 - (B) a Qualifying Lender (other than a Treaty Lender); or
 - (C) a Treaty Lender;
- (iv) in respect of a Loan to a Luxembourg Borrower:
 - (A) not a Qualifying Lender; or
 - (B) a Qualifying Lender;
- (v) in respect of a Loan to a Spanish Tax Borrower:
 - (A) not a Qualifying Lender;
 - (B) an EU Lender;
 - (C) a Spanish Lender; or
 - (D) a Treaty Lender;
- (vi) in respect of a Loan to a Swedish Borrower:
 - (A) not a Qualifying Lender;
 - (B) a Qualifying Lender (other than a Treaty Lender); or
 - (C) a Treaty Lender;
- (vii) in respect of a Loan to a Borrower incorporated in the United Kingdom:
 - (A) not a Qualifying Lender;
 - (B) a Qualifying Lender (other than a UK Treaty Lender); or
 - (C) a UK Treaty Lender; and
- (viii) in respect of a Loan to a U.S. Borrower:
 - (A) not a Qualifying Lender;
 - (B) a Qualifying Lender (other than a Treaty Lender); or
 - (C) a Treaty Lender.
- (b) If a New Lender, Increase Lender or Accordion Increase Lender fails to indicate its status in accordance with paragraph (a) above then such New Lender, Increase Lender or Accordion Increase Lender shall be treated for the purposes of this Agreement (including by each Obligor) as if it is not a Qualifying Lender until such time as it notifies the Agent which category applies (and the Agent, upon receipt of such notification, shall inform the

Company). For the avoidance of doubt, a Transfer Certificate, Assignment Agreement, Increase Confirmation or Accordion Increase Confirmation shall not be invalidated by any failure of a Lender to comply with paragraph (a) above.

- (c) Such New Lender, Increase Lender or Accordion Increase Lender shall also specify, in the Transfer Certificate, Assignment Agreement, Increase Confirmation or Accordion Increase Confirmation which it executes upon becoming a Party, whether it is incorporated or acting through a Facility Office situated in a Non-Cooperative Jurisdiction. For the avoidance of doubt, a Transfer Certificate, Assignment Agreement, Increase Confirmation or Accordion Increase Confirmation shall not be invalidated by any failure of a Lender to comply with this paragraph (c).

18.6. Stamp Taxes

- (a) The Company shall pay and, within three Business Days of demand, indemnify each Finance Party against any cost, loss or liability that Finance Party incurs in relation to, or in connection with, all stamp duty, registration and other similar Taxes at any time due, payable or assessed in respect of any Finance Document, a Facility or a Loan.
- (b) The Company shall not be liable to pay any Luxembourg registration duties due to a registration of the Finance Documents in Luxembourg when such registration is not required to maintain, preserve, establish or enforce the rights of a Finance Party under a Finance Document, except where such registration duties are the result of the independent action of the Company.

18.7. VAT

- (a) All amounts set out or expressed in a Finance Document to be payable by any Party to a Finance Party which (in whole or in part) constitute the consideration for a supply or supplies for VAT purposes shall be deemed to be exclusive of any VAT which may be chargeable on such supply or supplies, and accordingly, subject to paragraph (b) below, if VAT is or becomes chargeable on any supply made by any Finance Party to any Party under a Finance Document, and such Finance Party is required to account to the relevant tax authority for the VAT, that Party shall pay to the Finance Party (in addition to and at the same time as paying any other consideration for such supply) an amount equal to the amount of such VAT or, where such Party is required to account to the relevant tax authority for the VAT, directly account for such VAT at the appropriate rate under any applicable reverse charge procedure of the jurisdiction in which such Party receives such supply (and such Finance Party shall promptly provide an appropriate VAT invoice to such Party).

If VAT is or becomes chargeable on any supply made by any Finance Party (the “**Supplier**”) to any other Finance Party (the “**Recipient**”) under a Finance Document, and any Party other than the Recipient (the “**Subject Party**”) is required by the terms of any Finance Document to pay an amount equal to the consideration for such supply to the Supplier (rather than being required to reimburse or indemnify the Recipient in respect of that consideration), the Subject Party shall also pay to the Supplier (if the Supplier is required to account for VAT) or the Recipient (if the Recipient is required to account for VAT) (in addition to and at the same time as paying such amount) an amount equal to the amount of such VAT. The Recipient will promptly pay to the Subject Party an amount equal to any credit or repayment obtained by the Recipient from the relevant tax authority which the Recipient reasonably determines is in respect of such VAT), PROVIDED THAT the right of the Supplier to charge any amount in respect of Australian VAT is subject to it issuing an appropriate tax invoice or adjustment note to the Recipient (save where the Recipient is required to issue the tax invoice or adjustment note).

- (b) Where a Finance Document requires any Party to reimburse or indemnify a Finance Party for any cost or expense, that Party shall reimburse or indemnify (as the case may be) such Finance Party for the full amount of such cost or expense, including such part thereof as represents VAT, save to the extent that such Finance Party reasonably determines that it is entitled to credit or repayment in respect of such VAT from the relevant tax authority.
- (c) Any reference in this Clause 18.7 to any Party will, at any time when that Party is treated as a member of a group for VAT purposes, include (where appropriate and unless the context otherwise requires) a reference to the person who is treated as making the supply, or (as appropriate) receiving the supply, under the grouping rules (as provided for in Article 11 of Council Directive 2006/112/EC or as implemented and interpreted by Member States).
- (d) If VAT is chargeable on any supply made by a Finance Party to any Party under a Finance Document and if reasonably requested by the Finance Party, the Party shall promptly give the Finance Party details of its VAT registration number and any other information as is reasonably requested in connection with the Finance Party's reporting requirements for the supply.

18.8. **FATCA Information**

- (a) Subject to paragraph (c) below, each Party shall, within ten Business Days of a reasonable request by another Party:
 - (i) confirm to that other Party whether it is:
 - (A) a FATCA Exempt Party; or
 - (B) not a FATCA Exempt Party;
 - (ii) supply to that other Party such forms, documentation and other information relating to its status under FATCA as that other Party reasonably requests for the purposes of that other Party's compliance with FATCA; and
 - (iii) supply to that other Party such forms, documentation and other information relating to its FATCA status as that other Party reasonably requests for the purposes of that other Party's compliance with any other law, regulation, or exchange of information regime.
- (b) If a Party confirms to another Party pursuant to paragraph (a)(i) above that it is a FATCA Exempt Party and it subsequently becomes aware that it is not, or has ceased to be a FATCA Exempt Party, that Party shall notify that other Party reasonably promptly.
- (c) Paragraph (a) above shall not oblige any Party to do anything, which would or might in its reasonable opinion constitute a breach of:
 - (i) any law or regulation;
 - (ii) any fiduciary duty; or
 - (iii) any duty of confidentiality.
- (d) If a Party fails to confirm whether or not it is a FATCA Exempt Party or to supply forms, documentation or other information requested in accordance with paragraph (a)(i) or (ii) above (including, for the avoidance of doubt, where paragraph (c) above applies), then such Party shall be treated for the purposes of the Finance Documents (and payments under them) as if it is not a FATCA Exempt Party until such time as the Party in question provides the requested confirmation, forms, documentation or other information.

- (e) If a Borrower is a U.S. Tax Obligor or the Agent reasonably believes that its obligations under FATCA or any other applicable law or regulation require it, each Lender shall, within ten Business Days of:
 - (i) where an Original Borrower is a U.S. Tax Obligor and the relevant Lender is an Original Lender, the date of this Agreement;
 - (ii) where a Borrower is a U.S. Tax Obligor on a Transfer Date and the relevant Lender is a New Lender, the relevant Transfer Date;
 - (iii) the date a new U.S. Tax Obligor accedes as a Borrower; or
 - (iv) where a Borrower is not a U.S. Tax Obligor, the date of a request from the Agent, supply to the Agent:
 - (A) a withholding certificate on Form W-8, Form W-9 or any other relevant form; or
 - (B) any withholding statement or other document, authorisation or waiver as the Agent may require to certify or establish the status of such Lender under FATCA or that other law or regulation.
- (f) The Agent shall provide any withholding certificate, withholding statement, document, authorisation or waiver it receives from a Lender pursuant to paragraph (e) above to the relevant Borrower.
- (g) If any withholding certificate, withholding statement, document, authorisation or waiver provided to the Agent by a Lender pursuant to paragraph (e) above is or becomes materially inaccurate or incomplete, that Lender shall promptly update it and provide such updated withholding certificate, withholding statement, document, authorisation or waiver to the Agent unless it is unlawful for the Lender to do so (in which case the Lender shall promptly notify the Agent). The Agent shall provide any such updated withholding certificate, withholding statement, document, authorisation or waiver to the relevant Borrower.
- (h) The Agent may rely on any withholding certificate, withholding statement, document, authorisation or waiver it receives from a Lender pursuant to paragraph (e) or (g) above without further verification. The Agent shall not be liable for any action taken by it under or in connection with paragraphs (e), (f) or (g) above.

18.9. FATCA Deduction

- (a) Each Party may make any FATCA Deduction it is required to make by FATCA, and any payment required in connection with that FATCA Deduction, and no Party shall be required to increase any payment in respect of which it makes such a FATCA Deduction or otherwise compensate the recipient of the payment for that FATCA Deduction.
- (b) Each Party shall promptly, upon becoming aware that it must make a FATCA Deduction (or that there is any change in the rate or the basis of such FATCA Deduction) notify the Party to whom it is making the payment and, in addition, shall notify the Company, the Agent and the other Finance Parties.

19. INCREASED COSTS

19.1. Increased Costs

- (a) Subject to Clause 19.3 (*Exceptions*) the Company shall, within three Business Days of a demand by the Agent, pay for the account of a Finance Party the amount of any Increased Costs incurred by that Finance Party or any of its Affiliates as a result of:
 - (i) the introduction of or any change in (or in the interpretation, administration or application of) any law or regulation after the date of this Agreement;
 - (ii) compliance with any law or regulation made after the date of this Agreement; or
 - (iii) the implementation or application of, or compliance with, Basel III or CRD IV or any law or regulation that implements or applies Basel III or CRD IV.
- (b) In this Agreement:
 - (i) “**Increased Costs**” means:
 - (A) a reduction in the rate of return from a Facility or on a Finance Party’s (or its Affiliate’s) overall capital;
 - (B) an additional or increased cost; or
 - (C) a reduction of any amount due and payable under any Finance Document,which is incurred or suffered by a Finance Party or any of its Affiliates to the extent that it is attributable to that Finance Party having entered into its Commitment or an Ancillary Commitment (including any Fronted Ancillary Commitment or any Fronting Ancillary Commitment) or funding or performing its obligations under any Finance Document or Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee;
 - (ii) “**Basel III**” means:
 - (A) the agreements on capital requirements, a leverage ratio and liquidity standards contained in “Basel III: A global regulatory framework for more resilient banks and banking systems”, “Basel III: International framework for liquidity risk measurement, standards and monitoring” and “Guidance for national authorities operating the countercyclical capital buffer” published by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in December 2010, each as amended, supplemented or restated; and
 - (B) the rules for global systemically important banks contained in “Global systemically important banks: assessment methodology and the additional loss absorbency requirement – Rules text” published by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in November 2011 as amended, supplemented or restated; and
 - (C) any further guidance or standards published by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision relating to “Basel III”; and
 - (iii) “**CRD IV**” means:
 - (A) Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms; and

- (B) Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, amending Directive 2002/87/EC and repealing Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC.

19.2. Increased Cost Claims

- (a) A Finance Party intending to make a claim pursuant to Clause 19.1 (*Increased Costs*) shall notify the Agent of the event giving rise to the claim, following which the Agent shall promptly notify the Company.
- (b) Each Finance Party shall, as soon as practicable after a demand by the Agent, provide a certificate confirming the amount of its Increased Costs.

19.3. Exceptions

- (a) Clause 19.1 (*Increased Costs*) does not apply to the extent any Increased Cost is:
- (i) attributable to a Tax Deduction required by law to be made by an Obligor;
 - (ii) attributable to a FATCA Deduction required to be made by a Party;
 - (iii) compensated for by Clause 18.3 (*Tax Indemnity*) (or would have been compensated for under Clause 18.3 (*Tax Indemnity*), but was not so compensated solely because any of the exclusions in paragraph (b) of Clause 18.3 (*Tax Indemnity*) applied);
 - (iv) attributable to the negligence or the wilful breach by the relevant Finance Party or its Affiliates of any law or regulation; or
 - (v) attributable to the implementation or application of or compliance with the “International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards, a Revised Framework” published by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in June 2004 in the form existing on the date of this Agreement (but excluding any amendment arising out of Basel III or CRD IV) (“**Basel II**”) or any other law or regulation which implements Basel II (whether such implementation, application or compliance is by a government, regulator, Finance Party or any of its Affiliates).
- (b) In this Clause 19.3 reference to a “**Tax Deduction**” has the same meaning given to the term in Clause 18.1 (*Definitions*).

20. OTHER INDEMNITIES

20.1. Currency Indemnity

- (a) If any sum due from an Obligor under the Finance Documents (a “**Sum**”), or any order, judgment or award given or made in relation to a Sum, has to be converted from the currency (the “**First Currency**”) in which that Sum is payable into another currency (the “**Second Currency**”) for the purpose of:
- (i) making or filing a claim or proof against that Obligor; or
 - (ii) obtaining or enforcing an order, judgment or award in relation to any litigation or arbitration proceedings,

that Obligor shall as an independent obligation, within three Business Days of demand, indemnify each Secured Party to whom that Sum is due against any cost, loss or liability arising out of or as a result of the conversion including any discrepancy between (A) the rate of exchange used to convert that Sum from the First Currency into the Second Currency and

(B) the rate or rates of exchange available to that person at the time of its receipt of that Sum.

- (b) Each Obligor waives any right it may have in any jurisdiction to pay any amount under the Finance Documents in a currency or currency unit other than that in which it is expressed to be payable.

20.2. Other Indemnities

The Company shall (or shall procure that an Obligor will), within three Business Days of demand, indemnify each Secured Party against any cost, loss or liability incurred by it as a result of:

- (a) the occurrence of any Event of Default;
- (b) a failure by an Obligor to pay any amount due under a Finance Document on its due date, including without limitation, any cost, loss or liability arising as a result of Clause 34 (*Sharing among the Finance Parties*);
- (c) funding, or making arrangements to fund, its participation in a Utilisation requested by a Borrower in a Utilisation Request, but not made by reason of the operation of any one or more of the provisions of this Agreement (other than by reason of default or negligence by that Finance Party alone);
- (d) issuing or making arrangements to issue a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee requested by the Company or a Borrower in a Utilisation Request, but not issued by reason of the operation of any one or more of the provisions of this Agreement (other than by reason of default or negligence by that Finance Party alone); or
- (e) a Utilisation (or part of a Utilisation) not being prepaid in accordance with a notice of prepayment given by a Borrower or the Company.

20.3. Indemnity to the Agent

The Company shall (or shall procure that an Obligor will) within five Business Days of demand, indemnify the Agent against:

- (a) any cost, loss or liability incurred by the Agent (acting reasonably) as a result of:
 - (i) investigating any event which it reasonably believes is a Default;
 - (ii) acting or relying on any notice, request or instruction which it reasonably believes to be genuine, correct and appropriately authorised; or
 - (iii) instructing lawyers, accountants, tax advisers, surveyors or other professional advisers or experts as permitted under this Agreement, *provided that*, such instruction has been authorised by the Company and subject to any agreed caps on legal and other fees; and
- (b) any cost, loss or liability (including, without limitation, for negligence or any other category of liability whatsoever) incurred by the Agent (otherwise than by reason of the Agent's gross negligence or wilful misconduct or deliberate breach of the terms of this Agreement) (or, in the case of any cost, loss or liability pursuant to Clause 35.11 (*Disruption to Payment Systems etc.*) notwithstanding the Agent's negligence, gross negligence or any other category of liability whatsoever, but not including any claim based on the fraud of the Agent) in acting as Agent under the Finance Documents.

21. MITIGATION BY THE LENDERS

21.1. Mitigation

- (a) Each Finance Party shall, in consultation with the Company, take all reasonable steps to mitigate any circumstances which arise and which would result in any Facility ceasing to be available or any amount becoming payable under or pursuant to, or cancelled pursuant to, any of Clause 11.1 (*Illegality*) (or, in respect of the Issuing Bank, Clause 11.2 (*Illegality in Relation to Issuing Bank*)), Clause 18 (*Tax Gross-Up and Indemnities*) or Clause 19 (*Increased Costs*) including (but not limited to) transferring its rights and obligations under the Finance Documents to another Affiliate or Facility Office.
- (b) Paragraph (a) above does not in any way limit the obligations of any Obligor under the Finance Documents.

21.2. Limitation of Liability

- (a) The Company shall promptly indemnify each Finance Party for all costs and expenses reasonably incurred by that Finance Party as a result of steps taken by it under Clause 21.1 (*Mitigation*).
- (b) A Finance Party is not obliged to take any steps under Clause 21.1 (*Mitigation*) if, in the opinion of that Finance Party (acting reasonably), to do so might be prejudicial to it.

22. COSTS AND EXPENSES

22.1. Transaction Expenses

Subject to any agreed caps, the Company shall within thirty days of demand pay the Agent, the Arranger, the Issuing Bank and the Security Agent the amount of all costs and expenses (including legal fees) reasonably incurred by any of them (and, in the case of the Security Agent, by any Receiver or Delegate) in connection with the negotiation, preparation, printing, execution, syndication (if any but only to the extent incurred prior to the Closing Date) and perfection of:

- (a) this Agreement and any other documents referred to in this Agreement;
- (b) the Transaction Security; and
- (c) any other Finance Documents executed after the date of this Agreement.

22.2. Amendment Costs

If:

- (a) an Obligor requests an amendment, waiver or consent; or
- (b) an amendment is required pursuant to Clause 35.10 (*Change of Currency*),

the Company shall, within thirty Business Days of demand, reimburse each of the Agent and the Security Agent for the amount of all costs and expenses (including legal fees) (subject to any agreed caps) reasonably incurred by the Agent and the Security Agent (and, in the case of the Security Agent, by any Receiver or Delegate) in responding to, evaluating, negotiating or complying with that request or requirement.

22.3. Enforcement and Preservation Costs

The Company shall, within five Business Days of demand, pay to the Agent and each other Secured Party the amount of all costs and expenses (including legal fees) incurred by it in connection with

the enforcement of or the preservation of any rights under any Finance Document and the Transaction Security and any proceedings instituted by or against the Security Agent as a consequence of taking or holding the Transaction Security or enforcing these rights (other than any arising by reason of the Security Agent's gross negligence or wilful default).

SECTION 7 GUARANTEE

23. GUARANTEE AND INDEMNITY

23.1. Guarantee and Indemnity

Each Guarantor irrevocably and unconditionally jointly and severally:

- (a) guarantees to each Finance Party punctual performance by each other Obligor of all that Obligor's obligations under the Finance Documents (including, without limitation, all amounts which, but for any U.S. Debtor Relief Law, would become due and payable and all interest accruing after the commencement of any proceeding under a U.S. Debtor Relief Law at the rate provided for in the relevant Finance Document, whether or not allowed in any such proceeding);
- (b) undertakes with each Finance Party that whenever another Obligor does not pay any amount when due under or in connection with any Finance Document, that Guarantor shall immediately on demand pay that amount as if it was the principal obligor; and
- (c) agrees with each Finance Party that if any obligation guaranteed by it is or becomes unenforceable, invalid or illegal, it will, as an independent and primary obligation, indemnify that Finance Party immediately on demand against any cost, loss or liability it incurs as a result of an Obligor not paying any amount which would, but for such unenforceability, invalidity or illegality, have been payable by it under any Finance Document on the date when it would have been due. The amount payable by a Guarantor under this indemnity will not exceed the amount it would have had to pay under this Clause 23 if the amount claimed had been recoverable on the basis of a guarantee,

subject in each case to any limitations referred to in Clause 23.11 (*Guarantee Limitations*) or in any Accession Deed by which such Guarantor becomes a Party. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, upon any Automatic Acceleration Event, any presentment, demand, protest, or notice of any kind required by the foregoing clauses are expressly waived by the relevant U.S. Guarantor.

23.2. Continuing Guarantee

This guarantee and indemnity is independent and separate from the obligations of any Obligor (and, consequently, the guarantee granted by any Spanish Guarantor under this Agreement will in no event be construed or configured as a Spanish "*fianza*" for the purposes of article 1,822 seq of the Spanish Civil Code) and is a continuing guarantee which will extend to the ultimate balance of sums payable by any Obligor under the Finance Documents, regardless of any intermediate payment or discharge in whole or in part.

23.3. Reinstatement

If any discharge, release or arrangement (whether in respect of the obligations of any Obligor or any security for those obligations or otherwise) is made by a Finance Party in whole or in part on the basis of any payment, security or other disposition which is avoided or must be restored in insolvency, liquidation, administration or otherwise, without limitation, then the liability of each Guarantor under this Clause 23 will continue or be reinstated as if the discharge, release or arrangement had not occurred.

23.4. Waiver of Defences

The obligations of each Guarantor under this Clause 23 will not be affected by an act, omission, matter or thing which, but for this Clause 23, would reduce, release or prejudice any of its

obligations under this Clause 23 (without limitation and whether or not known to it or any Finance Party) including:

- (a) any time, waiver or consent granted to, or composition with, any Obligor or other person;
- (b) the release of any other Obligor or any other person under the terms of any composition or arrangement with any creditor of any member of the Group;
- (c) the taking, variation, compromise, exchange, renewal or release of, or refusal or neglect to perfect, take up or enforce, any rights against, or security over assets of, any Obligor or other person or any non-presentation or non-observance of any formality or other requirement in respect of any instrument or any failure to realise the full value of any security;
- (d) any incapacity or lack of power, authority or legal personality of or dissolution or change in the members or status of an Obligor or any other person;
- (e) any amendment, novation, supplement, extension, restatement (however fundamental and whether or not more onerous) or replacement of a Finance Document or any other document or security including, without limitation, any change in the purpose of, any extension of or increase in any facility or the addition of any new facility under any Finance Document or other document or security;
- (f) any unenforceability, illegality or invalidity of any obligation of any person under any Finance Document or any other document or security; or
- (g) any insolvency or similar proceedings, but without limitation, the Parties agree that the obligations under this Clause 23 will not be affected by any action made under the Additional Section 4 (*Disposición Adicional Cuarta*) of the Spanish Insolvency Law in relation to any other Obligor. For the purposes of article 135 of the Spanish Insolvency Law, the obligations of each Spanish Guarantor under this Agreement *vis-à-vis* each Finance Party shall be governed by the terms of this Agreement at any time such that each Spanish Guarantor's obligations pursuant to this Clause 23 shall not be affected in any way by the settlement agreement that may be agreed in the insolvency proceedings of any other Obligor (nor shall they be deemed amended as a consequence of the approval of that settlement agreement) that each of the Finance Parties has approved or acceded to or irrespective of the fact that any such Finance Party has not approved or acceded to, that settlement agreement.

23.5. Guarantor Intent

Without prejudice to the generality of Clause 23.4 (*Waiver of Defences*), each Guarantor expressly confirms that it intends that this guarantee shall extend from time to time to any (however fundamental and of whatsoever nature and whether or not more onerous) variation, increase, extension or addition of or to any of the Finance Documents and/or any facility or amount made available under any of the Finance Documents for the purposes of or in connection with any of the following: business acquisitions of any nature; increasing working capital; enabling investor distributions to be made; carrying out restructurings; refinancing existing facilities; refinancing any other indebtedness; making facilities available to new borrowers; any other variation or extension of the purposes for which any such facility or amount might be made available from time to time; and any fees, costs and/or expenses associated with any of the foregoing.

23.6. Immediate Recourse

Each Guarantor waives any right it may have of first requiring any Finance Party (or any trustee or agent on its behalf) to proceed against or enforce any other rights or security or claim payment from any person before claiming from that Guarantor under this Clause 23. This waiver applies irrespective of any law or any provision of a Finance Document to the contrary.

23.7. **Appropriations**

Until all amounts which may be or become payable by the Obligors under or in connection with the Finance Documents have been irrevocably paid in full, each Finance Party (or any trustee or agent on its behalf) may:

- (a) refrain from applying or enforcing any other moneys, security or rights held or received by that Finance Party (or any trustee or agent on its behalf) in respect of those amounts, or apply and enforce the same in such manner and order as it sees fit (whether against those amounts or otherwise) and no Guarantor shall be entitled to the benefit of the same; and
- (b) hold in an interest-bearing suspense account any moneys received from any Guarantor or on account of any Guarantor's liability under this Clause 23.

23.8. **Deferral of Guarantors' Rights**

Until all amounts which may be or become payable by the Obligors under or in connection with the Finance Documents have been irrevocably paid in full and unless the Agent otherwise directs, no Guarantor will exercise any rights which it may have by reason of performance by it of its obligations under the Finance Documents or by reason of any amount being payable, or liability arising, under this Clause 23:

- (a) to be indemnified by an Obligor;
- (b) to claim any contribution from any other guarantor of any Obligor's obligations under the Finance Documents;
- (c) to take the benefit (in whole or in part and whether by way of subrogation or otherwise) of any rights of the Finance Parties under the Finance Documents or of any other guarantee or security taken pursuant to, or in connection with, the Finance Documents by any Finance Party;
- (d) to bring legal or other proceedings for an order requiring any Obligor to make any payment, or perform any obligation, in respect of which any Guarantor has given a guarantee, undertaking or indemnity under Clause 23.1 (*Guarantee and Indemnity*);
- (e) to exercise any right of set-off against any Obligor; and/or
- (f) to claim or prove as a creditor of any Obligor in competition with any Finance Party.

If a Guarantor receives any benefit, payment or distribution in relation to such rights it shall hold that benefit, payment or distribution to the extent necessary to enable all amounts which may be or become payable to the Finance Parties by the Obligors under or in connection with the Finance Documents to be repaid in full on trust for the Finance Parties and shall promptly pay or transfer the same to the Agent or as the Agent may direct for application in accordance with Clause 35 (*Payment Mechanics*).

23.9. **Release of Guarantors' Right of Contribution**

If any Guarantor (a "**Retiring Guarantor**") ceases to be a Guarantor in accordance with the terms of the Finance Documents for the purpose of any sale or other disposal of that Retiring Guarantor then on the date such Retiring Guarantor ceases to be a Guarantor:

- (a) that Retiring Guarantor is released by each other Guarantor from any liability (whether past, present or future and whether actual or contingent) to make a contribution to any other Guarantor arising by reason of the performance by any other Guarantor of its obligations under the Finance Documents; and

- (b) each other Guarantor waives any rights it may have by reason of the performance of its obligations under the Finance Documents to take the benefit (in whole or in part and whether by way of subrogation or otherwise) of any rights of the Finance Parties under any Finance Document or of any other security taken pursuant to, or in connection with, any Finance Document where such rights or security are granted by or in relation to the assets of the Retiring Guarantor.

23.10. Additional Security

This guarantee is in addition to and is not in any way prejudiced by any other guarantee or security now or subsequently held by any Finance Party.

23.11. Guarantee Limitations

(a) *Limitations on English Guarantors*

In respect of each English Guarantor, the guarantee and indemnity in this Clause 23 shall not apply to the extent that it would result in such guarantee or indemnity constituting unlawful financial assistance within the meaning of Section 678 or 679 of the Companies Act 2006.

(b) *Limitations on Luxembourg Guarantors*

- (i) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Agreement or any other Finance Document, the guarantee granted by any Luxembourg Guarantor under this Clause 23 shall be limited at any time to an aggregate amount not exceeding the higher of:

- (A) 95% of such Luxembourg Guarantor's *capitaux propres* (as referred to in article 34 of the Luxembourg law dated 19 December 2002 on the commercial register and annual accounts, as amended (the “**2002 Law**”), and as implemented by the Grand-Ducal regulation dated 18 December 2015 setting out the form and the content of the presentation of the balance sheet and profit and loss account (the “**Regulation**”)) determined as at the date on which a demand is made under the guarantee, increased by the amount of any Intra-Group Liabilities (as defined below); and
- (B) 95% of such Luxembourg Guarantor's *capitaux propres* (as referred to in article 34 of the 2002 Law) determined as at the date of this Agreement, increased by the amount of any Intra-Group Liabilities.

- (ii) The amount of the *capitaux propres* under this Clause shall be (a) determined by an independent auditor (*réviseur d'entreprises agréé*) or an independent reputable investment bank appointed by the Agent on the costs and expenses of the relevant Luxembourg Guarantor and (b) adjusted (by derogation to the rules contained in the 2002 Law and the Regulation) to take into account the fair value rather than book value of the assets of the Luxembourg Guarantor.

- (iii) For the purpose of this Clause, “**Intra-Group Liabilities**” shall mean any amounts owed by the Luxembourg Guarantor to any other member of the Group and that have not been financed (directly or indirectly) by a borrowing under the Finance Documents.

- (iv) The above limitation shall not apply:

- (A) in respect of any amounts due under the Finance Documents by an Obligor which is a direct or indirect subsidiary of that Luxembourg Guarantor;

- (B) in respect of any amounts due under the Finance Documents by an Obligor which is not a direct or indirect subsidiary of that Luxembourg Guarantor and which have been on-lent to or made available by whatever means, directly or indirectly, to that Luxembourg Guarantor or any of its direct or indirect subsidiaries.

The amounts due by each Luxembourg Guarantor under this Clause 23 shall be reduced by any amount paid by such Luxembourg Guarantor under the Senior Secured Note Documents.

(c) *Limitations on French Guarantors*

- (i) The obligations and liabilities of any French Guarantor under the Finance Documents and in particular under this Clause 23 shall not include any obligation or liability which, if incurred, would constitute the provision of financial assistance within the meaning of article L.225-216 of the French *Code de Commerce* and/or would constitute a misuse of corporate assets within the meaning of articles L.244-1 of the French *Code de Commerce* or any other law or regulation having the same effect, as interpreted by French courts and/or would infringe article L. 511-7 of the French *Code monétaire et financier*.
- (ii) The obligations and liabilities of each French Guarantor under this Clause 23 for the obligations under the Finance Documents of any other Obligor which is not a Subsidiary of such French Guarantor shall be limited, at any time to an amount equal to the aggregate of all amounts directly or indirectly borrowed under this Agreement by such other Obligor to the extent directly or indirectly on-lent to such French Guarantor under intercompany loan agreements and outstanding at the date a payment is to be made by such French Guarantor under this Clause 23; it being specified that any payment made by a French Guarantor under this Clause 23 in respect of the obligations of such Obligor shall reduce *pro tanto* the outstanding amount of the intercompany loans due by such French Guarantor under the intercompany loan agreements referred to above and that any repayment of the intercompany loans by the French Guarantor shall reduce *pro tanto* the amount payable under this Clause 23.
- (iii) The obligations and liabilities of each French Guarantor under this Clause 23 for the obligations under the Finance Documents of any other Obligor which is its Subsidiary shall not be limited and shall therefore cover all amounts due by such Obligor as Borrower and/or as Guarantor. However, where such Subsidiary is itself a Guarantor which guarantees the obligations of a member of the Group which is not a Subsidiary of the relevant French Guarantor, the amounts payable by such French Guarantor under this paragraph (iii) in respect of the obligations of this Subsidiary as Guarantor, shall be limited as set out in paragraph (ii) above.
- (iv) It is acknowledged that no French Guarantor is acting jointly and severally with the other Guarantors and no French Guarantor shall therefore be considered as “*co-débiteur solidaire*” as to its obligations pursuant to the guarantee given pursuant to this Clause 23.

For the purpose of paragraphs (ii) and (iii) above “Subsidiary” means, in relation to any company, another company which is controlled by it within the meaning of article L.233-3 of the French *Code de commerce*.

(d) *Limitations on Italian Guarantors*

- (i) The obligations of each Italian Guarantor under this Clause 23 in respect of the obligations of any Obligor which is not a subsidiary of such Italian Guarantor pursuant to paragraph 1, no 1) and 2) of article 2359 of the Italian Civil Code shall not exceed an amount equal to the aggregate of:
 - (A) the highest exposure reached (i.e. the highest maximum amount drawn and outstanding) at any time (notwithstanding any subsequent repayment) by that Italian Guarantor under the Facilities (or any of its direct or indirect subsidiaries - pursuant to paragraph 1, no 1) and 2) of article 2359 of the Italian Civil Code – as Borrower) as Borrower under this Agreement; and
 - (B) the highest exposure reached (i.e. the highest maximum amount drawn and outstanding) at any time (notwithstanding any subsequent repayment) by that Italian Guarantor (or any of its direct or indirect subsidiaries pursuant to article 2359 of the Italian Civil Code) under any loan or other financial support in any form (including, but not limited to, guarantees, letters of credit and any other form of Financial Indebtedness) advanced and/or made available by any Obligor after the date of this Agreement with funds deriving directly or indirectly from any Loan advanced to that Obligor.
 - (ii) Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in the Finance Documents, including but not limited to Clause 23.8 (*Deferral of Guarantors' Rights*), each Italian Guarantor shall be entitled to set-off its obligations relating to a loan and/or financial support received by any Obligor against the claims of recourse or subrogation (“*regresso*” or “*surrogazione*”) against that Obligor arising as a result of any payment of the obligations of that Obligor made by that Italian Guarantor under this Clause 23.
 - (iii) Without prejudice to paragraph (i) above, pursuant to article 1938 of the Italian Civil Code, the maximum amount that any Italian Guarantor may be required to pay in respect of its obligations as Guarantor under this Agreement shall not exceed € 220,500,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency).
 - (iv) In addition, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary under this Agreement or any other Finance Document, each Italian Guarantor under this Clause 23 shall not guarantee any amount due by any Obligor used, directly or indirectly, towards the financing and/or refinancing of the acquisition of the shares and/or quota, as the case may be, of such Italian Guarantor (or of any entity directly or indirectly controlling such Italian Guarantor) and, in any case, the guaranteeing of which would breach the prohibition of financial assistance as defined in article 2358 or, as the case may be, article 2472 of the Italian Civil Code.
- (e) *Limitations on Spanish Guarantors*

The obligations of any Spanish Guarantor under this Clause 23 shall not include and shall not extend to any obligations or amounts that would render such obligations in contravention of Section 150, with respect to public limited companies (*sociedades anónimas*), or Section 143.2, with respect to private limited companies (*sociedades limitadas*), of the Spanish Capital Companies Act (*Real Decreto Legislativo 1/2010, de 2 de julio, por el que se aprueba el texto refundido de la Ley de Sociedades de Capital*). In particular, no Spanish Guarantor may, in any case, secure, guarantee or grant any type of financial assistance as regards any payment, prepayment, repayment or reimbursement obligations derived from any Finance Document used or that may be used for the purposes of payment of debt used to acquire any of the shares in that Spanish Guarantor and/or the shares of its controlling company (in the sense of Section 150 of the Spanish Companies Act with respect to a Spanish Guarantor incorporated as a *sociedad anónima*), acquire any of the

shares in that Spanish Guarantor and/or the shares of any company of the group of that Spanish Guarantor (in the sense of Section 143.2 of the Spanish Companies Act with respect to a Spanish Guarantor incorporated as a *sociedad limitada*) or payment of any costs or transaction expenses related to or paying the purchase price for such acquisition.

(f) *Limitations on Swedish Guarantors*

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, the obligations and liabilities of any Obligor incorporated in Sweden (the “**Swedish Obligor**”) under this Clause 23 and/or in relation to any indemnity and/or any obligation to pay any cost or expenses of any other member of the Group (other than a wholly owned Subsidiary of that Swedish Obligor) under the Finance Documents (together the “**Indemnified Obligations**”) shall be limited, if (and only if) required by the provisions of the Swedish Companies Act (Sw. *Aktiebolagslagen* (2005: 551)) (the “**Swedish Companies Act**”) regulating unlawful distribution of assets within the meaning of Chapter 17, Sections 1-4 (or its equivalent from time to time) and it is understood that any obligation and/or liability of any Swedish Obligor to discharge any Indemnified Obligations only applies to the extent permitted by the abovementioned provisions of the Swedish Companies Act.

(g) *Limitations on U.S. Guarantors and CFCs*

- (i) Notwithstanding any term or provision of this Clause 23 or any other term in this Agreement or any other Finance Document, the maximum aggregate amount of the obligations for which any U.S. Guarantor shall be liable under this Agreement or any other Finance Document shall in no event exceed an amount equal to the largest amount that would not render such U.S. Guarantor’s obligations under this Agreement held or determined to be void, voidable, invalid or unenforceable or subject to avoidance under applicable U.S. Debtor Relief Laws.
- (ii) Notwithstanding any term or provision of this Clause 23 or any other term in this Agreement or any other Finance Document, no member of the Group that is a CFC or CFC Holdco will have any obligation or liability, directly or indirectly, as guarantor or otherwise under this Agreement or any other Finance Document with respect to any obligation or liability arising under any Finance Document of any U.S. Borrower.

SECTION 8
REPRESENTATIONS, UNDERTAKINGS AND EVENTS OF DEFAULT

24. REPRESENTATIONS

24.1. General

Each Obligor makes the representations and warranties set out in this Clause 24 to each Finance Party (save for (a) the representations and warranties in Clause 24.11 (*No Misleading Information*), Clause 24.12 (*Original Financial Statements*) and Clause 24.18 (*Ranking*) to Clause 24.21 (*Share Charge*) which shall be made by the Company only, (b) the representations and warranties in Clause 24.24 (*Centre of Main Interests and Establishments*) which shall be made by the Company and Opodo Limited only and (c) the representations and warranties in Clause 24.25 (*ERISA and Multiemployer Plans*) to Clause 24.27 (*Investment Companies*) which shall be made by any U.S. Obligor only).

Status, authorisations and governing law

24.2. Status

- (a) It is a limited liability corporation, limited liability company or partnership with limited liability, duly incorporated or, in the case of a partnership, established and validly existing under the law of its Original Jurisdiction or any other jurisdiction of incorporation or organisation permitted pursuant to a Permitted Transaction.
- (b) It and each of its Subsidiaries which is a Material Company has the power to own its assets and carry on its business in all material respects as it is being conducted.

24.3. Binding Obligations

Subject to the Legal Reservations:

- (a) and, in the case of this Agreement or any other Finance Document, any notarisation in Spain necessary for its validity or enforceability, the obligations expressed to be assumed by it in each Finance Document to which it is a party are legal, valid, binding and enforceable obligations; and
- (b) (without limiting the generality of paragraph (a) above), each Transaction Security Document to which it is a party creates the security interests which that Transaction Security Document purports to create and those security interests are valid and effective subject to any Perfection Requirements.

24.4. Non-Conflict with other Obligations

The entry into and performance by it of, and the transactions contemplated by, the Finance Documents to which it is a party and, if applicable, the granting of the Transaction Security by it do not conflict with:

- (a) any law or regulation applicable to it;
- (b) its or any Material Company's constitutional documents; or
- (c) any agreement or instrument binding upon it or any Material Company or any of its or any Material Company's assets or constitute a default or termination event (however described) under any such agreement or instrument, in any such case to an extent or in a manner which has or could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect (which for the purposes of this paragraph (c) only shall include a material adverse effect on the validity or

enforceability of or the rights and remedies of any Finance Party under any of the Finance Documents).

24.5. Power and Authority

It has the power to enter into, perform and deliver, and has taken (or will take prior to entering into such document), all necessary action to authorise its entry into, performance and delivery of, the Finance Documents to which it is or will be a party and the transactions contemplated by those Finance Documents.

24.6. Validity and Admissibility in Evidence

(a) Subject to the Legal Reservations (and, in the case of the Transaction Security Documents, to any Perfection Requirements) all Authorisations required:

- (i) to enable it lawfully to enter into, exercise its rights and comply with its obligations in the Finance Documents to which it is a party; and
- (ii) to make the Finance Documents to which it is a party admissible in evidence in its Relevant Jurisdiction,

have been obtained or effected and are in full force and effect.

(b) All Authorisations necessary for the conduct of its business, trade and ordinary activities are in full force and effect and it has not received any notification of nor is it aware of their suspension or withdrawal where, in any such case, failure to have any such Authorisation in full force and effect has or could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect.

24.7. Governing Law and Enforcement

Subject to the Legal Reservations:

- (a) the choice of governing law of the Finance Documents will be recognised and enforced in its Relevant Jurisdiction; and
- (b) any judgment obtained in relation to a Finance Document in the jurisdiction of the governing law of that Finance Document will be recognised and enforced in its Relevant Jurisdiction, subject to compliance with applicable procedural requirements.

No default or tax liability

24.8. No Filing or Stamp Taxes

Subject to the Legal Reservations and excluding any filing, recording, or enrolling or any stamp, registration, notarial or similar Taxes or fees referred to in any Legal Opinion, under the laws of its Relevant Jurisdiction it is not necessary that any Finance Document to which it is a party be filed, recorded or enrolled with any court or other authority in that jurisdiction or that any stamp, registration, notarial or similar Taxes or fees be paid on or in relation to the Finance Documents to which it is a party or the transactions contemplated by those Finance Documents, except that in case of:

- (a)
 - (i) court proceedings in a Luxembourg court; or
 - (ii) the presentation of the Finance Documents (either directly or by way of reference) to an *autorité constituée*,

such court or *autorité constituée* may require registration of all or part of the Finance Documents with the *Administration de l'Enregistrement et des Domaines* in Luxembourg, which may result in registration duties becoming due and payable, at a fixed rate of EUR 12 or an *ad valorem* rate which depends on the nature of the registered document; and

- (b) in the case of Spain, judicial duties due to the enforcement or other procedures carried out before Spanish judicial courts.

24.9. **No Default**

- (a) No Event of Default and, on the date of this Agreement and the Closing Date, no Default is continuing or is reasonably likely to result from the making of any Utilisation.
- (b) No other event or circumstance is outstanding which constitutes (or, with the expiry of a grace period, the giving of notice, the making of any determination or any combination of any of the foregoing, would constitute) a default or termination event (however described) under any other agreement or instrument which is binding on it or any Material Company or to which its (or any Material Company's) assets are subject and which has or is reasonably likely to have a Material Adverse Effect.

24.10. **Taxation**

- (a) It is not (and none of its Subsidiaries is) materially overdue in the filing of any Tax returns where late filing has or could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect and it is not (and none of its Subsidiaries is) overdue in the payment of any amount in respect of Tax (whether or not shown on any Tax return) the non-payment of which would have a Material Adverse Effect.
- (b) No claims or investigations are being, or are reasonably likely to be, made or conducted against it (or any of its Subsidiaries) with respect to Taxes such that a liability of, or claim against, any member of the Group which would have a Material Adverse Effect is reasonably likely to arise.
- (c) Each Borrower is resident for Tax purposes only in (i) its Original Jurisdiction, (ii) the Original Jurisdiction of any other Borrower and/or (iii) if it has changed its jurisdiction of incorporation or organisation to the extent permitted pursuant to a Permitted Transaction, such other jurisdiction of incorporation or organisation (each a “**Permitted Tax Jurisdiction**”). For the avoidance of doubt, a Borrower may be resident for Tax purposes in more than one Permitted Tax Jurisdiction and may terminate its tax residency in any Permitted Tax Jurisdiction from time to time.

Provision of information – general

24.11. **No Misleading Information**

Save as disclosed in writing to the Agent or the Arranger prior to the date of this Agreement all written factual information relating to the Group, its assets or its business provided by any member of the Group (including its advisers) to the Agent or the Arranger in connection with the Finance Documents was true, complete and accurate in all material respects as at the date it was provided and at the date provided was not misleading in any material respect.

24.12. **Original Financial Statements**

- (a) The Company's Original Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with GAAP consistently applied.

- (b) The Company's audited Original Financial Statements give a true and fair view in all material respects of its consolidated financial condition and results of operations during the relevant financial year.
- (c) There has been no material adverse change in the consolidated business or financial condition of the Group since the date of the Company's Original Financial Statements.
- (d) The Company's most recent financial statements delivered pursuant to Clause 25.1 (*Financial Statements*):
 - (i) have been prepared in accordance with (or in the case of quarterly accounts on a basis consistent with) GAAP; and
 - (ii) give a true and fair view (if audited) or fairly represent (if unaudited) in all material respects (having regard to the fact that financial statements which are not audited are prepared for management purposes) its consolidated financial condition as at the end of, and consolidated results of operations for, the period to which they relate (to the extent appropriate for management accounts).

24.13. **Accounting Reference Date**

The Accounting Reference Date of the Company is 31 March.

No proceedings or breach of laws

24.14. **No Proceedings Pending or Threatened**

No litigation, arbitration or administrative proceedings or investigations of, or before, any court, arbitral body or agency which are reasonably likely to be adversely determined and, if so if adversely determined, are reasonably likely to have a Material Adverse Effect have (to the best of its knowledge and belief (having made due and careful enquiry)) been started or threatened against it or any Material Company.

24.15. **No Breach of Laws**

- (a) It has not breached any law or regulation which breach has or could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect.
- (b) No labour disputes are current or, to the best of the Company's or any Obligor's knowledge and belief (having made due and careful enquiry), threatened in writing against any member of the Group which have or could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect.

24.16. **Environmental Laws**

- (a) No member of the Group is in breach of any Environmental Law where such breach has or could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect.
- (b) To the best of the Company's or any Obligor's knowledge and belief, no Environmental Claim has been commenced or threatened in writing against any member of the Group which is reasonably likely to be adversely determined and if so adversely determined would have or could reasonably be likely to have a Material Adverse Effect.

24.17. **Sanctions, Anti-Corruption Laws and Anti-Money Laundering Laws**

- (a) So far as the Company or any Obligor is aware, each member of the Group and its respective directors and officers have conducted the business of such member of the Group in compliance in all material respects with Anti-Corruption Laws and Anti-Money Laundering Laws, and each member of the Group has instituted and maintained policies and

procedures reasonably designed to promote and achieve compliance with such laws (it being understood that such measures may be in the form of Group policies and procedures adopted by the Company).

- (b) No member of the Group or, to the Company's knowledge, any of their respective directors, officers or representatives acting on their behalf in connection with the Finance Documents:
 - (i) is a Designated Person;
 - (ii) is a person that is owned 50% or more by or otherwise controlled by one or more Designated Persons; or
 - (iii) is located, organised or resident in a Sanctioned Country.
- (c) So far as the Company or any Obligor is aware, each member of the Group has conducted its business in compliance in all material respects with applicable Sanctions.

Security, Financial Indebtedness, Transaction Security, etc.

24.18. Security and Financial Indebtedness

- (a) No Lien exists over all or any of the present or future assets of any member of the Restricted Group other than as permitted under Schedule 23 (*Restrictive Covenants*).
- (b) No member of the Restricted Group has any Financial Indebtedness outstanding other than as permitted under Schedule 23 (*Restrictive Covenants*).

24.19. Ranking

Subject as set out in the Intercreditor Agreement and to the Legal Reservations and Perfection Requirements, the Transaction Security has or will have the ranking in priority which it is expressed to have in the Transaction Security Documents and it is not subject to any prior ranking or *pari passu* ranking Security other than Permitted Collateral Liens.

24.20. Legal and Beneficial Ownership

Each Obligor which grants Transaction Security pursuant to the Share Charge or the Receivables Assignment is the sole legal and beneficial owner of the shares in Opodo Limited or, as applicable, the Loan Receivables over which it purports to grant Transaction Security.

24.21. Share Charge

- (a) The shares of Opodo Limited which are subject to the Transaction Security are fully paid and not subject to any option to purchase or similar rights.
- (b) The constitutional documents of Opodo Limited do not restrict or inhibit any transfer of those shares on creation or enforcement of the Transaction Security.
- (c) There are no agreements in force which provide for the issue or allotment of, or grant any person (other than the chargor) the right to call for the issue or allotment of, any share or loan capital of Opodo Limited (including any option or right of pre-emption or conversion).

24.22. Intellectual Property

It:

- (a) is the sole legal and beneficial owner of or has licensed to it on normal commercial terms all the Intellectual Property which is required by it in order to carry on its business as it is being conducted;
- (b) does not, in carrying on its businesses, infringe any Intellectual Property of any third party in any respect; and
- (c) has taken all formal or procedural actions (including payment of fees) required to maintain any material Intellectual Property owned by it,

where in any such case failure to own or have licensed to it, infringement or failure to take required formal or procedural actions, has or could be reasonably likely to have a Material Adverse Effect.

Provision of information – Group

24.23. Group Structure Chart

The Group Structure Chart delivered to the Agent pursuant to Part I of Schedule 2 (*Conditions Precedent*) is true, complete and accurate in all material respects and shows each member of the Group, including current name and (in the case of each Obligor and Holdco Security Provider) its company registration number (where available) or otherwise its tax identification number (where available), its Original Jurisdiction (in the case of an Obligor) and its jurisdiction of incorporation or organisation (in the case of a member of the Group which is not an Obligor).

24.24. Centre of Main Interests and Establishments

For the purposes of The Council of the European Union Regulation No. 1346/2000 on Insolvency Proceedings or, from 26 June 2017, Regulation (EU) No 2015/848 of 20 May 2015 (recast)) (the “**Regulation**”), to the extent the Regulation applies to it, its centre of main interest (as that term is used in Article 3(1) of the Regulation) is situated in Luxembourg, Spain or the United Kingdom.

24.25. ERISA and Multiemployer Plans

No U.S. Obligor or ERISA Affiliate has established, maintains, contributes to or has liability, contingent or otherwise, with respect to any employee benefit plan (as defined in Section 3(3) of ERISA) that is subject to Title IV of ERISA.

24.26. Federal Reserve Regulations

- (a) No Obligor is engaged or will engage, principally or as one of its important activities, in the business of purchasing or carrying Margin Stock or extending credit for the purpose of purchasing or carrying Margin Stock.
- (b) None of the proceeds of the Loans or other extensions of credit under this Agreement will be used, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of buying or carrying any Margin Stock, for the purpose of reducing or retiring any Financial Indebtedness that was originally incurred to buy or carry any Margin Stock or for any other purpose which might cause all or any Loans or other extensions of credit under this Agreement to be considered a "purpose credit" within the meaning of Regulation U or Regulation X.

24.27. Investment Companies

No U.S. Obligor is an “investment company” or a company controlled by an “investment company”, within the meaning of the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “**1940 Act**”).

24.28. *Direzione e Coordinamento*

No Italian Obligor is subject to the “*attività di direzione e coordinamento*”, pursuant to Article 2497 et seq. of the Italian Civil Code, of any third party, other than (a) Opodo Italia Srl which is subject to “*direzione e coordinamento*” of Opodo Limited and (b) eDreams Srl which is subject to “*direzione e coordinamento*” of eDreams Inc.

24.29. *Insolvency*

No legal proceeding or other procedure or step of the type described in paragraph 2.1 of Schedule 24 (*Notes Events of Default*) has been taken by, or ordered against, any Borrower.

24.30. *Times When Representations Made*

- (a) Except as otherwise stated in paragraphs (d) and (f) below, all the representations and warranties in this Clause 24 are made by each relevant Original Obligor on the date of this Agreement.
- (b) Except as otherwise stated in paragraphs (d) and (f) below, all the representations and warranties in this Clause 24 are deemed to be made by each relevant Obligor on the Closing Date.
- (c) The Repeating Representations are deemed to be made by each relevant Obligor on the date of each Utilisation Request, on each Utilisation Date and on the first day of each Interest Period.
- (d) The representations and warranties in paragraph (d) of Clause 24.12 (*Original Financial Statements*) shall be made once only on the date of delivery to the Agent of the relevant accounts or financial statements.
- (e) The representations and warranties in Clause 24.8 (*No Filing or Stamp Taxes*) shall also be given on the date the Share Charge or Receivables Assignment, as applicable, is entered into (including, for the avoidance of doubt, on the date any substitute or additional Share Charge or Receivables Assignment is entered into pursuant to the terms of this Agreement or the Intercreditor Agreement).
- (f) The representations and warranties in Clause 24.20 (*Legal and Beneficial Ownership*) shall be given only on the date the Share Charge or Receivables Assignment, as applicable, is entered into (including, for the avoidance of doubt, on the date any substitute or additional Share Charge or Receivables Assignment is entered into pursuant to the terms of this Agreement or the Intercreditor Agreement).
- (g) All the representations and warranties in this Clause 24 except Clause 24.11 (*No Misleading Information*), Clause 24.12 (*Original Financial Statements*), Clause 24.18 (*Security and Financial Indebtedness*) to Clause 24.21 (*Share Charge*), Clause 24.23 (*Group Structure Chart*), Clause 24.24 (*Centre of Main Interests and Establishments*) and Clause 24.29 (*Insolvency*), are deemed to be made by each Additional Obligor by reference to itself (and where relevant) its Subsidiaries only on the day on which it becomes an Additional Obligor.
- (h) Each representation or warranty deemed to be made after the date of this Agreement shall be deemed to be made by reference to the facts and circumstances existing at the date the representation or warranty is deemed to be made.

25. *INFORMATION UNDERTAKINGS*

The undertakings in this Clause 25 remain in force from the date of this Agreement for so long as any amount is outstanding under the Finance Documents or any Commitment is in force.

In this Clause 25:

“Annual Financial Statements” means the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for a Financial Year delivered pursuant to paragraph (a) of Clause 25.1 (*Financial Statements*).

“First Financial Quarter” means each Financial Quarter ending on or about 30 June in any Financial Year.

“Quarterly Financial Statements” means the unaudited consolidated financial statements of the Company delivered pursuant to paragraph (b) of Clause 25.1 (*Financial Statements*).

“Second and Third Financial Quarter” means the Financial Quarter ending on or about 30 September and 31 December in any Financial Year.

25.1. **Financial Statements**

The Company shall supply to the Agent in sufficient copies for all the Lenders:

- (a) as soon as they are available, but in any event within 120 days after the end of each of its Financial Years, its consolidated financial statements for that Financial Year; and
- (b) as soon as they are available, but in any event:
 - (i) within 75 days after the end of each First Financial Quarter, beginning with the Financial Quarter ending 30 June 2017; and
 - (ii) within 60 days after the end of each Second and Third Financial Quarter,its consolidated financial statements for that Financial Quarter.

25.2. **Provision and Contents of Compliance Certificate**

- (a) The Company shall supply a Compliance Certificate to the Agent with each set of its audited consolidated Annual Financial Statements and, commencing with the Quarterly Financial Statements for the Financial Quarter ending 30 June 2017, with each set of its consolidated Quarterly Financial Statements.
- (b) Each Compliance Certificate shall set out (in reasonable detail) computations as to compliance with Clause 26 (*Financial Covenant*) and the Margin computations set out in the definition “Margin” as at the date as at which those financial statements were drawn up, as well as listing, in the case of a Compliance Certificate delivered with the Annual Financial Statements, each member of the Restricted Group which is a Material Company. For the avoidance of doubt, unless the financial covenant contained in Clause 26.2 (*Financial Condition*) is required to be tested in respect of the Relevant Period to which such Compliance Certificate relates pursuant to paragraph (c) of Clause 26.3 (*Calculation*)), any non-compliance with Clause 26 (*Financial Covenant*) as shown in such Compliance Certificate shall not be an Event of Default.
- (c) Each Compliance Certificate shall be (i) signed by the chief financial officer or another authorised signatory of the Company and (ii) if required to be delivered with the Annual Financial Statements, shall be reported on by the Company’s Auditors in their customary form (but only if the covenant contained in Clause 26.2 (*Financial Condition*) is required to be tested in respect of the Relevant Period to which such Compliance Certificate relates pursuant to paragraph (c) of Clause 26.3 (*Calculation*)), *provided that*, it is then the practice of the Company’s Auditors to provide such report and *provided further that* the Agent has entered into any hold harmless letters required by the Auditors.

25.3. Requirements as to Financial Statements

- (a) The Company shall procure that each set of Annual Financial Statements and Quarterly Financial Statements includes a balance sheet, profit and loss account and cashflow statement. In addition the Company shall procure that:
 - (i) each set of Annual Financial Statements shall be audited by the Auditors; and
 - (ii) each set of Annual Financial Statements shall include the notes to the financial statements, a statement of changes in equity and a statement of cashflows and shall be accompanied by a report about the Company made by the Company's management and "reviewed" by its Auditors.
- (b) Each set of Annual Financial Statements or Quarterly Financial Statements delivered pursuant to Clause 25.1 (*Financial Statements*):
 - (i) shall be certified by a director or the chief financial officer of the Company as fairly presenting in all material respects its financial condition and operations as at the date as at which those financial statements were drawn up; and
 - (ii) shall be prepared in accordance with GAAP.

25.4. Year-End

The Company shall not change its Accounting Reference Date.

25.5. Unrestricted Subsidiaries

If at any time, any of the Company's Subsidiaries are Unrestricted Subsidiaries and any such Unrestricted Subsidiary or group of Unrestricted Subsidiaries, if taken together as one Subsidiary, constitutes a Significant Subsidiary as defined in Schedule 22 (*Notes Definitions*), then the Company shall supply to the Agent with each set of Annual Financial Statements and Quarterly Financial Statements either (i) a reasonable detailed presentation, either on the face of the financial statements or in the footnotes thereto, of the financial condition and results of operations of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries separate from the financial condition and results of operations of the Unrestricted Subsidiaries or (ii) standalone audited or unaudited financial statements, as the case may be, of such Unrestricted Subsidiary or Unrestricted Subsidiaries (as a group or otherwise) together with an unaudited reconciliation to the financial information of the Company and its Subsidiaries, which reconciliation shall include the following items: revenues, EBITDA, net income, cash, total assets, total debt, shareholders equity, capital expenditures and interest expense.

25.6. Information: Miscellaneous

The Company shall supply to the Agent (in sufficient copies for all the Lenders, if the Agent so requests):

- (a) at the same time as they are dispatched, all documents dispatched by the Company to its shareholders (or any class of them) or by any Obligor to its third party creditors generally (and, for the purposes of this paragraph (a), all documents dispatched by the Company to its shareholders (or any class of them) shall be deemed supplied to the Agent once made available on the website of the Company);
- (b) promptly upon becoming aware of them, the details of any litigation, arbitration or administrative proceedings which are current, threatened or pending against any member of the Group and which could reasonably be expected, if adversely determined, to have a Material Adverse Effect;

- (c) promptly, such information as the Security Agent may reasonably require about the Charged Property and compliance of the Obligor (and the Holdco Security Providers) with the terms of any Transaction Security Documents;
- (d) promptly on request, such further information regarding the financial condition, assets and operations of the Group, the Company or any other Obligor as any Finance Party through the Agent may reasonably request;
- (e) promptly such further information relating to the business, assets or financial condition of the Group as any Lender through the Agent notifies the Company is required by applicable banking supervisory laws and regulations; and
- (f) promptly upon the designation of a Restricted Subsidiary as an Unrestricted Subsidiary, or the redesignation of an Unrestricted Subsidiary as a Restricted Subsidiary, in each case, in accordance with paragraph 2.8 (*Designation of Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries*) of Schedule 23 (*Restrictive Covenants*), the details of any such designation or redesignation,

provided that, in the case of paragraphs (b)-(d) above, the Company shall not be required to supply or disclose to any Finance Party any information or other matter if it could reasonably be expected to result in the Company or any other member of the Group being (i) required to make an announcement pursuant to the rules of any relevant stock exchange or any applicable law or regulation which it would not otherwise have been required to make or (ii) in breach of any laws or of any rules or regulations of any relevant stock exchange on which the Company's shares or debt securities are listed.

25.7. **Notification of Default**

Each Obligor shall notify the Agent of any Default (and the steps, if any, being taken to remedy it) promptly upon becoming aware of its occurrence (unless that Obligor is aware that a notification has already been provided by another Obligor).

25.8. **“Know your Customer” Checks**

- (a) If:
 - (i) the introduction of or any change in (or in the interpretation, administration or application of) any law or regulation made after the date of this Agreement;
 - (ii) any change in the status of an Obligor or the composition of the shareholders of an Obligor (other than the Company) after the date of this Agreement; or
 - (iii) a proposed assignment or transfer by a Lender of any of its rights and/or obligations under this Agreement to a party that is not a Lender prior to such assignment or transfer,

obliges the Agent or any Lender (or, in the case of paragraph (iii) above, any prospective new Lender) to comply with “know your customer” or similar identification procedures in circumstances where the necessary information is not already available to it, each Obligor shall promptly upon the request of the Agent or any Lender supply, or procure the supply of, such documentation and other evidence as is reasonably requested by the Agent (for itself or on behalf of any Lender) or any Lender (for itself or, in the case of the event described in paragraph (iii) above, on behalf of any prospective new Lender) in order for the Agent, such Lender or, in the case of the event described in paragraph (iii) above, any prospective new Lender to carry out and be satisfied it has complied with all necessary “know your customer” or other similar checks under all applicable laws and regulations pursuant to the transactions contemplated in the Finance Documents.

- (b) Each Lender shall promptly upon the request of the Agent supply, or procure the supply of, such documentation and other evidence as is reasonably requested by the Agent (for itself) in order for the Agent to carry out and be satisfied it has complied with all necessary “know your customer” or other similar checks under all applicable laws and regulations pursuant to the transactions contemplated in the Finance Documents.
- (c) Except for any member of the Group listed in Schedule 1 (*The Original Parties*), the Company shall, by not less than ten Business Days’ prior written notice to the Agent, notify the Agent (which shall promptly notify the Lenders) of its intention to request that one of its Restricted Subsidiaries becomes an Additional Obligor pursuant to Clause 31 (*Changes to the Obligors*).
- (d) Following the giving of any notice pursuant to paragraph (c) above, if the accession of such Additional Obligor obliges the Agent or any Lender to comply with “know your customer” or similar identification procedures in circumstances where the necessary information is not already available to it, the Company shall promptly upon the request of the Agent or any Lender supply, or procure the supply of, such documentation and other evidence as is reasonably requested by the Agent (for itself or on behalf of any Lender) or any Lender (for itself or on behalf of any prospective new Lender) in order for the Agent or such Lender or any prospective new Lender to carry out and be satisfied it has complied with all necessary “know your customer” or other similar checks under all applicable laws and regulations pursuant to the accession of such Restricted Subsidiary to this Agreement as an Additional Obligor.

26. FINANCIAL COVENANT

26.1. Financial Definitions

In this Agreement:

“**Adjusted EBITDA**” means, in relation to any Relevant Period, EBITDA for that Relevant Period adjusted by:

- (a) including the earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (calculated on the same basis as EBITDA) of a member of the Restricted Group acquired during the Relevant Period (or attributable to a business or assets acquired during the Relevant Period) prior to its becoming a member of the Restricted Group or (as the case may be) prior to the acquisition of the business or assets; and
- (b) excluding the earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (calculated on the same basis as EBITDA) attributable to any member of the Restricted Group (or to any business or assets) disposed of during the Relevant Period, *provided that*, the consideration for such disposal has been received by the member of the Restricted Group making such disposal.

“**Borrowings**” means, at any time, Financial Indebtedness of the Restricted Group, but excluding:

- (a) any Financial Indebtedness under paragraph (f) of the definition of “Financial Indebtedness”;
- (b) any Financial Indebtedness under paragraph (g) of the definition of “Financial Indebtedness” (other than any Financial Indebtedness arising under any guarantee, indemnity, bond, standby or documentary letter of credit or similar instrument where provided in support of cash indebtedness of any member of the Restricted Group or any amount drawn under the Facilities for such time as such amount is used to cash collateralise any Letters of Credit or Bank Guarantee);

- (c) any Financial Indebtedness owed by one member of the Restricted Group to another member of the Restricted Group; and
- (d) any Financial Indebtedness arising under any shareholder loan which is an Equity Contribution or Subordinated Shareholder Debt.

“**EBITDA**” means, for any Relevant Period, the consolidated profits of the Restricted Group from ordinary activities including for this purpose the Restricted Group’s share of the profits of any Joint Venture in which the Restricted Group has an ownership interest:

- (a) before deducting Interest Payable, any other Interest for which any member of the Restricted Group is liable and any deemed finance charge in respect of any post-employment benefit scheme liabilities or provisions;
- (b) before deducting any amount of Tax on profits, gains or income paid or payable by any member of the Restricted Group;
- (c) after adding back (to the extent otherwise deducted) any amount attributable to any amortisation whatsoever (including amortisation of any goodwill arising on any acquisition not prohibited under Schedule 23 (*Restrictive Covenants*) or facility fees) and any depreciation whatsoever and any costs or provisions relating to any share option schemes or management incentive schemes of the Restricted Group;
- (d) after deducting (to the extent included) Interest Receivable and/or any other Interest accruing in favour of any member of the Restricted Group;
- (e) excluding any items (positive or negative) of a one-off, non-recurring, extraordinary or exceptional nature (including, without limitation, the restructuring of the activities of an entity and reversals of any provisions for the cost of restructuring, disposals, revaluations or impairment of non-current assets, disposals of assets associated with discontinued operations and the cost associated with any aborted equity or debt securities offering);
- (f) after deducting (to the extent otherwise included) the amount of profit (or adding back the loss) of any member of the Restricted Group which is attributable to any third party (not being a member of the Restricted Group) which is a shareholder in such member of the Restricted Group;
- (g) after deducting (to the extent otherwise included) any gain over book value arising in favour of a member of the Restricted Group in the disposal of any asset (not being any disposals made in the ordinary course of trading) during such period and any gain arising on any revaluation of any asset during such period;
- (h) after adding back (to the extent otherwise deducted) any loss against book value incurred by a member of the Restricted Group on the disposal of any asset (not being any disposals made in the ordinary course of trading) during such period and any loss arising on any revaluation of any asset during such period;
- (i) after adding back (to the extent not otherwise included) the amount of any dividends or other profit distributions (net of withholding tax) received in cash by any member of the Restricted Group during such period from companies which are not members of the Restricted Group and after deducting (to the extent not otherwise deducted) the amount of any dividends or other profit distribution paid in cash by any member of the Restricted Group during such period to companies which are not members of the Restricted Group;

- (j) after adding (to the extent not already included) the realised gains or deducting (to the extent not otherwise deducted) the realised losses arising at maturity or on termination of forward foreign exchange and other currency hedging contracts entered into with respect to the operational cashflows of the Restricted Group (but taking no account of any unrealised gains or loss on any hedging or other derivative instrument whatsoever);
- (k) after adding back (to the extent otherwise deducted) any fees, costs or charges of a non-recurring nature related to any equity offering, investments (including in any Joint Venture), acquisitions, or Financial Indebtedness not prohibited from being incurred under this Agreement (whether or not successful);
- (l) after adding the proceeds of any business interruption insurance;
- (m) after adding back (to the extent otherwise deducted) the amount of any non-cash charge in relation to any employee stock based plan;
- (n) after deducting (to the extent not already deducted) any amounts paid in respect of credit card merchant fees; and
- (o) provided that payments under a lease which would not have been treated as a finance or capital lease in accordance with GAAP as they applied to the Original Financial Statements of the Company will be accounted for, in the calculation of EBITDA, in the same manner as they were accounted for in the Original Financial Statements.

“Gross Financial Indebtedness” means, in respect of the Restricted Group, the sum of (a) Indebtedness, (b) any deferred consideration in relation to any acquisition not prohibited under Schedule 23 (*Restrictive Covenants*) that exceeds 25 per cent. of the consideration payable in respect of such acquisition and which pursuant to the acquisition agreement relating to the acquisition is permitted to be left outstanding for more than 12 months, and (c) (without double counting) any guarantees issued to third parties in respect of indebtedness (excluding those that are intra-Restricted Group as well as those issued during the ordinary course of day to day business and those provided to IATA and/or any similar institutions and governmental bodies under this Agreement or otherwise).

“Indebtedness” means all Financial Indebtedness other than Financial Indebtedness referred to in paragraphs (f), (g) and (k) of the definition of “Financial Indebtedness” and excluding any Financial Indebtedness arising under any shareholder loan which is an Equity Contribution or Subordinated Shareholder Debt.

“Interest” means, for any Relevant Period, interest received and interest and amounts in the nature of interest paid in that Relevant Period in respect of any Borrowings including, without limitation:

- (a) the interest element of the finance leases; and
- (b) commitment, utilisation and non-utilisation fees payable or incurred in respect of Borrowings,

but excluding any interest accrued in relation to any drawings not made by way of cash advance or similar cash loan of any description issued, in the ordinary course of business under the Facilities or any Ancillary Facilities.

“Interest Payable” means, for any Relevant Period, the aggregate of Interest accrued (whether or not paid or capitalised) in respect of any Borrowings of any member of the Restricted Group during that period but excluding:

- (a) any amortisation of fees, costs and expenses incurred in connection with the raising of any Borrowings; and
- (b) any capitalised Interest, the amount of any discount amortised and other non-cash interest charges during the Relevant Period,

and calculated on the basis that:

- (i) the amount of Interest accrued will be increased by an amount equal to any amount payable by members of the Restricted Group under hedging agreements in respect of Interest in relation to that Relevant Period; and
- (ii) the amount of Interest accrued will be reduced by an amount equal to any amount payable to members of the Restricted Group under hedging agreements in respect of Interest in relation to that Relevant Period.

“**Interest Receivable**” means, for any Relevant Period, the amount of Interest accrued due to members of the Restricted Group during such period.

“**Relevant Period**” means each period of 12 months ending on a Quarter Date.

26.2. Financial Condition

Adjusted Gross Leverage: the Company shall ensure that in respect of each Relevant Period the ratio of Gross Financial Indebtedness as at the end of such Relevant Period to Adjusted EBITDA in respect of such Relevant Period (the “**Adjusted Gross Leverage**”) shall not exceed 6.00:1.

26.3. Calculation

- (a) Subject to paragraph (c) below, the first Relevant Period in respect of which the covenant in Clause 26.2 (*Financial Condition*) will be tested is the Relevant Period ending on 30 June 2017.
- (b) Subject to paragraph (c) below, the covenant contained in Clause 26.2 (*Financial Condition*) will be tested by reference to the Annual Financial Statements and Quarterly Financial Statements for the Relevant Period and each Compliance Certificate delivered pursuant to Clause 25.2 (*Provision and Contents of Compliance Certificate*).
- (c) The covenant in Clause 26.2 (*Financial Condition*) is only tested in respect of a Relevant Period if, on the last day of such Relevant Period, the aggregate principal amount (calculated in the Base Currency) of:
 - (i) outstanding Loans;
 - (ii) outstandings under each Letter of Credit and each Bank Guarantee (but only to the extent any claim has been made by the beneficiary under that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee and which has not been paid or reimbursed by, or on behalf of, a member of the Group); and
 - (iii) outstandings under any Ancillary Facility (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any Fronted Ancillary Facility) to the extent such Ancillary Facility is utilised in the form of cash or by way of a letter of credit or bank guarantee (but only to the extent any claim has been made by the beneficiary under that letter of credit or bank guarantee which has not been paid or reimbursed by, or on behalf of, a member of the Group),

exceeds 30% of the Total Commitments.

- (d) The definitions referred to in Clause 26.1 (*Financial Definitions*) shall, unless otherwise specified, be interpreted in accordance with GAAP. No item shall be included or excluded more than once in any calculation of the financial covenant under Clause 26.2 (*Financial Condition*).
- (e) In calculating Adjusted Gross Leverage in respect of any Relevant Period, the exchange rate(s) used in calculating Gross Financial Indebtedness shall be the same as the average exchange rate(s) used in calculating Adjusted EBITDA.

27. GENERAL UNDERTAKINGS

The undertakings in this Clause 27 remain in force from the date of this Agreement for so long as any amount is outstanding under the Finance Documents or any Commitment is in force.

27.1. Restrictive Covenants

Each Obligor shall comply with the covenants set out in Schedule 23 (*Restrictive Covenants*).

Authorisations and compliance with laws

27.2. Authorisations

Each Obligor shall promptly obtain, comply with and do all that is necessary to maintain in full force and effect and, if requested by the Agent, supply certified copies to the Agent of, any Authorisation required under any law or regulation of its jurisdiction of incorporation to:

- (a) enable it to perform its obligations under the Finance Documents;
- (b) ensure, subject to the Legal Reservations, the legality, validity, enforceability or admissibility in evidence of any Finance Document; and
- (c) carry on its business where failure to do so has or could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect.

27.3. Compliance with Laws

Each Obligor shall (and the Company shall ensure that each member of the Group will) comply in all respects with all laws to which it is subject, if failure so to comply has or is reasonably likely to have a Material Adverse Effect.

27.4. Environmental Compliance

Each Obligor shall (and the Company shall ensure that each member of the Group will):

- (a) comply with all Environmental Law; and
- (b) obtain, maintain and ensure compliance with all requisite Environmental Permits;

where failure to do so has or could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect.

27.5. Sanctions, Anti-Corruption Laws and Anti-Money Laundering Laws

- (a) No Obligor shall (and the Company shall ensure that no other member of the Group will) directly or indirectly use the proceeds of the Facilities:
 - (i) for any purpose which would breach the Anti-Corruption Laws;

- (ii) to fund, finance or facilitate any activities, business or transaction of or with any Designated Person or in any Sanctioned Country, or otherwise in violation of Sanctions, as such Sanctions Lists or Sanctions are in effect from time to time; or
 - (iii) in any other manner that will result in the violation of any applicable Sanctions by the Lenders.
- (b) No Obligor shall (and the Company shall ensure that no other member of the Group will) use funds or assets obtained from transactions with or otherwise relating to (i) Designated Persons, or (ii) any Sanctioned Country, to pay or repay any amount under any Finance Document, in the case of each of clauses (i) and (ii), to the extent that to do so would cause a breach of Sanctions by such Obligor or any of the Lenders.
- (c) Each Obligor shall (and the Company shall ensure that each other member of the Group will):
 - (i) conduct its business in compliance in all material respects with Anti-Corruption Laws and Anti-Money Laundering Laws; and
 - (ii) maintain policies and procedures reasonably designed to promote and achieve compliance with Anti-Corruption Laws and Anti-Money Laundering Laws (it being understood that such measures may be in the form of Group policies and procedures adopted by the Company).
- (d) The representations and warranties in Clause 24.17 (*Sanctions, Anti-Corruption Laws and Anti-Money Laundering Laws*) and the undertakings in this Clause 27.4 shall be given by and apply to any Obligor or other member of the Group only to the extent that giving or complying with such Clauses does not result in (i) any violation of, conflict with or liability under EU Regulation (EC) 2271/96; (ii) in respect of an Obligor or other member of the Group that qualifies as a resident party domiciled in Germany (*Inländer*) within the meaning of Section 2 para. 15 of the German foreign trade law (AWG) (*Außenwirtschaftsgesetz*), a violation or conflict with section 7 of the German foreign trade rules (AWV) (*Außenwirtschaftsverordnung*) (in connection with section 4 para 1 no 3 of the German foreign trade law (AWG) (*Außenwirtschaftsgesetz*)); or any other similar anti-boycott statute.
- (e) In relation to each Lender that notifies the Agent to this effect (each a “**Restricted Lender**”), paragraph (b) of Clause 24.17 (*Sanctions, Anti-Corruption Laws and Anti-Money Laundering Laws*) and paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Clause 27.4 shall only apply for the benefit of that Restricted Lender to the extent that the sanctions provisions would not result in (i) any violation of, conflict with or liability under EU Regulation (EC) 2271/96 or (ii) a violation or conflict with section 7 of the German foreign trade rules (AWV) (*Außenwirtschaftsverordnung*) (in connection with section 4 para 1 no 3 of the German foreign trade law (AWG) (*Außenwirtschaftsgesetz*)) or a similar anti-boycott statute. In connection with any waiver, determination or direction relating to any part of Clause 24.17 (*Sanctions, Anti-Corruption Laws and Anti-Money Laundering Laws*) and this Clause 27.4 of which a Restricted Lender does not have the benefit, the Commitments of that Restricted Lender will be excluded for the purpose of determining whether the consent of the Majority Lenders has been obtained or whether the determination or direction by the Majority Lenders has been made.

27.6. Taxation

- (a) Each Obligor shall (and the Company shall ensure that each other member of the Group will), duly and punctually pay and discharge all Taxes imposed upon it or its assets (except to the extent (a) such Tax is being contested by the relevant Obligor or other member of the Group in good faith, (b) adequate reserves are being maintained for those Taxes and (c) such

payment can be lawfully withheld) within the time period allowed without incurring penalties where failure to do so would or would be reasonably likely to have a Material Adverse Effect.

- (b) No Borrower may change its residence for Tax purposes other than a change to a Permitted Tax Jurisdiction. For the avoidance of doubt, (i) a Borrower may be resident for Tax purposes in more than one Permitted Tax Jurisdiction and may terminate its tax residency in any Permitted Tax Jurisdiction from time to time and (ii) a dual tax resident which becomes a tax resident in a single jurisdiction or a disregarded entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes electing to be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes shall not be considered as changing its residence for Tax purposes.

27.7. **Pari Passu Ranking**

Each Obligor shall ensure that at all times any unsecured and unsubordinated claims of a Finance Party against it under the Finance Documents rank at least *pari passu* with the claims of all its other unsecured and unsubordinated creditors except those creditors whose claims are mandatorily preferred by laws of general application to companies.

27.8. **Insurance**

- (a) The Company shall ensure that the Group shall maintain insurances on and in relation to the material business and assets of the Group against any material risks to the extent commercially reasonable (a “**Relevant Insurance**”).
- (b) Any Relevant Insurance must be with reputable independent insurance companies or underwriters.

27.9. **Pensions**

The Company shall ensure that all pension schemes operated by or maintained for the benefit of members of the Group and/or any of their employees are fully funded to the extent required by applicable law and regulation where failure to do so has or could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect.

27.10. **Access**

If an Event of Default under any of Clauses 28.1 (*Non-Payment*) or 28.2 (*Financial Covenant*) or sub-paragraph (a) or sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 2.1 of Schedule 24 (*Notes Events of Default*) is continuing, or the Agent reasonably suspects an Event of Default under any such Clause or paragraph is continuing, each Obligor shall, and the Company shall ensure that each member of the Group will, permit the Agent and/or the Security Agent and/or accountants or other professional advisers and contractors of the Agent or Security Agent free access at all reasonable times and on reasonable notice at the risk and cost of the Obligor or Company (unless it is established that at the time there was not, and there is not, an Event of Default continuing) to (a) the premises, assets, books, accounts and records of each member of the Group and (b) meet and discuss matters with senior management.

27.11. **Intellectual Property**

Each Obligor shall (and the Company shall procure that each other member of the Group will):

- (a) preserve and maintain the subsistence and validity of the Intellectual Property necessary for the business of the relevant Group member;
- (b) use reasonable endeavours to prevent any infringement in any material respect of the Intellectual Property;

- (c) make registrations and pay all registration fees and taxes necessary to maintain the Intellectual Property in full force and effect and record its interest in that Intellectual Property;
- (d) not use or permit the Intellectual Property to be used in a way or take any step or omit to take any step in respect of that Intellectual Property which may materially and adversely affect the existence or value of the Intellectual Property or imperil the right of any member of the Group to use such property; and
- (e) not discontinue the use of the Intellectual Property,

where failure to do so, in the case of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) above, or, in the case of paragraphs (d) and (e) above, such use, permission to use, omission or discontinuation, is reasonably likely to have a Material Adverse Effect.

27.12. **Compliance with ERISA**

No U.S. Obligor or ERISA Affiliate will establish, become party to, contribute to, or incur any liability, contingent or otherwise, under any employee benefit plan of the type referred to in Clause 24.25 (*ERISA and Multiemployer Plans*).

27.13. **Further Assurance**

- (a) Subject to the Agreed Guarantee and Security Principles, each Obligor shall (and the Company shall procure that each other member of the Group will) promptly do all such acts or execute all such documents (including assignments, transfers, mortgages, charges, notices and instructions) as the Security Agent may reasonably specify (and in such form as the Security Agent may reasonably require in favour of the Security Agent or its nominee(s)):
 - (i) to perfect the Security created or intended to be created under or evidenced by the Transaction Security Documents (which may include the execution of a mortgage, charge, assignment or other Security over all or any of the assets which are, or are intended to be, the subject of the Transaction Security) or for the exercise of any rights, powers and remedies of the Security Agent or the Finance Parties provided by or pursuant to the Finance Documents or by law; and/or
 - (ii) following an Acceleration Event (as defined in Schedule 13 (*Agreed Guarantee and Security Principles*)) to facilitate the realisation of the assets which are, or are intended to be, the subject of the Transaction Security.
- (b) Subject to the Agreed Guarantee and Security Principles, each Obligor shall (and the Company shall procure that each other member of the Group will) take all such action as is available to it (including making all filings and registrations) as may be necessary and as are reasonably requested by the Security Agent for the purpose of the creation, perfection, protection or maintenance of any Security conferred or intended to be conferred on the Security Agent or the Finance Parties by or pursuant to the Finance Documents.

27.14. **Spanish Public Document**

Each Obligor undertakes, at the request of the Security Agent, to notarise:

- (a) any Finance Document (other than this Agreement, the Intercreditor Agreement and any amendments thereof entered into on or prior to the Closing Date in respect of which Clause 46.1 (*Notarial Document*) applies); and
- (b) any amendments to any Finance Document which are entered into after the Closing Date,

by means of a Spanish Public Document within 15 Business Days after receipt of the request of the Security Agent.

27.15. Segregation of Assets or Revenues

No Italian Obligor shall segregate assets or revenues pursuant to Article 2447-bis (*Patrimoni Destinati ad uno Specifico Affare*) of the Italian Civil Code, letter (a) and (b), without the prior written consent of the Agent (acting on the instructions of the Majority Lenders).

27.16. Conditions Subsequent

The Company shall procure that:

- (a) the Share Charge is executed by the direct shareholder of Opodo Limited and at least two originals delivered (together with the documents set out in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5 of Part III of Schedule 2 (*Conditions Precedent*)) to the Agent no later than the date falling 60 days after the Closing Date (or such later date as the Agent (acting on the instructions of the Majority Lenders) may agree);
- (b) a Receivables Assignment is executed by each Holdco which is a creditor of any Loan Receivables and at least two originals delivered (together with the documents set out in paragraph 4 (if any) and 5 of Part III of Schedule 2 (*Conditions Precedent*)) to the Agent no later than the date falling 60 days after the Closing Date (or such later date as the Agent (acting on the instructions of the Majority Lenders) may agree);
- (c) if any Holdco is a creditor of any Loan Receivable, such Holdco shall, subject to the Agreed Guarantee and Security Principles, enter into a Receivables Assignment in respect of such Loan Receivable and deliver at least two originals to the Agent no later than the date falling 30 days after the date on which that Holdco acquires such Loan Receivable;
- (d) each Holdco Security Provider which executes a Receivables Assignment shall deliver to the Agent the documents set out in Part IV of Schedule 2 (*Conditions Precedent*)) in form and substance satisfactory to the Agent (acting reasonably) on or prior to its execution of such Receivables Assignment; and
- (e) subject to the Agreed Guarantee and Security Principles, each Holdco which is a direct or indirect shareholder of Opodo Limited and which executes a Receivables Assignment and any member of the Group which is a direct shareholder of Opodo Limited which executes a Share Charge shall accede as an Additional Guarantor (to the extent it is not already a Guarantor) on or prior to the grant of such Transaction Security.

27.17. Transaction Security

The Company shall procure that:

- (a) at all times other than for a period of no more than ten days pursuant to any intermediate step necessary or desirable in connection with a Holdco Reorganisation, the entire issued share capital of Opodo Limited is held by a single Holdco;
- (b) at all times following delivery of the initial Share Charge pursuant to Clause 27.16 (*Conditions Subsequent*), the entire issued share capital of Opodo Limited shall be the subject of Transaction Security in favour of the Security Agent for the benefit of the Secured Parties; and
- (c) at all times following delivery of the initial Receivables Assignment pursuant to Clause 27.16 (*Conditions Subsequent*), all Loan Receivables shall be subject to Transaction Security in favour of the Security Agent for the benefit of the Secured Parties.

For the avoidance of doubt, this Clause 27.17 shall not prohibit or restrict any amendment, supplement, restatement, renewal and/or release and re-grant of Transaction Security which is, in each case, carried out in accordance with clause 17.24 (*Release and re-grant of Transaction Security*) of the Intercreditor Agreement).

27.18. Notes Purchase Condition

- (a) No Obligor shall (and the Company shall ensure that no other member of the Group will) repay, prepay, purchase, defease or redeem (or otherwise retire for value) any Pari Passu Liabilities (or make a legally binding commitment or an offer to do so) (a “**Debt Repurchase**”) unless:
 - (i) either:
 - (A) immediately following such prepayment, purchase, defeasance or redemption (or other retirement for value), the aggregate of the principal amount of Pari Passu Liabilities repaid, prepaid, purchased, defeased or redeemed (or otherwise retired for value) since the Closing Date (other than from the proceeds of any Pari Passu Liabilities) is 50 per cent. or less of the aggregate principal amount of the Senior Secured Notes and any other Pari Passu Liabilities issued on or prior to the Closing Date; or
 - (B) to the extent that the aggregate principal amount of such prepayments, purchases, defeasances or redemptions (or other retirements for value) exceeds 50 per cent. of the aggregate principal amount of the Senior Secured Notes and any other Pari Passu Liabilities issued on or prior to the Closing Date, the Revolving Facility Commitments shall be cancelled (and, if applicable, the Revolving Facility Utilisations prepaid) on a euro for euro basis in the following order:
 - (I) **first**, in cancellation of Available Commitments under the Revolving Facility (and the Available Commitment of the Lenders under the Revolving Facility will be cancelled rateably);
 - (II) **second**, in prepayment of Revolving Facility Utilisations such that (x) outstanding Loans shall be prepaid on a *pro rata* basis; and (y) outstanding Loans shall be prepaid before outstanding Letters of Credit (which shall then be prepaid on a *pro rata* basis) and cancellation, in each case, of the corresponding Revolving Facility Commitments; and
 - (III) **third**, in (x) repayment of the Ancillary Outstandings (and cancellation of corresponding Ancillary Commitments (including any Fronting Ancillary Commitments and any Fronted Ancillary Commitments)); and (y) cancellation of Ancillary Commitments (including any Fronting Ancillary Commitments and any Fronted Ancillary Commitments) (on a *pro rata* basis) and cancellation, in each case, of the corresponding Revolving Facility Commitments,
 - provided that*, the Total Revolving Facility Commitments shall not be reduced to less than 30 per cent. of the Total Revolving Facility Commitments as at the date of this Agreement; and
 - (ii) no Default is continuing or would result from the prepayment, purchase, defeasance or redemption (or other retirement for value).

- (b) If a Debt Repurchase occurs, or an offer to make a Debt Repurchase has been made, the Company will promptly notify the Agent of the details of the event, including the amount of the Debt Repurchase.

27.19. Prohibition on Additional Super Senior Debt

The Company will not (and shall ensure that no member of the Group will) enter into any Credit Facilities as defined in Schedule 22 (*Notes Definitions*) which are secured on, and benefit from the proceeds of enforcement of, any Transaction Security *pari passu* with, or in priority to, the Facilities under this Agreement.

27.20. Holdcos

The Company shall not, and shall ensure that no other Holdco will, engage in any business or undertake any other activity, own any assets or incur any liabilities other than where not prohibited under the covenant described under paragraph 2.11 (*Limitation on Holdco Activities*) of Schedule 23 (*Restrictive Covenants*).

28. EVENTS OF DEFAULT

Each of the events or circumstances set out in this Clause 28 is an Event of Default (save for Clauses 28.11 (*Acceleration and/or Other Remedies*) and 28.12 (*U.S. Insolvency Acceleration*)).

28.1. Non-Payment

An Obligor does not pay on the due date any amount payable pursuant to a Finance Document at the place at and in the currency in which it is expressed to be payable unless:

- (a) its failure to pay is caused by:
 - (i) administrative or technical error; or
 - (ii) a Disruption Event; and
- (b) payment is made within three Business Days of its due date.

28.2. Financial Covenant

- (a) Subject to paragraph (c) of Clause 26.3 (*Calculation*) and to paragraph (b) below, any requirement of Clause 26.2 (*Financial Condition*) is not satisfied.
- (b) No Event of Default will occur under paragraph (a) above with respect to the financial covenant in Clause 26 (*Financial Covenant*) if prior to, or within 20 Business Days after, the date that the Compliance Certificate for the Relevant Period in which such failure to comply was first evidenced is due to be delivered in accordance with Clause 25.2 (*Provision and Contents of Compliance Certificate*), the Company receives the proceeds of an Equity Contribution from any shareholder in an amount at least sufficient to ensure that the financial covenant in Clause 26 (*Financial Covenant*) would be complied with if tested again as at the last day of the same Relevant Period on the basis that the full amount of any Equity Contribution so provided in accordance with this paragraph (b) shall be deemed to reduce Gross Financial Indebtedness for the Relevant Period as if provided immediately prior to the last date of such Relevant Period (the “**First Relevant Period**”) (the “**Adjustment**”), *provided that*, in relation to any such Equity Contribution so provided in accordance with this paragraph (b):
 - (A) the Company shall not be entitled to exercise any rights it may have to prevent or cure breaches of the financial covenant in more than two consecutive Relevant Periods and on more than three occasions over the life of the Facilities;

- (B) any Equity Contribution so provided and any adjustment made shall not apply when calculating the applicable Margin for any Relevant Period;
 - (C) any Equity Contribution so provided in respect of any Relevant Period shall be deemed to have been provided immediately prior to the last date of such Relevant Period and shall be included in all relevant covenant calculations until such date it was deemed provided falls outside the subsequent Relevant Period, *provided that* (1) for each such Relevant Period other than the First Relevant Period Gross Financial Indebtedness will be calculated on the basis of the actual Gross Financial Indebtedness at the end of such Relevant Period and (2) with respect to Gross Financial Indebtedness, without double counting the *pro forma* benefit applied as a result of the Adjustment and the actual or adjusted amount reflected in Gross Financial Indebtedness as a result of any such Equity Contribution that remains or is deemed to be on the balance sheet;
 - (D) any Equity Contribution so provided shall not count towards any other threshold permission or usage under or in respect of the Finance Documents;
 - (E) in relation to any Equity Contribution so provided prior to the date of delivery of the relevant Compliance Certificate for the Relevant Period, the Compliance Certificate for that Relevant Period shall set out the revised financial covenant for the Relevant Period by giving effect to the Adjustment set out above and confirming that such Equity Contribution has been provided;
 - (F) any Equity Contribution made to effect a cure of the financial covenant may exceed the amount required to rectify or cure the breach;
 - (G) in relation to any such Equity Contribution so provided following the date of delivery of the relevant Compliance Certificate for the Relevant Period, immediately following the proceeds of that Equity Contribution being provided to it, the Company provides a revised Compliance Certificate to the Agent setting out the revised financial covenant for the Relevant Period by giving effect to the Adjustment; and
 - (H) if, after giving effect to the Adjustment, the requirements of the relevant financial covenant in Clause 26 (*Financial Covenant*) are met, then the requirements thereof shall be deemed to have been satisfied at the relevant original date of determination as though there has been no failure to comply with such requirements and any Default or Event of Default occasioned thereby shall be deemed to have been remedied for the purposes of the Finance Documents.
- (c) If the financial covenant set out in Clause 26 (*Financial Covenant*) has been breached, but is complied with when tested for the next Relevant Period (the “**Second Period**”), then the prior breach of such financial covenant or any Event of Default arising therefrom shall no longer be outstanding or continuing for the purposes of the Finance Documents unless the Agent has taken any action referred to in Clause 28.11 (*Acceleration and/or Other Remedies*) before delivery of the Compliance Certificate in respect of the Second Period.

28.3. Other Obligations

- (a) An Obligor or any Holdco Security Provider does not comply with any provision of the Finance Documents to which it is a party (other than those referred to in Clause 28.1 (*Non-Payment*) and Clause 28.2 (*Financial Covenant*)).
- (b) No Event of Default under paragraph (a) above will occur if the failure to comply is capable of remedy and is remedied:

- (i) in the case of a non-compliance with Clause 27.17 (*Transaction Security*), within 5 Business Days of the earlier of (i) the Agent giving notice to the Company and (ii) the Company becoming aware of the failure to comply; and
- (ii) in any other case, within 20 Business Days of the earlier of (A) the Agent giving notice to the Company and (B) the Company becoming aware of the failure to comply.

28.4. **Misrepresentation**

- (a) Any representation or statement made or deemed to be made by an Obligor or any Holdco Security Provider in the Finance Documents or any other document delivered by or on behalf of any Obligor or any Holdco Security Provider under or in connection with any Finance Document is or proves to have been incorrect or misleading in any material respect when made or deemed to be made.
- (b) No Event of Default under paragraph (a) above will occur if the circumstances giving rise to the misrepresentation are capable of remedy, and are remedied within 20 Business Days of the earlier of (i) the Agent giving notice to the Company and (ii) the Company becoming aware of the misrepresentation.

28.5. **Cross Default**

- (a)
 - (i) Any Financial Indebtedness (other than intra-Group indebtedness and Financial Indebtedness supported by a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee issued under the Revolving Facility or a Guarantee Facility) of any member of the Restricted Group is not paid when due nor within any originally applicable grace period.
 - (ii) Any Financial Indebtedness (other than intra-Group indebtedness and Financial Indebtedness supported by a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee issued under the Revolving Facility or a Guarantee Facility) of any member of the Restricted Group is declared to be or otherwise becomes due and payable prior to its specified maturity as a result of an event of default (however described).
 - (iii) Any creditor of any member of the Group becomes entitled to declare any Financial Indebtedness (other than intra-Group indebtedness and Financial Indebtedness supported by a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee issued under the Revolving Facility or a Guarantee Facility) of any member of the Restricted Group due and payable prior to its specified maturity as a result of an event of default (however described).

No Event of Default will occur under this paragraph (a) if the aggregate amount of Financial Indebtedness or commitment for Financial Indebtedness falling within paragraphs (i) to (iii) above is less than EUR 25,000,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency or currencies).

- (b) Any Event of Default under, and as defined in, the Senior Secured Notes Indenture has occurred and is continuing.

28.6. **Unlawfulness and Invalidity**

- (a) It is or becomes unlawful for an Obligor, a Holdco Security Provider any other member of the Group or any Subordinated Creditor under and as defined in the Intercreditor Agreement to perform any of its obligations under the Finance Documents to which it is a party in circumstances or to an extent which is materially prejudicial to the interests of the Finance Parties under the Finance Documents.

- (b) Other than as a result of any release given in accordance with the Finance Documents and subject to the Legal Reservations and Perfection Requirements, any Transaction Security created or expressed to be created or evidenced by the Transaction Security Documents ceases to be effective or, subject to the Legal Reservations, any subordination created under the Intercreditor Agreement is or becomes unlawful.
- (c) Any obligation or obligations of any Obligor or any Holdco Security Provider under any Finance Documents or any other member of the Group under the Intercreditor Agreement are not or cease to be (in each case, subject to the Legal Reservations) legal, valid, binding or enforceable and the cessation individually or cumulatively materially and adversely affects the interests of the Lenders (taken as a whole) under the Finance Documents.
- (d) Subject to the Legal Reservations and Perfection Requirements, any Finance Document ceases to be in full force and effect or any Transaction Security or any subordination created under the Intercreditor Agreement ceases to be legal, valid, binding, enforceable or effective or is alleged by an Obligor, a Holdco Security Provider or other member of the Group (or, in respect of the Intercreditor Agreement, any Subordinated Creditor under and as defined in the Intercreditor Agreement) to be ineffective.

28.7. Intercreditor Agreement

Any:

- (a) Obligor or member of the Group that is a party to the Intercreditor Agreement or Subordinated Creditor under, and as defined in, the Intercreditor Agreement fails to comply with the provisions of, or does not perform its obligations under, the Intercreditor Agreement; or
- (b) representation or warranty given by any Obligor or member of the Group that is a party to the Intercreditor Agreement or Subordinated Creditor under, and as defined in, the Intercreditor Agreement in the Intercreditor Agreement is incorrect in any material respect,

and, if the non-compliance or circumstances giving rise to the misrepresentation are capable of remedy, it is not remedied within 20 Business Days of the earlier of (i) the Agent giving notice to that party and (ii) that party becoming aware of the non-compliance or misrepresentation.

28.8. Repudiation and Rescission of Agreements

- (a) An Obligor or Holdco Security Provider rescinds or purports to rescind or repudiates or purports to repudiate a Finance Document to which it is a party or any of the Transaction Security or evidences an intention to rescind or repudiate a Finance Document or any Transaction Security.
- (b) Any member of the Group which is a party to the Intercreditor Agreement or any Subordinated Creditor under, and as defined in, the Intercreditor Agreement rescinds or purports to rescind or repudiates or purports to repudiate the Intercreditor Agreement in whole or in part where to do so has or is, in the reasonable opinion of the Majority Lenders, likely to have a material adverse effect on the interests of the Lenders under the Finance Documents.

28.9. Creditors' Process

Any expropriation, attachment, sequestration, distress or execution (including any of the enforcement proceedings provided for in the French *Code des procédures civiles d'exécution*) or any analogous process in any jurisdiction affects the shares or any material part of the assets of any Obligor, where such expropriation, attachment, sequestration, distress or execution or analogous process has or would reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect.

28.10. **Notes Events of Default**

The occurrence of any event of default of the type described in Schedule 24 (*Notes Events of Default*).

28.11. **Acceleration and/or Other Remedies**

On and at any time after the occurrence of an Event of Default which is continuing the Agent shall, in respect of any French Obligor without *mise en demeure* or any other judicial or extra judicial step, if so directed by the Majority Lenders, by notice to the Company but, in respect of any French Obligor, subject to the mandatory provisions of articles L.620-1 to L.670-8 of the French *Code de commerce*:

- (a) cancel the Total Commitments and/or Ancillary Commitments (including any Fronting Ancillary Commitments and any Fronted Ancillary Commitments) at which time they shall immediately be cancelled;
- (b) declare that all or part of the Utilisations, together with accrued interest, and all other amounts accrued or outstanding under the Finance Documents be immediately due and payable, at which time they shall become immediately due and payable;
- (c) declare that all or part of the Utilisations be payable on demand, at which time they shall immediately become payable on demand by the Agent on the instructions of the Majority Lenders;
- (d) declare that cash cover in respect of each Letter of Credit and/or Bank Guarantee is immediately due and payable at which time it shall become immediately due and payable;
- (e) declare that cash cover in respect of each Letter of Credit and/or Bank Guarantee is payable on demand at which time it shall immediately become due and payable on demand by the Agent on the instructions of the Majority Lenders;
- (f) declare all or any part of the amounts (or cash cover in relation to those amounts) outstanding under the Ancillary Facilities (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any Fronted Ancillary Facilities) to be immediately due and payable at which time they shall become immediately due and payable;
- (g) declare that all or any part of the amounts (or cash cover in relation to those amounts) outstanding under the Ancillary Facilities (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any Fronted Ancillary Facilities) be payable on demand, at which time they shall immediately become payable on demand by the Agent on the instructions of the Majority Lenders; and/or
- (h) after making demand for payment of any amount outstanding under the Finance Documents, exercise or direct the Security Agent to exercise any or all of its rights, remedies, powers or discretions under the Finance Documents.

28.12. **U.S. Insolvency Acceleration**

If an Event of Default under sub-paragraph (a) or sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 2.1 of Schedule 24 (*Notes Events of Default*) shall occur in a U.S. court of competent jurisdiction (an “**Automatic Acceleration Event**”) in respect of a U.S. Borrower, then without notice to such U.S. Borrower or any other person or any other act by the Agent or any other person, there shall be no obligations on the part of any Finance Party to advance any further amount or provide any further accommodation to such U.S. Borrower and the principal of the outstanding Loans to such U.S. Borrower, together with all accrued interest thereon, cash cover in respect of each Letter of Credit and/or Bank Guarantee issued for the account of such U.S. Borrower, and all other amounts owed by such U.S.

Borrower under the Finance Documents shall become immediately due and payable without presentment, demand, protest or notice of any kind, all of which are expressly waived.

SECTION 9 CHANGES TO PARTIES

29. CHANGES TO THE LENDERS

29.1. Assignments and Transfers by the Lenders

- (a) Subject to this Clause 29 and to Clause 30 (*Debt Purchase Transactions*), a Lender (the “**Existing Lender**”) may:

- (i) assign any of its rights; or
- (ii) transfer by novation any of its rights and obligations,

under any Finance Document to another bank or financial institution or to a trust, fund or other entity which is regularly engaged in or established for the purpose of making, purchasing or investing in loans, securities or other financial assets or other entity approved by the Company (the “**New Lender**”).

- (b) The Agent, acting for these purposes solely as an agent of all Borrowers, shall maintain a register (the “**Register**”) for the recordation of, and shall record, the names and addresses of the Lenders and the respective amounts of the Commitments and Loans of each Lender to each Borrower from time to time. The Agent shall update the Register to reflect any assignments or transfers made pursuant to this Clause 29 and, notwithstanding anything else in this Agreement, such assignments or transfers are not effective for purposes of this Agreement until reflected in the Register. The entries in the Register shall be conclusive absent manifest error, and each Borrower, the Agent and the Lenders shall treat each person whose name is recorded in the Register pursuant to the terms hereof as a Lender hereunder for all purposes of this Agreement. The Register shall be available for inspection by the Borrower and any Lender, at any reasonable time and from time to time upon reasonable prior notice, and the Agent shall provide a copy of the Register to the Company when requested by the Company.

29.2. Conditions of Assignment or Transfer

- (a) The consent of the Company is required before any Existing Lender may make an assignment or transfer in accordance with Clause 29.1 (*Assignments and Transfers by the Lenders*) of any of its rights and/or obligations under the Revolving Facility, unless the assignment or transfer is:
- (i) to a New Lender (including, for the avoidance of doubt, another Lender or an Affiliate of a Lender) which is a bank and which has a rating for its long-term unsecured and non-credit-enhanced debt obligations of BB or higher by Standard & Poor’s Rating Services or Fitch Ratings Ltd or Ba2 or higher by Moody’s Investors Service Limited or a comparable rating from an internationally recognised credit rating agency; or
 - (ii) made at a time when an Event of Default is continuing.

For purposes of this paragraph (a), the Company will be deemed to have given its consent to an assignment or transfer if such consent is not expressly provided or denied by the Company within five Business Days of receipt by the Company of a written request from the Existing Lender.

- (b) The consent of the Company is required before any Existing Lender may make an assignment or transfer in accordance with Clause 29.1 (*Assignments and Transfers by the*

Lenders) of any of its rights and/or obligations under a Guarantee Facility, unless the assignment or transfer is:

- (i) to a New Lender (including, for the avoidance of doubt, another Lender or an Affiliate of a Lender) which is an insurance company licensed by IATA to provide guarantees to IATA; or
 - (ii) made at a time when an Event of Default is continuing.
- (c) No assignment or transfer may be made to a Defaulting Lender without the prior consent of the Company.
- (d) No assignment or transfer may be made prior to the Closing Date.
- (e) The consent of:
- (i) the relevant Issuing Bank is required for any assignment or transfer by an Existing Lender of any of its rights and/or obligations under the Revolving Facility or a Guarantee Facility, as applicable; and
 - (ii) each Fronting Ancillary Lender is required for any assignment or transfer by an Existing Lender which is a Fronted Ancillary Lender under a Fronted Ancillary Facility provided by such Fronting Ancillary Lender of any of its rights and/or obligations under the Revolving Facility (but only to the extent such assignment or transfer includes an assignment or transfer of such Fronted Ancillary Lender's Fronted Ancillary Commitment),

unless, in each case, the New Lender is a bank and has a rating for its long-term unsecured and non-credit-enhanced debt obligations of BB or higher by Standard & Poor's Rating Services or Fitch Ratings Ltd or Ba2 or higher by Moody's Investors Service Limited or a comparable rating from an internationally recognised credit rating agency.

- (f) An assignment or transfer of part of a Lender's participation must be:
- (i) a minimum amount of EUR 1,000,000 in respect of the relevant Facility (or if less, its remaining Commitments under the relevant Facility); and
 - (ii) in an amount such that the Base Currency Amount of that Lender's remaining participation (when aggregated with its Affiliates' and Related Funds' participation) in respect of the Facilities is in a minimum amount of EUR 5,000,000.
- (g) An assignment will only be effective on:
- (i) receipt by the Agent (whether in the Assignment Agreement or otherwise) of written confirmation from the New Lender (in form and substance satisfactory to the Agent) that the New Lender will assume the same obligations to the other Finance Parties and the other Secured Parties as it would have been under if it was an Original Lender;
 - (ii) the New Lender entering into the documentation required for it to accede as a party to the Intercreditor Agreement; and
 - (iii) the performance by the Agent of all necessary "know your customer" or other similar checks under all applicable laws and regulations in relation to such assignment to a New Lender, the completion of which the Agent shall promptly notify to the Existing Lender and the New Lender.

- (h) A transfer will only be effective if the New Lender enters into the documentation required for it to accede as a party to the Intercreditor Agreement and if the procedure set out in Clause 29.5 (*Procedure for Transfer*) is complied with.
- (i) The Group shall not be required to bear any costs or fees or taxes incurred in relation to any transfer or assignment by an Existing Lender under any Finance Documents, including any costs or fees or taxes required to be incurred to ensure that a New Lender benefits from the Transaction Security.
- (j) If:
 - (i) a Lender assigns or transfers any of its rights or obligations under the Finance Documents or changes its Facility Office; and
 - (ii) as a result of circumstances existing at the date the assignment, transfer or change occurs, an Obligor would be obliged to make a payment to the New Lender or Lender acting through its new Facility Office under Clause 18 (*Tax Gross-Up and Indemnities*) or Clause 19 (*Increased Costs*),

then the New Lender or Lender acting through its new Facility Office is only entitled to receive payment under those Clauses to the same extent as the Existing Lender or Lender acting through its previous Facility Office would have been if the assignment, transfer or change had not occurred. This paragraph (j) shall not apply in relation to Clause 18.2 (*Tax Gross-Up*) to a UK Treaty Lender that has included a confirmation of its scheme reference number and its jurisdiction of tax residence in accordance with paragraph (i)(ii)(B) of Clause 18.2 (*Tax Gross-Up*) if the Obligor incorporated in the United Kingdom making the payment has not made a Borrower DTTP Filing in respect of that UK Treaty Lender.
- (k) Each New Lender, by executing the relevant Transfer Certificate or Assignment Agreement, confirms, for the avoidance of doubt, that the Agent has authority to execute on its behalf any amendment or waiver that has been approved by or on behalf of the requisite Lender or Lenders in accordance with this Agreement on or prior to the date on which the transfer or assignment becomes effective in accordance with this Agreement and that it is bound by that decision to the same extent as the Existing Lender would have been had it remained a Lender.

29.3. **Assignment or Transfer Fee**

Unless the Agent otherwise agrees, the New Lender shall, on the date upon which an assignment or transfer takes effect, pay to the Agent (for its own account) a fee of EUR 3,000.

29.4. **Limitation of Responsibility of Existing Lenders**

- (a) Unless expressly agreed to the contrary, an Existing Lender makes no representation or warranty and assumes no responsibility to a New Lender for:
 - (i) the legality, validity, effectiveness, adequacy or enforceability of the Finance Documents, the Transaction Security or any other documents;
 - (ii) the financial condition of any Obligor or Holdco Security Provider;
 - (iii) the performance and observance by any Obligor, Holdco Security Provider or any other member of the Group of its obligations under the Finance Documents or any other documents; or

- (iv) the accuracy of any statements (whether written or oral) made in or in connection with any Finance Document or any other document, and any representations or warranties implied by law are excluded.
- (b) Each New Lender confirms to the Existing Lender, the other Finance Parties and the Secured Parties that it:
 - (i) has made (and shall continue to make) its own independent investigation and assessment of the financial condition and affairs of each Obligor and each Holdco Security Provider and their related entities in connection with its participation in this Agreement and has not relied exclusively on any information provided to it by the Existing Lender or any other Finance Party in connection with any Finance Document or the Transaction Security; and
 - (ii) will continue to make its own independent appraisal of the creditworthiness of each Obligor and each Holdco Security Provider and their related entities whilst any amount is or may be outstanding under the Finance Documents or any Commitment is in force.
- (c) Nothing in any Finance Document obliges an Existing Lender to:
 - (i) accept a re-transfer or re-assignment from a New Lender of any of the rights and obligations assigned or transferred under this Clause 29; or
 - (ii) support any losses directly or indirectly incurred by the New Lender by reason of the non-performance by any Obligor or Holdco Security Provider of its obligations under the Finance Documents or otherwise.

29.5. Procedure for Transfer

- (a) Subject to the conditions set out in Clause 29.2 (*Conditions of Assignment or Transfer*) a transfer is effected in accordance with paragraph (c) below when the Agent executes an otherwise duly completed Transfer Certificate delivered to it by the Existing Lender and the New Lender and the Agent makes a corresponding entry in the Register pursuant to Clause 29.1 (*Assignments and Transfers by the Lenders*). The Agent shall, subject to paragraph (b) below, as soon as reasonably practicable after receipt by it of a duly completed Transfer Certificate appearing on its face to comply with the terms of this Agreement and delivered in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, execute that Transfer Certificate, provide a copy to the Borrowers and make such corresponding entry in the Register.
- (b) The Agent shall only be obliged to execute a Transfer Certificate delivered to it by the Existing Lender and the New Lender and make a corresponding entry in the Register once it is satisfied it has complied with all necessary “know your customer” or other similar checks under all applicable laws and regulations in relation to the transfer to such New Lender.
- (c) Subject to Clause 29.10 (*Pro Rata Interest Settlement*), on the Transfer Date:
 - (i) to the extent that in the Transfer Certificate the Existing Lender seeks to transfer by novation its rights and obligations under the Finance Documents and in respect of the Transaction Security each of the Obligors and the Existing Lender shall be released from further obligations towards one another under the Finance Documents and in respect of the Transaction Security and their respective rights against one another under the Finance Documents and in respect of the Transaction Security shall be cancelled (being the “**Discharged Rights and Obligations**”);

- (ii) each of the Obligors and the New Lender shall assume obligations towards one another and/or acquire rights against one another which differ from the Discharged Rights and Obligations only insofar as that Obligor or other member of the Group and the New Lender have assumed and/or acquired the same in place of that Obligor and the Existing Lender;
- (iii) the Agent, the Arranger, the Security Agent, the New Lender, the other Lenders, the Issuing Bank and any relevant Ancillary Lender shall acquire the same rights and assume the same obligations between themselves and in respect of the Transaction Security as they would have acquired and assumed had the New Lender been an Original Lender with the rights, and/or obligations acquired or assumed by it as a result of the transfer and to that extent the Agent, the Arranger, the Security Agent, the Issuing Bank and any relevant Ancillary Lender and the Existing Lender shall each be released from further obligations to each other under the Finance Documents; and
- (iv) the New Lender shall become a Party as a “Lender”.

29.6. Procedure for Assignment

- (a) Subject to the conditions set out in Clause 29.2 (*Conditions of Assignment or Transfer*) an assignment may be effected in accordance with paragraph (c) below when the Agent executes an otherwise duly completed Assignment Agreement delivered to it by the Existing Lender and the New Lender and the Agent makes a corresponding entry in the Register pursuant to Clause 29.1 (*Assignments and Transfers by the Lenders*). The Agent shall, subject to paragraph (b) below, as soon as reasonably practicable after receipt by it of a duly completed Assignment Agreement appearing on its face to comply with the terms of this Agreement and delivered in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, execute that Assignment Agreement and make such corresponding entry in the Register.
- (b) The Agent shall only be obliged to execute an Assignment Agreement delivered to it by the Existing Lender and the New Lender and make a corresponding entry in the Register once it is satisfied it has complied with all necessary “know your customer” or other similar checks under all applicable laws and regulations in relation to the assignment to such New Lender.
- (c) Subject to Clause 29.10 (*Pro Rata Interest Settlement*), on the Transfer Date:
 - (i) the Existing Lender will assign absolutely to the New Lender its rights under the Finance Documents and in respect of the Transaction Security expressed to be the subject of the assignment in the Assignment Agreement;
 - (ii) the Existing Lender will be released from the obligations (the “**Relevant Obligations**”) expressed to be the subject of the release in the Assignment Agreement (and any corresponding obligations by which it is bound in respect of the Transaction Security); and
 - (iii) the New Lender shall become a Party as a “Lender” and will be bound by obligations equivalent to the Relevant Obligations.
- (d) Lenders may utilise procedures other than those set out in this Clause 29.6 to assign their rights under the Finance Documents (but not, without the consent of the relevant Obligor or unless in accordance with Clause 29.5 (*Procedure for Transfer*), to obtain a release by that Obligor from the obligations owed to that Obligor by the Lenders nor the assumption of equivalent obligations by a New Lender), *provided that*, they comply with the conditions set out in Clause 29.2 (*Conditions of Assignment or Transfer*).

French Law Provisions

- (e) The New Lender may, in case of an assignment of rights by an Existing Lender hereunder, if it considers it necessary to make such assignment effective as against third parties, arrange for the Assignment Agreement to be notified by way of *signification* to any French Obligor in accordance with article 1690 of the French *Code Civil*.

29.7. Copy of Transfer Certificate, Assignment Agreement, Increase Confirmation, Accordion Increase Confirmation or Accordion Guarantee Facility Accession Undertaking to Company

The Agent shall, as soon as reasonably practicable after it has executed a Transfer Certificate, an Assignment Agreement, an Increase Confirmation, an Accordion Increase Confirmation or an Accordion Guarantee Facility Accession Undertaking send to the Company and each Luxembourg Obligor a copy of that Transfer Certificate, Assignment Agreement, Increase Confirmation, Accordion Increase Confirmation or Accordion Guarantee Facility Accession Undertaking.

29.8. Security over Lenders' Rights

In addition to the other rights provided to Lenders under this Clause 29, each Lender may without consulting with or obtaining consent from any Obligor, at any time charge, assign or otherwise create Security in or over (whether by way of collateral or otherwise) all or any of its rights under any Finance Document to secure obligations of that Lender including, without limitation:

- (a) any charge, assignment or other Security to secure obligations to a federal reserve or central bank; and
- (b) in the case of any Lender which is a fund, any charge, assignment or other Security granted to any holders (or trustee or representatives of holders) of obligations owed, or securities issued, by that Lender as security for those obligations or securities,

except that no such charge, assignment or Security shall:

- (i) release a Lender from any of its obligations under the Finance Documents or substitute the beneficiary of the relevant charge, assignment or other Security for the Lender as a party to any of the Finance Documents; or
- (ii) require any payments to be made by an Obligor or grant to any person any more extensive rights than those required to be made or granted to the relevant Lender under the Finance Documents.

29.9. Sub-participations

- (a) Subject to paragraph (b) below, any Lender may at any time sub-participate any of its rights or obligations under the Finance Documents to any person.
- (b) No Lender may enter into any sub-participation or similar arrangement with respect to any of its rights or obligations under the Finance Documents where such sub-participation or similar arrangement involves a transfer of any discretion with regard to the exercise of voting rights under any Finance Document, unless the conditions in Clause 29.2 (*Conditions of Assignment or Transfer*) (other than the conditions in paragraphs (g), (h) and (k) of that Clause) are satisfied as if references in that Clause to a “**transfer**” or an “**assignment**” were references to a “**sub-participation**” or “**similar arrangement**”.

29.10. Pro Rata Interest Settlement

- (a) If the Agent has notified the Lenders that it is able to distribute interest payments on a “*pro rata* basis” to Existing Lenders and New Lenders then (in respect of any transfer pursuant to Clause 29.5 (*Procedure for Transfer*) or any assignment pursuant to Clause 29.6 (*Procedure*

for Assignment) the Transfer Date of which, in each case, is after the date of such notification and is not on the last day of an Interest Period):

- (i) any interest or fees in respect of the relevant participation which are expressed to accrue by reference to the lapse of time shall continue to accrue in favour of the Existing Lender up to but excluding the Transfer Date (“**Accrued Amounts**”) and shall become due and payable to the Existing Lender (without further interest accruing on them) on the last day of the current Interest Period (or, if the Interest Period is longer than six Months, on the next of the dates which falls at six Monthly intervals after the first day of that Interest Period); and
- (ii) the rights assigned or transferred by the Existing Lender will not include the right to the Accrued Amounts so that, for the avoidance of doubt:
 - (A) when the Accrued Amounts become payable, those Accrued Amounts will be payable for the account of the Existing Lender; and
 - (B) the amount payable to the New Lender on that date will be the amount which would, but for the application of this Clause 29.9, have been payable to it on that date, but after deduction of the Accrued Amounts.
- (b) In this Clause 29.9 references to “Interest Period” shall be construed to include a reference to any other period for accrual of fees.

29.11. Spanish Particularities

- (a) At the reasonable request of the Agent, (i) each of the New Lender and the Existing Lender (at its own cost) with respect to a duly completed Transfer Certificate and/or Assignment Agreement, (ii) each Increase Lender (at its own cost) with respect to a duly completed Increase Confirmation, (iii) each Accordion Increase Lender (at its own cost) with respect to a duly completed Accordion Increase Confirmation and/or (iv) each Accordion Guarantee Facility Lender (at its own cost) with respect to a duly completed Accordion Guarantee Facility Accession Undertaking, shall promptly raise to the status of a Spanish Public Document the Transfer Certificate, Assignment Agreement, Increase Confirmation, Accordion Increase Confirmation and/or Accordion Guarantee Facility Accession Undertaking.
- (b) The Parties agree that a transfer or assignment under this Clause 29 shall constitute a transfer of the guarantees of the Spanish Guarantors and any other ancillary right to the New Lender in the manner set out in Article 1203 et seq. of the Spanish Civil Code, and with the effects set out in Article 1528 of the Spanish Civil Code.
- (c) Each Spanish Guarantor hereby expressly waives any right it may have in the future under article 1535 of the Spanish Civil Code to any extent it may be applicable.

30. DEBT PURCHASE TRANSACTIONS

30.1. Permitted Debt Purchase Transactions

The Company shall not, and shall procure that each other member of the Group shall not, (i) enter into any Debt Purchase Transaction or (ii) beneficially own all or any part of the share capital of a company that is a Lender or a party to a Debt Purchase Transaction of the type referred to in paragraphs (b) or (c) of the definition of “Debt Purchase Transaction”.

30.2. Disenfranchisement on Debt Purchase Transactions entered into by Significant Shareholders

- (a) For so long as a Significant Shareholder:

- (i) beneficially owns a Commitment; or
- (ii) has entered into a sub-participation agreement relating to a Commitment or other agreement or arrangement having a substantially similar economic effect and such agreement or arrangement has not been terminated,

in ascertaining:

(A) the Majority Lenders or the Super Majority Lenders; or

(B) whether:

(1) any given percentage (including, for the avoidance of doubt, unanimity) of the Total Commitments; or

(2) the agreement of any specified group of Lenders,

has been obtained to approve any request for a consent, waiver, amendment or other vote under the Finance Documents such Commitment shall be deemed to be zero and such Significant Shareholder or the person with whom it has entered into such sub-participation, other agreement or arrangement shall be deemed not to be a Lender for the purposes of paragraphs (A) and (B) above (unless in the case of a person not being a Significant Shareholder it is a Lender by virtue otherwise than by beneficially owning the relevant Commitment).

(b) Each Lender shall, unless such Debt Purchase Transaction is an assignment or transfer, promptly notify the Agent in writing if it knowingly enters into a Debt Purchase Transaction with a Significant Shareholder (a “**Notifiable Debt Purchase Transaction**”), such notification to be substantially in the form set out in Part I of Schedule 19 (*Forms of Notifiable Debt Purchase Transaction Notice*).

(c) A Lender shall promptly notify the Agent if a Notifiable Debt Purchase Transaction to which it is a party:

(i) is terminated; or

(ii) ceases to be with a Significant Shareholder,

such notification to be substantially in the form set out in Part II of Schedule 19 (*Forms of Notifiable Debt Purchase Transaction Notice*).

(d) Each Significant Shareholder that is a Lender agrees that:

(i) in relation to any meeting or conference call to which all the Lenders are invited to attend or participate, it shall not attend or participate in the same if so requested by the Agent or, unless the Agent otherwise agrees, be entitled to receive the agenda or any minutes of the same; and

(ii) in its capacity as Lender, unless the Agent otherwise agrees, it shall not be entitled to receive any report or other document prepared at the request of, or on the instructions of, the Agent or one or more of the Lenders.

31. CHANGES TO THE OBLIGORS

31.1. Assignment and Transfers by Obligors

No Obligor may assign any of its rights or transfer any of its rights or obligations under the Finance Documents.

31.2. Additional Borrowers

- (a) Subject to compliance with the provisions of paragraphs (c) and (d) of Clause 25.8 (“*Know your Customer*” Checks), the Company may request that any of its wholly-owned Restricted Subsidiaries becomes a Borrower under a Facility. That Restricted Subsidiary shall become a Borrower under a Facility if:
 - (i) it is incorporated or organised in Australia, England and Wales, France, Luxembourg, Spain, Italy, Sweden, the United States or in any other jurisdiction of incorporation of an existing Borrower under that Facility or otherwise if all the Lenders under that Facility approve the addition of that Restricted Subsidiary;
 - (ii) the Company and that Restricted Subsidiary deliver to the Agent a duly completed and executed Accession Deed;
 - (iii) subject to the Agreed Guarantee and Security Principles, the Restricted Subsidiary is (or becomes) a Guarantor at the same time as or prior to becoming a Borrower;
 - (iv) the Company confirms that no Default is continuing or would occur as a result of that Restricted Subsidiary becoming an Additional Borrower; and
 - (v) the Agent has received all of the documents and other evidence listed in Part II of Schedule 2 (*Conditions Precedent*) in relation to that Additional Borrower, each in form and substance satisfactory to the Agent (acting reasonably).
- (b) The Agent shall notify the Company and the Lenders promptly upon being satisfied that it has received (in form and substance satisfactory to it) all the documents and other evidence listed in Part II of Schedule 2 (*Conditions Precedent*).
- (c) Other than to the extent that the Majority Lenders notify the Agent in writing to the contrary before the Agent gives the notification described in paragraph (b) above, the Lenders authorise (but do not require) the Agent to give that notification. The Agent shall not be liable for any damages, costs or losses whatsoever as a result of giving any such notification.
- (d) This Clause 31.2 shall not apply to any Affiliate of a Borrower that becomes a borrower of an Ancillary Facility with the approval of the relevant Ancillary Lender pursuant to Clause 9.8 (*Affiliates of Borrowers*).

31.3. Resignation of a Borrower

- (a) In this Clause 31.3, Clause 31.5 (*Resignation of a Guarantor*) and Clause 31.7 (*Resignation and Release of Security on Disposal*):

“**Third Party Disposal**” means the disposal of:

- (i) an Obligor, or of all or substantially all of the assets of such Obligor, or
- (ii) the shares of an Obligor, or of any direct or indirect Holding Company of an Obligor, which results in such Obligor ceasing to be a Restricted Subsidiary,

in each case, to a person which is not a member of the Restricted Group and where that disposal is not prohibited under Schedule 23 (*Restrictive Covenants*) or made with the approval of the Majority Lenders (and the Company has confirmed this is the case).

“Other Resignation Event” means:

- (i) a Permitted Transaction where the resigning Borrower and/or Guarantor is not a surviving entity;
 - (ii) any transfer (whether in a single transaction or a series of transactions (whether related or not)) by a Guarantor of the whole or substantially the whole of its assets to one or more other Guarantors; or
 - (iii) the Company designates any Obligor as an Unrestricted Subsidiary in accordance with paragraph 2.8 (*Designation of Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries*) of Schedule 23 (*Restrictive Covenants*).
- (b) If a Borrower is, or is proposed to be, the subject of a Third Party Disposal or an Other Resignation Event, or if the Super Majority Lenders have otherwise consented to the resignation of that Borrower, the Company may request that such Borrower (other than the Company) ceases to be a Borrower by delivering to the Agent a Resignation Letter.
- (c) The Agent shall accept a Resignation Letter and notify the Company and the other Finance Parties of its acceptance if:
- (i) the Company has confirmed that no Default is continuing or would result from the acceptance of the Resignation Letter;
 - (ii) the Borrower is under no actual or contingent obligations as a Borrower under any Finance Documents; and
 - (iii) where the Borrower is also a Guarantor (unless it is resigning as a Guarantor in accordance with Clause 31.5 (*Resignation of a Guarantor*) concurrently with its resignation as a Borrower), its obligations in its capacity as Guarantor continue to be legal, valid, binding and enforceable and in full force and effect (in each case, subject to the Legal Reservations) and the amount guaranteed by it as a Guarantor will not be materially less than the amount guaranteed by it as a Guarantor if it were to remain as a Borrower with no actual or contingent obligations as a Borrower under any Finance Documents.
- (d) Upon notification by the Agent to the Company of its acceptance of the resignation of a Borrower, that member of the Group shall cease to be a Borrower and shall have no further rights or obligations under the Finance Documents as a Borrower except that in the case of a Third Party Disposal or Other Resignation Event that the resignation shall not take effect (and the Borrower will continue to have rights and obligations under the Finance Documents) until the date on which the Third Party Disposal or Other Resignation Event takes effect.
- (e) The Agent may, at the cost and expense of the Company, require a legal opinion from counsel to the Agent confirming the matters set out in paragraph (c)(iii) above and the Agent shall be under no obligation to accept a Resignation Letter until it has obtained such opinion in form and substance satisfactory to it (acting reasonably).

31.4. **Additional Guarantors**

- (a) Subject to compliance with the provisions of paragraphs (c) and (d) of Clause 25.8 (“*Know your Customer*” Checks), the Company may request that any of its Restricted Subsidiaries become a Guarantor.
- (b) Within 60 days after the audited annual consolidated financial statements of the Company become available for each Financial Year, beginning with the Financial Year ending 31 March 2017, the Company shall procure that:
 - (i) any Restricted Subsidiary which is or becomes a Material Company after the Closing Date (other than any Restricted Subsidiary which was a Material Company on the Closing Date, but was not an Original Guarantor); and
 - (ii) any Restricted Subsidiary of which Opodo Limited is a Subsidiary (except for any Restricted Subsidiary that is already a Guarantor),shall, in each case, subject to the Agreed Guarantee and Security Principles, become an Additional Guarantor and accede to the Intercreditor Agreement.
- (c) A Restricted Subsidiary shall become an Additional Guarantor if:
 - (i) the Company and the proposed Additional Guarantor deliver to the Agent a duly completed and executed Accession Deed; and
 - (ii) the Agent has received all of the documents and other evidence listed in Part II of Schedule 2 (*Conditions Precedent*) in relation to that Additional Guarantor, each in form and substance satisfactory to the Agent (acting reasonably).
- (d) The Agent shall notify the Company and the Lenders promptly upon being satisfied that it has received (in form and substance satisfactory to it (acting reasonably)) all the documents and other evidence listed in Part II of Schedule 2 (*Conditions Precedent*).
- (e) Other than to the extent that the Majority Lenders notify the Agent in writing to the contrary before the Agent gives the notification described in paragraph (e) above, the Lenders authorise (but do not require) the Agent to give that notification. The Agent shall not be liable for any damages, costs or losses whatsoever as a result of giving any such notification.

31.5. **Resignation of a Guarantor**

- (a) The Company may request that a Guarantor (other than the Company) ceases to be a Guarantor by delivering to the Agent a Resignation Letter if:
 - (i) that Guarantor is being disposed of by way of a Third Party Disposal or is subject to an Other Resignation Event (each as defined in Clause 31.3 (*Resignation of a Borrower*)) and the Company has confirmed this is the case; or
 - (ii) the Super Majority Lenders have consented to the resignation of that Guarantor.
- (b) The Agent shall accept a Resignation Letter and notify the Company and the Lenders of its acceptance if:
 - (i) the Company has confirmed that no Default is continuing or would result from the acceptance of the Resignation Letter;
 - (ii) no payment is due from the Guarantor under Clause 23.1 (*Guarantee and Indemnity*); and

- (iii) where the Guarantor is also a Borrower, it is under no actual or contingent obligations as a Borrower and has resigned and ceased to be a Borrower under Clause 31.3 (*Resignation of a Borrower*).
- (c) In the case of a Third Party Disposal or Other Resignation Event, the resignation of that Guarantor shall not be effective until the date of the relevant Third Party Disposal or Other Resignation Event at which time that relevant member of the Group shall cease to be a Guarantor and shall have no further rights or obligations under the Finance Documents as a Guarantor.
- (d) Notwithstanding the above, any Restricted Subsidiary which has become a Guarantor pursuant to paragraph 2.9 (*Additional Guarantees*) of Schedule 23 (*Restrictive Covenants*) as a result of such Restricted Subsidiary guaranteeing other Credit Facilities or Public Debt (each as defined in Schedule 22 (*Notes Definitions*)) shall automatically and unconditionally cease to be a Guarantor, and its obligations under the Finance Documents as a Guarantor shall automatically and unconditionally be released and discharged, when such other indebtedness is released and discharged.

31.6. **Repetition of Representations**

Delivery of an Accession Deed constitutes confirmation by the relevant Restricted Subsidiary that the representations and warranties referred to in paragraph (f) of Clause 24.30 (*Times When Representations Made*) are true and correct in relation to it as at the date of delivery as if made by reference to the facts and circumstances then existing.

31.7. **Resignation and Release of Security on Disposal**

If a Borrower or Guarantor (other than the Company) is or is proposed to be the subject of a Third Party Disposal then:

- (a) where that Borrower or Guarantor had created Transaction Security over any of its assets or business in favour of the Security Agent and/or any other Secured Party, or Transaction Security in favour of the Security Agent and/or any other Secured Party was created over the shares (or equivalent) of that Borrower or Guarantor, the Security Agent shall, at the cost and request of the Company, release for and on its own behalf and for and on behalf of the other Secured Parties those assets, business or shares (or equivalent) and issue certificates of non-crystallisation; and
- (b) any resignation of that Borrower or Guarantor and related release of Transaction Security referred to in paragraph (a) above shall become effective only on the making of that disposal.

SECTION 10 THE FINANCE PARTIES

32. ROLE OF THE AGENT, THE ARRANGER, THE ISSUING BANK AND OTHERS

32.1. Appointment of the Agent

- (a) Each of the Arranger, the Lenders and the Issuing Bank appoints the Agent to act as its agent under and in connection with the Finance Documents.
- (b) Each of the Arranger, the Lenders and the Issuing Bank authorises the Agent to perform the duties, obligations and responsibilities and to exercise the rights, powers, authorities and discretions specifically given to the Agent under or in connection with the Finance Documents together with any other incidental rights, powers, authorities and discretions, including appearing before Spanish notaries to grant or execute any Spanish Public Document or private document related to this mandate and, specifically, those deemed necessary or appropriate according to the mandate received (including, but not limited to (i) amendments or ratifications of this Agreement and the Intercreditor Agreement, (ii) documents relating to the release of any Guarantors from their obligations or (iii) acceptance of acknowledgement of debts by Obligors (*reconocimientos de deuda*)).

32.2. Instructions

- (a) The Agent shall:
 - (i) unless a contrary indication appears in a Finance Document, exercise or refrain from exercising any right, power, authority or discretion vested in it as Agent in accordance with any instructions given to it by:
 - (A) all Lenders if the relevant Finance Document stipulates the matter is an all Lender decision;
 - (B) the Super Majority Lenders if the relevant Finance Document stipulates the matter is a Super Majority Lender decision; and
 - (C) in all other cases, the Majority Lenders; and
 - (ii) not be liable for any act (or omission) if it acts (or refrains from acting) in accordance with paragraph (i) above.
- (b) The Agent shall be entitled to request instructions, or clarification of any instruction, from the Majority Lenders (or, if the relevant Finance Document stipulates the matter is a decision for any other Lender or group of Lenders, from that Lender or group of Lenders) as to whether, and in what manner, it should exercise or refrain from exercising any right, power, authority or discretion and the Agent may refrain from acting unless and until it receives any such instructions or clarification that it has requested.
- (c) Save in the case of decisions stipulated to be a matter for any other Lender or group of Lenders under the relevant Finance Document and unless a contrary indication appears in a Finance Document, any instructions given to the Agent by the Majority Lenders shall override any conflicting instructions given by any other Parties and will be binding on all Finance Parties save for the Security Agent.
- (d) The Agent may refrain from acting in accordance with any instructions of any Lender or group of Lenders until it has received any indemnification and/or security that it may in its discretion require (which may be greater in extent than that contained in the Finance

Documents and which may include payment in advance) for any cost, loss or liability which it may incur in complying with those instructions.

- (e) In the absence of instructions, the Agent may act (or refrain from acting) as it considers to be in the best interest of the Lenders.
- (f) The Agent is not authorised to act on behalf of a Lender (without first obtaining that Lender's consent) in any legal or arbitration proceedings relating to any Finance Document. This paragraph (f) shall not apply to any legal or arbitration proceeding relating to the perfection, preservation or protection of rights under the Transaction Security Documents or enforcement of the Transaction Security or Transaction Security Documents.

32.3. **Duties of the Agent**

- (a) The Agent's duties under the Finance Documents are solely mechanical and administrative in nature.
- (b) Subject to paragraph (c) below, the Agent shall promptly forward to a Party the original or a copy of any document which is delivered to the Agent for that Party by any other Party.
- (c) Without prejudice to Clause 29.7 (*Copy of Transfer Certificate, Assignment Agreement, Increase Confirmation, Accordion Increase Confirmation or Accordion Guarantee Facility Accession Undertaking to Company*) and paragraph (e) of Clause 7.4 (*Cash collateral by Non-Acceptable L/C Lender and Borrower's Option to Provide Cash Cover*), paragraph (b) above shall not apply to any Transfer Certificate, any Assignment Agreement, any Increase Confirmation, any Accordion Increase Confirmation or any Accordion Guarantee Facility Accession Undertaking.
- (d) Except where a Finance Document specifically provides otherwise, the Agent is not obliged to review or check the adequacy, accuracy or completeness of any document it forwards to another Party.
- (e) If the Agent receives notice from a Party referring to this Agreement, describing a Default and stating that the circumstance described is a Default, it shall promptly notify the other Finance Parties.
- (f) If the Agent is aware of the non-payment of any principal, interest, commitment fee or other fee payable to a Finance Party (other than the Agent, the Arranger or the Security Agent) under this Agreement it shall promptly notify the other Finance Parties.
- (g) The Agent shall have only those duties, obligations and responsibilities expressly specified in the Finance Documents to which it is expressed to be a party (and no others shall be implied).

32.4. **Role of the Arranger**

Except as specifically provided in the Finance Documents, the Arranger has no obligations of any kind to any other Party under or in connection with any Finance Document.

32.5. **No Fiduciary Duties**

- (a) Nothing in any Finance Document constitutes the Agent, the Arranger or the Issuing Bank as a trustee or fiduciary of any other person.
- (b) None of the Agent, the Arranger, the Issuing Bank or any Ancillary Lender shall be bound to account to any Lender for any sum or the profit element of any sum received by it for its own account.

32.6. **Business with the Group**

The Agent, the Arranger, the Issuing Bank and each Ancillary Lender may accept deposits from, lend money to and generally engage in any kind of banking or other business with any member of the Group.

32.7. **Rights and Discretions**

- (a) The Agent and the Issuing Bank may:
 - (i) rely on any representation, communication, notice or document (including, without limitation, any notice given by a Lender pursuant to paragraph (b) or (c) of Clause 30.2 (*Disenfranchisement on Debt Purchase Transactions entered into by Significant Shareholders*)) believed by it to be genuine, correct and appropriately authorised;
 - (ii) assume that:
 - (A) any instructions received by it from the Majority Lenders any Lenders or any group of Lenders are duly given in accordance with the terms of the Finance Documents; and
 - (B) unless it has received notice of revocation, that those instructions have not been revoked; and
 - (iii) rely on a certificate from any person:
 - (A) as to any matter of fact or circumstance which might reasonably be expected to be within the knowledge of that person; or
 - (B) to the effect that such person approves of any particular dealing, transaction, step, action or thing,

as sufficient evidence that that is the case and, in the case of paragraph (A) above, may assume the truth and accuracy of that certificate.
- (b) The Agent may assume (unless it has received notice to the contrary in its capacity as agent for the Lenders) that:
 - (i) no Default has occurred (unless it has actual knowledge of a Default arising under Clause 28.1 (*Non-Payment*));
 - (ii) any right, power, authority or discretion vested in any Party or any group of Lenders has not been exercised;
 - (iii) any notice or request made by the Company (other than a Utilisation Request) is made on behalf of and with the consent and knowledge of all the Obligors; and
 - (iv) no Notifiable Debt Purchase Transaction:
 - (A) has been entered into;
 - (B) has been terminated; or
 - (C) has ceased to be with a Significant Shareholder.

- (c) The Agent may engage and pay for the advice or services of any lawyers, accountants, tax advisers, surveyors or other professional advisers or experts.
- (d) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (c) above or paragraph (e) below, the Agent may at any time engage and pay for the services of any lawyers to act as independent counsel to the Agent (and so separate from any lawyers instructed by the Lenders) if the Agent in its reasonable opinion deems this to be desirable.
- (e) The Agent may rely on the advice or services of any lawyers, accountants, tax advisers, surveyors or other professional advisers or experts (whether obtained by the Agent or by any other Party) and shall not be liable for any damages, costs or losses to any person, any diminution in value or any liability whatsoever arising as a result of its so relying.
- (f) The Agent may act in relation to the Finance Documents through its officers, employees and agents and the Agent shall not:
 - (i) be liable for any error of judgment made by any such person; or
 - (ii) be bound to supervise, or be in any way responsible for any loss incurred by reason of misconduct, omission or default on the part, of any such person,
 unless such error or such loss was directly caused by the Agent's gross negligence or wilful misconduct.
- (g) Unless a Finance Document expressly provides otherwise the Agent may disclose to any other Party any information it reasonably believes it has received as agent under this Agreement.
- (h) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (g) above, the Agent:
 - (i) may disclose; and
 - (ii) on the written request of the Company or the Majority Lenders shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, disclose,
 the identity of a Defaulting Lender to the Company and to the other Finance Parties.
- (i) Notwithstanding any other provision of any Finance Document to the contrary, none of the Agent, the Arranger or the Issuing Bank is obliged to do or omit to do anything if it would or might in its reasonable opinion constitute a breach of any law or regulation or a breach of a fiduciary duty or duty of confidentiality.
- (j) Notwithstanding any provision of any Finance Document to the contrary, the Agent is not obliged to expend or risk its own funds or otherwise incur any financial liability in the performance of its duties, obligations or responsibilities or the exercise of any right, power, authority or discretion if it has grounds for believing the repayment of such funds or adequate indemnity against, or security for, such risk or liability is not reasonably assured to it.

32.8. **Responsibility for Documentation**

None of the Agent, the Arranger, the Issuing Bank or any Ancillary Lender is responsible or liable for:

- (a) the adequacy, accuracy or completeness of any information (whether oral or written) supplied by the Agent, the Arranger, the Issuing Bank, an Ancillary Lender, an Obligor or any other person in or in connection with any Finance Document or the transactions contemplated in the Finance Documents or any other agreement, arrangement or document

entered into, made or executed in anticipation of, under or in connection with any Finance Document;

- (b) the legality, validity, effectiveness, adequacy or enforceability of any Finance Document or the Transaction Security or any other agreement, arrangement or document entered into, made or executed in anticipation of, under or in connection with any Finance Document or the Transaction Security; or
- (c) any determination as to whether any information provided or to be provided to any Finance Party is non-public information the use of which may be regulated or prohibited by applicable law or regulation relating to insider dealing or otherwise.

32.9. **No Duty to Monitor**

The Agent shall not be bound to enquire:

- (a) whether or not any Default has occurred;
- (b) as to the performance, default or any breach by any Party of its obligations under any Finance Document; or
- (c) whether any other event specified in any Finance Document has occurred.

32.10. **Exclusion of Liability**

- (a) Without limiting paragraph (b) below (and without prejudice to any other provision of any Finance Document excluding or limiting the liability of the Agent, the Issuing Bank or any Ancillary Lender), none of the Agent, the Issuing Bank nor any Ancillary Lender will be liable (including, without limitation, for negligence or any other category of liability whatsoever) for:
 - (i) any damages, costs or losses to any person, any diminution in value, or any liability whatsoever arising as a result of taking or not taking any action under or in connection with any Finance Document or the Transaction Security, unless directly caused by its gross negligence or wilful misconduct;
 - (ii) exercising, or not exercising, any right, power, authority or discretion given to it by, or in connection with, any Finance Document, the Transaction Security or any other agreement, arrangement or document entered into, made or executed in anticipation of, under or in connection with, any Finance Document or the Transaction Security; or
 - (iii) without prejudice to the generality of paragraphs (i) and (ii) above, any damages, costs or losses to any person, any diminution in value or any liability whatsoever arising as a result of:
 - (A) any act, event or circumstance not reasonably within its control; or
 - (B) the general risks of investment in, or the holding of assets in, any jurisdiction,

including (in each case and without limitation) such damages, costs, losses, diminution in value or liability arising as a result of: nationalisation, expropriation or other governmental actions; any regulation, currency restriction, devaluation or fluctuation; market conditions affecting the execution or settlement of transactions or the value of assets (including any Disruption Event); breakdown, failure or malfunction of any third party transport,

telecommunications, computer services or systems; natural disasters or acts of God; war, terrorism, insurrection or revolution; or strikes or industrial action.

- (b) No Party (other than the Agent, the Issuing Bank or an Ancillary Lender (as applicable)) may take any proceedings against any officer, employee or agent of the Agent, the Issuing Bank or any Ancillary Lender, in respect of any claim it might have against the Agent, the Issuing Bank or an Ancillary Lender or in respect of any act or omission of any kind by that officer, employee or agent in relation to any Finance Document and any officer, employee or agent of the Agent, the Issuing Bank or any Ancillary Lender may rely on this Clause subject to Clause 1.10 (*Third Party Rights*) and the provisions of the Third Parties Act.
- (c) The Agent will not be liable for any delay (or any related consequences) in crediting an account with an amount required under the Finance Documents to be paid by the Agent if the Agent has taken all necessary steps as soon as reasonably practicable to comply with the regulations or operating procedures of any recognised clearing or settlement system used by the Agent for that purpose.
- (d) Nothing in this Agreement shall oblige the Agent or the Arranger to carry out:
 - (i) any “know your customer” or other checks in relation to any person; or
 - (ii) any check on the extent to which any transaction contemplated by this Agreement might be unlawful for any Lender,

on behalf of any Lender and each Lender confirms to the Agent and the Arranger that it is solely responsible for any such checks it is required to carry out and that it may not rely on any statement in relation to such checks made by the Agent or the Arranger.

- (e) Without prejudice to any provision of any Finance Document excluding or limiting the Agent’s liability, any liability of the Agent arising under or in connection with any Finance Document or the Transaction Security shall be limited to the amount of actual loss which has been finally judicially determined to have been suffered (as determined by reference to the date of default of the Agent or, if later, the date on which the loss arises as a result of such default), but without reference to any special conditions or circumstances known to the Agent at any time which increase the amount of that loss. In no event shall the Agent be liable for any loss of profits, goodwill, reputation, business opportunity or anticipated saving, or for special, punitive, indirect or consequential damages, whether or not the Agent has been advised of the possibility of such loss or damages.
- (f) Each Lender will be responsible for carrying out any Spanish formalities required under Spanish law pursuant to the terms of this Agreement.

32.11. Lenders’ Indemnity to the Agent

- (a) Each Lender shall (in proportion to its share of the Total Commitments or, if the Total Commitments are then zero, to its share of the Total Commitments immediately prior to their reduction to zero) indemnify the Agent, within three Business Days of demand, against any cost, loss or liability (including, without limitation, for negligence or any other category of liability whatsoever) incurred by the Agent (otherwise than by reason of the Agent’s gross negligence or wilful misconduct or deliberate breach of the terms of this Agreement) (or, in the case of any cost, loss or liability pursuant to Clause 35.11 (*Disruption to Payment Systems etc.*)) notwithstanding the Agent’s negligence, gross negligence or any other category of liability whatsoever, but not including any claim based on the fraud of the Agent) in acting as Agent under the Finance Documents (unless the Agent has been reimbursed by an Obligor pursuant to a Finance Document).

- (b) Subject to paragraph (c) below, the Company shall within five Business Days of demand reimburse any Lender for any payment that Lender makes to the Agent pursuant to paragraph (a) above.
- (c) Paragraph (b) above shall not apply to the extent that the indemnity payment in respect of which the Lender claims reimbursement relates to a liability of the Agent to an Obligor.

32.12. **Resignation of the Agent**

- (a) The Agent may resign and appoint one of its Affiliates acting through an office in the United Kingdom as successor by giving not less than ten Business Days' notice to the Lenders and the Company.
- (b) Alternatively the Agent may resign by giving 30 days' notice to the Lenders and the Company, in which case the Majority Lenders (after consultation with the Company) may appoint a successor Agent.
- (c) If the Majority Lenders have not appointed a successor Agent in accordance with paragraph (b) above within 20 days after notice of resignation was given, the retiring Agent (after consultation with the Company) may appoint a successor Agent (acting through an office in the United Kingdom).
- (d) If the Agent wishes to resign because (acting reasonably) it has concluded that it is no longer appropriate for it to remain as agent and the Agent is entitled to appoint a successor Agent under paragraph (c) above, the Agent may (if it concludes (acting reasonably) that it is necessary to do so in order to persuade the proposed successor Agent to become a party to this Agreement as Agent) agree with the proposed successor Agent amendments to this Clause 32.12 and any other term of this Agreement dealing with the rights or obligations of the Agent consistent with the current market practice for the appointment and protection of corporate trustees together with any reasonable amendments to the agency fee payable under this Agreement which are consistent with the successor Agent's normal fee rates and those amendments will bind the Parties, *provided that*, no such amendment will require any additional or larger payment to be made by any member of the Group or otherwise increase the liability of any member of the Group without the prior written consent of the Company.
- (e) The retiring Agent shall at its own cost make available to the successor Agent such documents and records and provide such assistance as the successor Agent may reasonably request for the purposes of performing its functions as Agent under the Finance Documents.
- (f) The Agent's resignation notice shall only take effect upon the appointment of a successor.
- (g) Upon the appointment of a successor, the retiring Agent shall be discharged from any further obligation in respect of the Finance Documents (other than its obligations under paragraph (e) above) but shall remain entitled to the benefit of Clause 20.3 (*Indemnity to the Agent*) and this Clause 32 (and any agency fees for the account of the retiring Agent shall cease to accrue from (and shall be payable on) that date). Any successor and each of the other Parties shall have the same rights and obligations amongst themselves as they would have had if such successor had been an original Party.
- (h) The Agent shall resign in accordance with paragraph (b) above (and, to the extent applicable, shall use reasonable endeavours to appoint a successor Agent pursuant to paragraph (c) above) if on or after the date which is three months before the earliest FATCA Application Date relating to any payment to the Agent under the Finance Documents, either:
 - (i) the Agent fails to respond to a request under Clause 18.9 (*FATCA Deduction*) and the Company or a Lender reasonably believes that the Agent will not be (or will

have ceased to be) a FATCA Exempt Party on or after that FATCA Application Date;

- (ii) the information supplied by the Agent pursuant to Clause 18.9 (*FATCA Deduction*) indicates that the Agent will not be (or will have ceased to be) a FATCA Exempt Party on or after that FATCA Application Date; or
- (iii) the Agent notifies the Company and the Lenders that the Agent will not be (or will have ceased to be) a FATCA Exempt Party on or after that FATCA Application Date,

and (in each case) the Company or a Lender reasonably believes that a Party will be required to make a FATCA Deduction that would not be required if the Agent were a FATCA Exempt Party, and the Company or that Lender, by notice to the Agent, requires it to resign.

32.13. Replacement of the Agent

- (a) After consultation with the Company, the Majority Lenders may, by giving 30 days' notice to the Agent (or, at any time the Agent is an Impaired Agent, by giving any shorter notice determined by the Majority Lenders) replace the Agent by appointing a successor Agent (acting through an office in the United Kingdom).
- (b) The Company may, on no less than 30 days' prior notice to the Agent, replace the Agent by requiring the Majority Lenders to appoint a successor Agent, if any amount payable under a Finance Document by a French Borrower becomes non-deductible from that French Borrower's taxable income for French tax purposes by reason of that amount (i) being paid or accrued to an Agent incorporated, domiciled or acting through an office situated in a Non-Cooperative Jurisdiction or (ii) being paid to an account opened in the name of or for the benefit of that Agent in a financial institution situated in a Non-Cooperative Jurisdiction. In this case, the Agent shall resign and the Majority Lenders (after consultation of the Company) shall appoint a successor Agent (acting through an office in England or Spain unless they qualify as Non-Cooperative Jurisdiction at that time) within 30 days after notice of replacement was given, which shall not be incorporated, domiciled or acting through an office situated in a Non-Cooperative Jurisdiction.
- (c) The retiring Agent shall (at its own cost if it is an Impaired Agent and otherwise at the expense of the Lenders) make available to the successor Agent such documents and records and provide such assistance as the successor Agent may reasonably request for the purposes of performing its functions as Agent under the Finance Documents.
- (d) The appointment of the successor Agent shall take effect on the date specified in the notice from the Majority Lenders to the retiring Agent. As from this date, the retiring Agent shall be discharged from any further obligation in respect of the Finance Documents (other than its obligations under paragraph (c) above) but shall remain entitled to the benefit of Clause 20.3 (*Indemnity to the Agent*) and this Clause 32 (and any agency fees for the account of the retiring Agent shall cease to accrue from (and shall be payable on) that date).
- (e) Any successor Agent and each of the other Parties shall have the same rights and obligations amongst themselves as they would have had if such successor had been an original Party.

32.14. Confidentiality

- (a) In acting as agent for the Finance Parties, the Agent shall be regarded as acting through its agency division which shall be treated as a separate entity from any other of its divisions or departments.

- (b) If information is received by another division or department of the Agent, it may be treated as confidential to that division or department and the Agent shall not be deemed to have notice of it.

32.15. Relationship with the Lenders

- (a) Subject to Clause 29.10 (*Pro Rata Interest Settlement*), the Agent may treat the person shown in its records as Lender at the opening of business (in the place of the Agent's principal office as notified to the Finance Parties from time to time) as the Lender acting through its Facility Office:
 - (i) entitled to or liable for any payment due under any Finance Document on that day; and
 - (ii) entitled to receive and act upon any notice, request, document or communication or make any decision or determination under any Finance Document made or delivered on that day,

unless it has received not less than five Business Days' prior notice from that Lender to the contrary in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

- (b) Any Lender may by notice to the Agent appoint a person to receive on its behalf all notices, communications, information and documents to be made or despatched to that Lender under the Finance Documents. Such notice shall contain the address, fax number and (where communication by electronic mail or other electronic means is permitted under Clause 37.6 (*Electronic Communication*)) electronic mail address and/or any other information required to enable the transmission of information by that means (and, in each case, the department or officer, if any, for whose attention communication is to be made) and be treated as a notification of a substitute address, fax number, electronic mail address (or such other information), department and officer by that Lender for the purposes of Clause 37.2 (*Addresses*) and paragraph (a)(ii) of Clause 37.6 (*Electronic Communication*) and the Agent shall be entitled to treat such person as the person entitled to receive all such notices, communications, information and documents as though that person were that Lender.

32.16. Credit Appraisal by the Lenders, Issuing Bank and Ancillary Lenders

Without affecting the responsibility of any Obligor for information supplied by it or on its behalf in connection with any Finance Document, each Lender, Issuing Bank and Ancillary Lender confirms to the Agent, the Arranger, the Issuing Bank and each Ancillary Lender that it has been, and will continue to be, solely responsible for making its own independent appraisal and investigation of all risks arising under or in connection with any Finance Document including but not limited to:

- (a) the financial condition, status and nature of each member of the Group;
- (b) the legality, validity, effectiveness, adequacy or enforceability of any Finance Document, the Transaction Security and any other agreement, arrangement or document entered into, made or executed in anticipation of, under or in connection with any Finance Document or the Transaction Security;
- (c) whether that Lender, Issuing Bank or Ancillary Lender has recourse, and the nature and extent of that recourse, against any Party or any of its respective assets under or in connection with any Finance Document, the Transaction Security or the transactions contemplated by the Finance Documents or any other agreement, arrangement or document entered into, made or executed in anticipation of, under or in connection with any Finance Document or the Transaction Security;

- (d) the adequacy, accuracy or completeness of any information provided by the Agent, any Party or by any other person under or in connection with any Finance Document, the transactions contemplated by any Finance Document or any other agreement, arrangement or document entered into, made or executed in anticipation of, under or in connection with any Finance Document; and
- (e) the right or title of any person in or to, or the value or sufficiency of any part of the Charged Property, the priority of any of the Transaction Security or the existence of any Security affecting the Charged Property.

32.17. Deduction from Amounts Payable by the Agent

If any Party owes an amount to the Agent under the Finance Documents the Agent may, after giving notice to that Party, deduct an amount not exceeding that amount from any payment to that Party which the Agent would otherwise be obliged to make under the Finance Documents and apply the amount deducted in or towards satisfaction of the amount owed. For the purposes of the Finance Documents that Party shall be regarded as having received any amount so deducted.

32.18. Reliance and Engagement Letters

Each Finance Party and Secured Party confirms that each of the Arranger and the Agent has authority to accept on its behalf (and ratifies the acceptance on its behalf of any letters or reports already accepted by the Arranger or Agent) the terms of any reliance letter or engagement letters relating to any reports or letters provided by accountants in connection with the Finance Documents or the transactions contemplated in the Finance Documents and to bind it in respect of those reports or letters and to sign such letters on its behalf and further confirms that it accepts the terms and qualifications set out in such letters.

32.19. Role of Reference Banks

- (a) No Reference Bank is under any obligation to provide a quotation or any other information to the Agent.
- (b) No Reference Bank will be liable for any action taken by it under or in connection with any Finance Document, or for any Reference Bank Quotation, unless directly caused by its gross negligence or wilful misconduct.
- (c) No Party (other than the relevant Reference Bank) may take any proceedings against any officer, employee or agent of any Reference Bank in respect of any claim it might have against that Reference Bank or in respect of any act or omission of any kind by that officer, employee or agent in relation to any Finance Document, or to any Reference Bank Quotation, and any officer, employee or agent of each Reference Bank may rely on this Clause 32.19 subject to Clause 1.10 (*Third Party Rights*) and the provisions of the Third Parties Act.

32.20. Third party Reference Banks

A Reference Bank which is not a Party may rely on Clause 32.19 (*Role of Reference Banks*), paragraph (a) of Clause 41.5 (*Other Exceptions*) and Clause 43 (*Confidentiality of Funding Rates and Reference Bank Quotations*), subject to Clause 1.10 (*Third Party Rights*) and the provisions of the Third Parties Act.

33. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS BY THE FINANCE PARTIES

No provision of this Agreement will:

- (a) interfere with the right of any Finance Party to arrange its affairs (tax or otherwise) in whatever manner it thinks fit;
- (b) oblige any Finance Party to investigate or claim any credit, relief, remission or repayment available to it or the extent, order and manner of any claim; or
- (c) oblige any Finance Party to disclose any information relating to its affairs (tax or otherwise) or any computations in respect of Tax.

34. SHARING AMONG THE FINANCE PARTIES

34.1. Payments to Finance Parties

- (a) Subject to paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) below, if a Finance Party (a “**Recovering Finance Party**”) receives or recovers any amount from an Obligor other than in accordance with Clause 35 (*Payment Mechanics*) (a “**Recovered Amount**”) and applies that amount to a payment due under the Finance Documents then:
 - (i) the Recovering Finance Party shall, within three Business Days, notify details of the receipt or recovery, to the Agent;
 - (ii) the Agent shall determine whether the receipt or recovery is in excess of the amount the Recovering Finance Party would have been paid had the receipt or recovery been received or made by the Agent and distributed in accordance with Clause 35 (*Payment Mechanics*), without taking account of any Tax which would be imposed on the Agent in relation to the receipt, recovery or distribution; and
 - (iii) the Recovering Finance Party shall, within three Business Days of demand by the Agent, pay to the Agent an amount (the “**Sharing Payment**”) equal to such receipt or recovery less any amount which the Agent determines may be retained by the Recovering Finance Party as its share of any payment to be made, in accordance with Clause 35.6 (*Partial Payments*).
- (b) Paragraph (a) above shall not apply to any amount received or recovered by an Issuing Bank or an Ancillary Lender in respect of any cash cover provided for the benefit of that Issuing Bank or that Ancillary Lender.
- (c) This Clause 34.1 shall not apply to the extent that the Recovering Finance Party has received an amount in excess of the amount it would have received in accordance with Clause 35 (*Payment Mechanics*) as a result of the application to any other Finance Party of any legal provision establishing mandatory subordination of such other Finance Party’s credit in a Borrower’s insolvency proceedings.
- (d) Without prejudice to paragraph (c) above, this Clause 34.1 shall apply to the extent that a Recovering Finance Party has received an amount in excess of the amount it would have received in accordance with Clause 35 (*Payment Mechanics*) pursuant to article 91.7 of the Spanish Insolvency Law 22/2003 of 9 July (*Ley 22/2003, de 9 de julio, Concursal*), unless the Recovering Finance Party prior to commencement of insolvency proceedings against a Borrower has requested the Agent to start such proceedings jointly on behalf of the Lenders which have granted the relevant powers of attorney and such request has not been approved by the Majority Lenders within five Business Days of such request.

34.2. Redistribution of Payments

The Agent shall treat the Sharing Payment as if it had been paid by the relevant Obligor and distribute it between the Finance Parties (other than the Recovering Finance Party) (the “**Sharing**”

Finance Parties”) in accordance with Clause 35.6 (*Partial Payments*) towards the obligations of that Obligor to the Sharing Finance Parties.

34.3. Recovering Finance Party’s rights

On a distribution by the Agent under Clause 34.2 (*Redistribution of Payments*), of a payment received by a Recovering Finance Party from an Obligor, as between the relevant Obligor and the Recovering Finance Party, an amount of the Recovered Amount equal to the Sharing Payment will be treated as not having been paid by that Obligor.

34.4. Reversal of Redistribution

If any part of the Sharing Payment received or recovered by a Recovering Finance Party becomes repayable and is repaid by that Recovering Finance Party, then:

- (a) each Sharing Finance Party shall, upon request of the Agent, pay to the Agent for the account of that Recovering Finance Party an amount equal to the appropriate part of its share of the Sharing Payment (together with an amount as is necessary to reimburse that Recovering Finance Party for its proportion of any interest on the Sharing Payment which that Recovering Finance Party is required to pay) (the “**Redistributed Amount**”); and
- (b) as between the relevant Obligor and each relevant Sharing Finance Party, an amount equal to the relevant Redistributed Amount will be treated as not having been paid by that Obligor.

34.5. Exceptions

- (a) This Clause 34 shall not apply to the extent that the Recovering Finance Party would not, after making any payment pursuant to this Clause, have a valid and enforceable claim against the relevant Obligor.
- (b) A Recovering Finance Party is not obliged to share with any other Finance Party any amount which the Recovering Finance Party has received or recovered as a result of taking legal or arbitration proceedings, if:
 - (i) it notified the other Finance Party of the legal or arbitration proceedings; and
 - (ii) the other Finance Party had an opportunity to participate in those legal or arbitration proceedings but did not do so as soon as reasonably practicable having received notice and did not take separate legal or arbitration proceedings.

34.6. Ancillary Lenders

- (a) This Clause 34 shall not apply to any receipt or recovery by a Lender in its capacity as an Ancillary Lender (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any Fronting Ancillary Lender) at any time prior to the exercise by the Agent of any of its rights under Clause 28.11 (*Acceleration and/or Other Remedies*).
- (b) Following the exercise by the Agent of any of its rights under Clause 28.11 (*Acceleration and/or Other Remedies*), this Clause 34 shall apply to all receipts or recoveries by Ancillary Lenders (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any Fronting Ancillary Lenders) except to the extent that the receipt or recovery represents a reduction of the Gross Outstandings of a Multi-account Overdraft to or towards an amount equal to its Net Outstandings.

SECTION 11 ADMINISTRATION

35. PAYMENT MECHANICS

35.1. Payments to the Agent

- (a) On each date on which an Obligor or a Lender is required to make a payment under a Finance Document, excluding a payment under the terms of an Ancillary Document, that Obligor or Lender shall make the same available to the Agent (unless a contrary indication appears in a Finance Document) for value on the due date at the time and in such funds specified by the Agent as being customary at the time for settlement of transactions in the relevant currency in the place of payment.
- (b) Payment shall be made to such account in the principal financial centre of the country of that currency (or, in relation to euro, London, as specified by the Agent) and with such bank as the Agent, in each case, specifies.

35.2. Distributions by the Agent

Each payment received by the Agent under the Finance Documents for another Party shall, subject to Clause 35.3 (*Distributions to an Obligor*) and Clause 35.4 (*Clawback and Pre-Funding*) be made available by the Agent as soon as practicable after receipt to the Party entitled to receive payment in accordance with this Agreement (in the case of a Lender, for the account of its Facility Office), to such account as that Party may notify to the Agent by not less than five Business Days' notice with a bank specified by that Party in the principal financial centre of the country of that currency (or, in relation to euro, in the principal financial centre of a Participating Member State or London, as specified by that Party).

35.3. Distributions to an Obligor

The Agent may (with the consent of the Obligor or in accordance with Clause 36 (*Set-Off*)) apply any amount received by it for that Obligor in or towards payment (on the date and in the currency and funds of receipt) of any amount due from that Obligor under the Finance Documents or in or towards purchase of any amount of any currency to be so applied.

35.4. Clawback and Pre-Funding

- (a) Where a sum is to be paid to the Agent under the Finance Documents for another Party, the Agent is not obliged to pay that sum to that other Party (or to enter into or perform any related exchange contract) until it has been able to establish to its satisfaction that it has actually received that sum.
- (b) Unless paragraph (c) below applies, if the Agent pays an amount to another Party and it proves to be the case that the Agent had not actually received that amount, then the Party to whom that amount (or the proceeds of any related exchange contract) was paid by the Agent shall on demand refund the same to the Agent together with interest on that amount from the date of payment to the date of receipt by the Agent, calculated by the Agent to reflect its cost of funds.
- (c) If the Agent is willing to make available amounts for the account of a Borrower before receiving funds from the Lenders then if and to the extent that the Agent does so but it proves to be the case that it does not then receive funds from a Lender in respect of a sum which it paid to a Borrower:
 - (i) the Agent shall notify the Company of that Lender's identity and the Borrower to whom that sum was made available shall on demand refund it to the Agent; and

- (ii) the Lender by whom those funds should have been made available or, if that Lender fails to do so, the Borrower to whom that sum was made available, shall on demand pay to the Agent the amount (as certified by the Agent) which will indemnify the Agent against any funding cost incurred by it as a result of paying out that sum before receiving those funds from that Lender (and if the Borrower pays such amount, the relevant Lender will on demand pay to the Borrower such amount).

35.5. Impaired Agent

- (a) If, at any time, the Agent becomes an Impaired Agent, an Obligor or a Lender which is required to make a payment under the Finance Documents to the Agent in accordance with Clause 35.1 (*Payments to the Agent*) may instead either:
 - (i) pay that amount direct to the required recipient(s); or
 - (ii) if in its absolute discretion it considers that it is not reasonably practicable to pay that amount direct to the required recipient(s), pay that amount or the relevant part of that amount to an interest-bearing account held with an Acceptable Bank within the meaning of paragraph (a) of the definition of “Acceptable Bank” and in relation to which no Insolvency Event has occurred and is continuing, in the name of the Obligor or the Lender making the payment (the “**Paying Party**”) and designated as a trust account for the benefit of the Party or Parties beneficially entitled to that payment under the Finance Documents (the “**Recipient Party**” or “**Recipient Parties**”).

In each case such payments must be made on the due date for payment under the Finance Documents.

- (b) All interest accrued on the amount standing to the credit of the trust account shall be for the benefit of the Recipient Party or the Recipient Parties *pro rata* to their respective entitlements.
- (c) A Party which has made a payment in accordance with this Clause 35.5 shall be discharged of the relevant payment obligation under the Finance Documents and shall not take any credit risk with respect to the amounts standing to the credit of the trust account.
- (d) Promptly upon the appointment of a successor Agent in accordance with Clause 32.13 (*Replacement of the Agent*), each Paying Party shall (other than to the extent that that Party has given an instruction pursuant to paragraph (e) below) give all requisite instructions to the bank with whom the trust account is held to transfer the amount (together with any accrued interest) to the successor Agent for distribution to the relevant Recipient Party or Recipient Parties in accordance with Clause 35.2 (*Distributions by the Agent*).
- (e) A Paying Party shall, promptly upon request by a Recipient Party and to the extent:
 - (i) that it has not given an instruction pursuant to paragraph (d) above; and
 - (ii) that it has been provided with the necessary information by that Recipient Party,give all requisite instructions to the bank with whom the trust account is held to transfer the relevant amount (together with any accrued interest) to that Recipient Party.

35.6. Partial Payments

- (a) If the Agent receives a payment for application against amounts due in respect of any Finance Documents that is insufficient to discharge all the amounts then due and payable by

an Obligor under those Finance Documents, the Agent shall apply that payment towards the obligations of that Obligor under those Finance Documents in the following order:

- (i) **first**, in or towards payment *pro rata* of any unpaid amount owing to the Agent, the Arranger, the Issuing Bank (other than any amount under Clause 7.2 (*Claims under a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee*) or, to the extent relating to the reimbursement of a claim (as defined in Clause 7.2 (*Claims under a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee*)), Clause 7.3 (*Indemnities*)) or the Security Agent under the Finance Documents;
 - (ii) **secondly**, in or towards payment *pro rata* of any accrued interest, fee or commission due but unpaid under those Finance Documents;
 - (iii) **thirdly**, in or towards payment *pro rata* of any principal due but unpaid under those Finance Documents and any amount due but unpaid under Clause 7.2 (*Claims under a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee*) and Clause 7.3 (*Indemnities*); and
 - (iv) **fourthly**, in or towards payment *pro rata* of any other sum due but unpaid under the Finance Documents.
- (b) The Agent shall, if so directed by the Majority Lenders, vary the order set out in paragraphs (a)(ii) to (iv) above.
- (c) Paragraphs (a) and (b) above will override any appropriation made by an Obligor.

35.7. **Set-off by Obligors**

Without prejudice to Clause 10 (*Repayment*) all payments to be made by an Obligor under the Finance Documents shall be calculated and be made without (and free and clear of any deduction for) set-off or counterclaim.

35.8. **Business Days**

- (a) Any payment under the Finance Documents which is due to be made on a day that is not a Business Day shall be made on the next Business Day in the same calendar month (if there is one) or the preceding Business Day (if there is not).
- (b) During any extension of the due date for payment of any principal or Unpaid Sum under this Agreement interest is payable on the principal or Unpaid Sum at the rate payable on the original due date.

35.9. **Currency of Account**

- (a) Subject to paragraphs (b) to (e) below, the Base Currency is the currency of account and payment for any sum due from an Obligor under any Finance Document.
- (b) A repayment of a Utilisation or Unpaid Sum or a part of a Utilisation or Unpaid Sum shall be made in the currency in which that Utilisation or Unpaid Sum is denominated, pursuant to this Agreement, on its due date.
- (c) Each payment of interest shall be made in the currency in which the sum in respect of which the interest is payable was denominated, pursuant to this Agreement, when that interest accrued.
- (d) Each payment in respect of costs, expenses or Taxes shall be made in the currency in which the costs, expenses or Taxes are incurred.

- (e) Any amount expressed to be payable in a currency other than the Base Currency shall be paid in that other currency.

35.10. **Change of Currency**

- (a) Unless otherwise prohibited by law, if more than one currency or currency unit are at the same time recognised by the central bank of any country as the lawful currency of that country, then:
 - (i) any reference in the Finance Documents to, and any obligations arising under the Finance Documents in, the currency of that country shall be translated into, or paid in, the currency or currency unit of that country designated by the Agent (after consultation with the Company); and
 - (ii) any translation from one currency or currency unit to another shall be at the official rate of exchange recognised by the central bank for the conversion of that currency or currency unit into the other, rounded up or down by the Agent (acting reasonably).
- (b) If a change in any currency of a country occurs, this Agreement will, to the extent the Agent (acting reasonably and after consultation with the Company) specifies to be necessary, be amended to comply with any generally accepted conventions and market practice in the Relevant Market and otherwise to reflect the change in currency.

35.11. **Disruption to Payment Systems etc.**

If either the Agent determines (in its discretion) that a Disruption Event has occurred or the Agent is notified by the Company that a Disruption Event has occurred:

- (a) the Agent may, and shall if requested to do so by the Company, consult with the Company with a view to agreeing with the Company such changes to the operation or administration of the Facilities as the Agent may deem necessary in the circumstances;
- (b) the Agent shall not be obliged to consult with the Company in relation to any changes mentioned in paragraph (a) if, in its opinion, it is not practicable to do so in the circumstances and, in any event, shall have no obligation to agree to such changes;
- (c) the Agent may consult with the Finance Parties in relation to any changes mentioned in paragraph (a) but shall not be obliged to do so if, in its opinion, it is not practicable to do so in the circumstances;
- (d) any such changes agreed upon by the Agent and the Company shall (whether or not it is finally determined that a Disruption Event has occurred) be binding upon the Parties as an amendment to (or, as the case may be, waiver of) the terms of the Finance Documents notwithstanding the provisions of Clause 41 (*Amendments and Waivers*);
- (e) the Agent shall not be liable for any damages, costs or losses to any person, any diminution in value or any liability whatsoever (including, without limitation for negligence, gross negligence or any other category of liability whatsoever but not including any claim based on the fraud of the Agent) arising as a result of its taking, or failing to take, any actions pursuant to or in connection with this Clause 35.11; and
- (f) the Agent shall notify the Finance Parties of all changes agreed pursuant to paragraph (d) above.

36. SET-OFF

- (a) Without prejudice to its rights at law, a Finance Party may at any time after the occurrence of an Event of Default which is continuing set off any matured obligation due from an Obligor under the Finance Documents (to the extent beneficially owned by that Finance Party) against any matured obligation owed by that Finance Party to that Obligor, regardless of the place of payment, booking branch or currency of either obligation. If the obligations are in different currencies, the Finance Party may convert either obligation at a market rate of exchange in its usual course of business for the purpose of the set-off.
- (b) Any credit balances taken into account by an Ancillary Lender when operating a net limit in respect of any overdraft under an Ancillary Facility shall on enforcement of the Finance Documents be applied first in reduction of the overdraft provided under that Ancillary Facility in accordance with its terms.

37. NOTICES

37.1. Communications in Writing

Any communication to be made under or in connection with the Finance Documents shall be made in writing and, unless otherwise stated, may be made by fax or letter.

37.2. Addresses

The address and fax number (and the department or officer, if any, for whose attention the communication is to be made) of each Party for any communication or document to be made or delivered under or in connection with the Finance Documents is:

- (a) in the case of the Company, that identified with its name on the signature pages to this Agreement below;
- (b) in the case of each Lender, the Issuing Bank, each Ancillary Lender or any other Obligor, that notified in writing to the Agent on or prior to the date on which it becomes a Party; and
- (c) in the case of the Agent or the Security Agent, that identified with its name on the signature pages to this Agreement below,

or any substitute address, fax number or department or officer as the Party may notify to the Agent (or the Agent may notify to the other Parties, if a change is made by the Agent) by not less than five Business Days' notice.

37.3. Delivery

- (a) Any communication or document made or delivered by one person to another under or in connection with the Finance Documents will only be effective:
 - (i) if by way of fax, when received in legible form; or
 - (ii) if by way of letter, when it has been left at the relevant address or five Business Days after being deposited in the post postage prepaid in an envelope addressed to it at that address,

and, if a particular department or officer is specified as part of its address details provided under Clause 37.2 (*Addresses*), if addressed to that department or officer.

- (b) Any communication or document to be made or delivered to the Agent or the Security Agent will be effective only when actually received by the Agent or Security Agent and then only if it is expressly marked for the attention of the department or officer identified

with the Agent's or Security Agent's signature below (or any substitute department or officer as the Agent or Security Agent shall specify for this purpose).

- (c) All notices from or to an Obligor shall be sent through the Agent.
- (d) Any communication or document made or delivered to the Company in accordance with this Clause 37.3 will be deemed to have been made or delivered to each of the Obligors.
- (e) Any communication or document which becomes effective, in accordance with paragraphs (a) to (d) above, after 5.00 p.m. in the place of receipt shall be deemed only to become effective on the following day.

37.4. Notification of Address and Fax Number

Promptly upon changing its own address or fax number, the Agent shall notify the other Parties.

37.5. Communication when Agent is Impaired Agent

If the Agent is an Impaired Agent the Parties may, instead of communicating with each other through the Agent, communicate with each other directly and (while the Agent is an Impaired Agent) all the provisions of the Finance Documents which require communications to be made or notices to be given to or by the Agent shall be varied so that communications may be made and notices given to or by the relevant Parties directly. This provision shall not operate after a replacement Agent has been appointed.

37.6. Electronic Communication

- (a) Any communication to be made between any two Parties under or in connection with the Finance Documents may be made by electronic mail or other electronic means (including, without limitation, by way of posting to a secure website) if those two Parties:
 - (i) notify each other in writing of their electronic mail address and/or any other information required to enable the transmission of information by that means; and
 - (ii) notify each other of any change to their address or any other such information supplied by them by not less than five Business Days' notice.
- (b) Any such electronic communication as specified in paragraph (a) above to be made between an Obligor and a Finance Party may only be made in that way to the extent that those two Parties agree that, unless and until notified to the contrary, this is to be an accepted form of communication.
- (c) Any such electronic communication as specified in paragraph (a) above made between any two Parties will be effective only when actually received (or made available) in readable form and in the case of any electronic communication made by a Party to the Agent or the Security Agent only if it is addressed in such a manner as the Agent or Security Agent shall specify for this purpose.
- (d) Any electronic communication which becomes effective, in accordance with paragraph (c) above, after 5.00 p.m. in the place in which the Party to whom the relevant communication is sent or made available has its address for the purpose of this Agreement shall be deemed only to become effective on the following day.
- (e) Any reference in a Finance Document to a communication being sent or received shall be construed to include that communication being made available in accordance with this Clause 37.6.

37.7. Use of Websites

- (a) The Company may satisfy its obligation under this Agreement to deliver any information in relation to those Lenders (the “**Website Lenders**”) who accept this method of communication by posting this information onto an electronic website designated by the Company and the Agent (the “**Designated Website**”) if:
 - (i) the Agent expressly agrees (after consultation with each of the Lenders) that it will accept communication of the information by this method;
 - (ii) both the Company and the Agent are aware of the address of and any relevant password specifications for the Designated Website; and
 - (iii) the information is in a format previously agreed between the Company and the Agent.

If any Lender (a “**Paper Form Lender**”) does not agree to the delivery of information electronically then the Agent shall notify the Company accordingly and the Company shall, at its own cost, supply the information to the Agent (in sufficient copies for each Paper Form Lender) in paper form. In any event the Company shall, at its own cost, supply the Agent with at least one copy in paper form of any information required to be provided by it.

- (b) The Agent shall supply each Website Lender with the address of and any relevant password specifications for the Designated Website following designation of that website by the Company and the Agent.
- (c) The Company shall promptly upon becoming aware of its occurrence notify the Agent if:
 - (i) the Designated Website cannot be accessed due to technical failure;
 - (ii) the password specifications for the Designated Website change;
 - (iii) any new information which is required to be provided under this Agreement is posted onto the Designated Website;
 - (iv) any existing information which has been provided under this Agreement and posted onto the Designated Website is amended; or
 - (v) the Company becomes aware that the Designated Website or any information posted onto the Designated Website is or has been infected by any electronic virus or similar software.

If the Company notifies the Agent under paragraph (c)(i) or paragraph (c)(v) above, all information to be provided by the Company under this Agreement after the date of that notice shall be supplied in paper form unless and until the Agent and each Website Lender is satisfied that the circumstances giving rise to the notification are no longer continuing.

- (d) Any Website Lender may request, through the Agent, one paper copy of any information required to be provided under this Agreement which is posted onto the Designated Website. The Company shall at its own cost comply with any such request within ten Business Days.

37.8. English Language

- (a) Any notice given under or in connection with any Finance Document must be in English.
- (b) All other documents provided under or in connection with any Finance Document must be:
 - (i) in English; or

- (ii) if not in English, and if so required by the Agent, accompanied by a certified English translation and, in this case, the English translation will prevail unless the document is a constitutional, statutory or other official document.

38. CALCULATIONS AND CERTIFICATES

38.1. Accounts

In any litigation or arbitration proceedings arising out of or in connection with a Finance Document, the entries made in the accounts maintained by a Finance Party are *prima facie* evidence of the matters to which they relate.

38.2. Certificates and Determinations

Any certification or determination by a Finance Party of a rate or amount under any Finance Document is, in the absence of manifest error, *prima facie* evidence of the matters to which it relates.

38.3. Day Count Convention

Any interest, commission or fee accruing under a Finance Document will accrue from day to day and is calculated on the basis of the actual number of days elapsed and a year of 360 days or, in any case where the practice in the Relevant Market differs, in accordance with that market practice.

39. PARTIAL INVALIDITY

If, at any time, any provision of a Finance Document is or becomes illegal, invalid or unenforceable in any respect under any law of any jurisdiction, neither the legality, validity or enforceability of the remaining provisions nor the legality, validity or enforceability of such provision under the law of any other jurisdiction will in any way be affected or impaired.

40. REMEDIES AND WAIVERS

No failure to exercise, nor any delay in exercising, on the part of any Finance Party or Secured Party, any right or remedy under a Finance Document shall operate as a waiver of any such right or remedy or constitute an election to affirm any Finance Document. No election to affirm any Finance Document on the part of any Finance Party or Secured Party shall be effective unless it is in writing. No single or partial exercise of any right or remedy shall prevent any further or other exercise or the exercise of any other right or remedy. The rights and remedies provided in each Finance Document are cumulative and not exclusive of any rights or remedies provided by law.

41. AMENDMENTS AND WAIVERS

41.1. Intercreditor Agreement

This Clause 41 is subject to the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement.

41.2. Required Consents

- (a) Subject to Clause 41.3 (*All Lender Matters*), Clause 41.4 (*Super Majority Matters*) and Clause 41.5 (*Other Exceptions*), any term of the Finance Documents may be amended or waived only with the consent of the Majority Lenders and the Company and any such amendment or waiver will be binding on all Parties.
- (b) The Agent may effect, on behalf of any Finance Party (other than, with respect to any amendment, any Excluded Finance Party), any amendment or waiver permitted by this

Clause 41. Any Excluded Finance Party hereby irrevocably and unconditionally undertakes, promptly on the request of the Company, to:

- (i) join the Agent in any amendment permitted by this Clause 41 or, if required, to the extent legally possible, to grant powers of attorney in favour of the Agent so that it can execute such amendment on its behalf; and
 - (ii) abide by and act, or refrain from acting, in accordance with, any decision of the Majority Lenders, the Super Majority Lenders or all the Lenders (as the case may be) made in accordance with this Agreement.
- (c) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) of Clause 32.7 (*Rights and Discretions*), the Agent may engage, pay for and rely on the services of lawyers in determining the consent level required for and effecting any amendment, waiver or consent under this Agreement.
- (d) Each Obligor agrees to any such amendment or waiver permitted by this Clause 41 which is agreed to by the Company. This includes any amendment or waiver which would, but for this paragraph (d), require the consent of all of the Guarantors.

41.3. **All Lender Matters**

Subject to Clause 41.6 (*Replacement of Screen Rate*) and Clause 41.7 (*Structural Adjustment*), an amendment or waiver of, or in relation to, any term of any Finance Document that has the effect of changing or which relates to:

- (a) the definition of “Majority Lenders” or “Super Majority Lenders” in Clause 1.1 (*Definitions*);
- (b) an extension to the date of payment of any amount under the Finance Documents (other than in relation to Clause 12 (*Mandatory Prepayment and Cancellation*));
- (c) a reduction in the Margin or a reduction in the amount of any payment of principal, interest, fees or commission payable;
- (d) a change in currency of payment of any amount under the Finance Documents;
- (e) an increase in any Commitment or the Total Commitments (excluding, for the avoidance of doubt, the establishment of any Commitment in respect of an Accordion Increase), an extension of any Availability Period or any requirement that a cancellation of Commitments reduces the Commitments of the Lenders rateably under the relevant Facility;
- (f) a change to the Borrowers or Guarantors other than in accordance with Clause 31 (*Changes to the Obligors*);
- (g) any provision which expressly requires the consent of all the Lenders; or
- (h) Clause 2.5 (*Finance Parties’ Rights and Obligations*), Clause 13.8 (*Application of Prepayments*), paragraph (a) of Clause 27.18 (*Notes Purchase Condition*), Clause 29 (*Changes to the Lenders*), this Clause 41, Clause 48 (*Governing Law*) or Clause 49.1 (*Jurisdiction of English Courts*),

shall not be made, or given, without the prior consent of all the Lenders.

41.4. **Super Majority Matters**

An amendment, waiver or (in the case of a Transaction Security Document) a consent of, or in relation to, any term of a Finance Document that has the effect of changing or which relates to:

- (a) (other than as expressly permitted by this Agreement, the Intercreditor Agreement or any other Finance Document):

- (i) the nature or scope of (but not the release of) the Charged Property; or
 - (ii) the manner in which the proceeds of enforcement of the Transaction Security are distributed (but, for the avoidance of doubt, without prejudice to paragraph (b) of Clause 35.6 (*Partial Payments*))

except, in each case, insofar as it relates to a sale or disposal of an asset which is the subject of the Transaction Security where such sale or disposal is permitted under Schedule 23 (*Restrictive Covenants*), a Permitted Transaction or otherwise expressly permitted under this Agreement or any other Finance Document;

- (b) the release of any guarantee or indemnity granted under Clause 23 (*Guarantee and Indemnity*) or of any Transaction Security unless expressly permitted under this Agreement, the Intercreditor Agreement or any other Finance Document or relating to a sale or disposal of an asset which is the subject of the Transaction Security where such sale or disposal is permitted under Schedule 23 (*Restrictive Covenants*), a Permitted Transaction or otherwise expressly permitted under this Agreement, the Intercreditor Agreement or any other Finance Document;
- (c) the order of priority or subordination under the Intercreditor Agreement;
- (d) clause 10 (*Redistribution*), clause 15 (*Application of Proceeds*), paragraphs (d)(iii), (e) and (f) of clause 17.2 (*Instructions*) or clause 25 (*Consents, Amendments and Override*) of the Intercreditor Agreement; or
- (e) Clause 12.1 (*Exit*),

shall not be made, or given, without the prior consent of the Super Majority Lenders.

41.5. Other Exceptions

- (a) An amendment or waiver which relates to the rights or obligations of the Agent, the Arranger, the Issuing Bank, the Security Agent, any Ancillary Lender or any Reference Bank (each in their capacity as such) may not be effected without the consent of the Agent, the Arranger, the Issuing Bank, the Security Agent, that Ancillary Lender or as the case may be, that Reference Bank.
- (b) Any amendment or waiver (other than an amendment or waiver to which Clause 41.7 (*Structural Adjustment*) applies or would, but for this paragraph (b), apply) which:
 - (i) relates only to the rights or obligations applicable to a particular Utilisation, Facility or class of Lender; and
 - (ii) does not materially and adversely affect the rights or interests of Lenders in respect of any other Utilisation or Facility or another class of Lender,

may be made in accordance with this Clause 41 but as if references in this Clause 41 to the specified proportion of Lenders (including, for the avoidance of doubt, all the Lenders) whose consent would, but for this paragraph (b), be required for that amendment or waiver were to that proportion of the Lenders participating in that particular Utilisation or Facility or forming part of that particular class.

- (c) Any amendment or waiver in relation to any term of any Finance Document that has the effect of changing or that relates to the definition of “Restricted Lender” shall not be made, or given, without the consent of all the Restricted Lenders.

41.6. Replacement of Screen Rate

Subject to paragraph (a) of Clause 41.5 (*Other Exceptions*) if any Screen Rate is not available for a currency which can be selected for a Loan, any amendment or waiver which relates to providing for another benchmark rate to apply in relation to that currency in place of that Screen Rate (or which relates to aligning any provision of a Finance Document to the use of that other benchmark rate) may be made with the consent of the Majority Lenders and the Company.

41.7. Structural Adjustment

(a) In this Agreement:

(i) “**Adjustment**” means:

- (A) the introduction of a New Tranche into the Finance Documents;
- (B) an increase in any Existing Tranche; or
- (C) an extension of the Availability Period applicable to the Revolving Facility or a Guarantee Facility.

(ii) “**Consequential Amendment**” means, in relation to a Major Structural Adjustment, a Minor Structural Adjustment or a Payables Reduction, any amendment, waiver or consent of, or in relation to, any Finance Document consequential on, or required to implement or reflect, that Major Structural Adjustment, Minor Structural Adjustment or Payables Reduction.

(iii) “**Existing Tranche**” means any Commitment in respect of, and any Loan made under, an existing Facility.

(iv) “**Facilities Amount**” means at any time, the then aggregate (without double counting) of the amount in the Base Currency (as determined by the Agent by reference to the Agent’s Spot Rate of Exchange) of:

- (A) the amounts borrowed and not repaid or prepaid; and
- (B) the committed financial accommodation available (or potentially available), under the Finance Documents.

(v) “**Facilities Increase**” means, in relation to an Adjustment, the extent to which the Facilities Amount immediately after that Adjustment would (as a result of that Adjustment and after taking account of any repayment of any Utilisation, or any cancellation of any Commitment, to be effected at the same time as, or immediately following that Adjustment) exceed the Facilities Amount immediately before that Adjustment.

(vi) “**Major Structural Adjustment**” means an amendment, waiver or consent that is not a Minor Structural Adjustment and that results in, or is intended to result in:

- (A) an Adjustment where the indebtedness in respect of any New Tranche introduced into the Finance Documents ranks *pari passu* with the indebtedness in respect of the Facilities;
- (B) the introduction of a New Tranche into the Finance Documents where the indebtedness in respect of that New Tranche ranks junior to the indebtedness in respect of the Facilities;

- (C) the transfer of an Existing Tranche (or any participation in an Existing Tranche) into any New Tranche described in paragraph (A) or paragraph (B) above; or
 - (D) a change in currency of any Existing Tranche or of any amount payable under any Finance Document.
- (vii) **“Minor Structural Adjustment”** means an amendment, waiver or consent that results in, or is intended to result in:
 - (A) an Adjustment which would not result in a Facilities Increase or a change in currency of an Existing Tranche or of any amount payable under any Finance Document and where the indebtedness in respect of any New Tranche introduced pursuant to that Adjustment ranks *pari passu* with, or junior to, the indebtedness in respect of the Facilities; or
 - (B) the transfer of an Existing Tranche (or any participation in an Existing Tranche) into any New Tranche introduced pursuant to paragraph (A) above where each Lender which has an Existing Tranche (or a participation in that Existing Tranche) has the opportunity (but not the obligation) to transfer that Existing Tranche (or that participation) into that New Tranche.
- (viii) **“New Tranche”** means any additional tranche, loan, facility or commitment.
- (ix) **“Payables Reduction”** means an amendment, waiver or consent that results in, or is intended to result in:
 - (A) an extension to the date of payment of any amount under the Finance Documents; or
 - (B) a reduction in the Margin or a reduction in the amount of any payment of principal, interest, fees or commission payable.
- (b) If any amendment, waiver or consent is a Major Structural Adjustment, Minor Structural Adjustment or Payables Reduction (or, in each case, a Consequential Amendment relating to it) and would otherwise require the prior consent of all the Lenders pursuant to Clause 41.3 (*All Lender Matters*), that amendment, waiver or consent may be made with the consent of the Company and:
 - (i) in the case of a Major Structural Adjustment (or a Consequential Amendment relating to it):
 - (A) each Lender that assumes a New Tranche or an increased Existing Tranche, whose Existing Tranche (or participation) is being transferred, whose Commitment is subject to an extended Availability Period or that has an Existing Tranche (or participation), or is owed any amount, which is subject, in each case, to a change in currency; and
 - (B) the Majority Lenders;
 - (ii) in the case of a Minor Structural Adjustment (or a Consequential Amendment relating to it):
 - (A) each Lender that assumes a New Tranche or an increased Existing Tranche, whose Existing Tranche (or participation) is being transferred or whose Commitment is subject to an extended Availability Period; and

- (B) the Majority Lenders; or
- (iii) in the case of a Payables Reduction (or a Consequential Amendment relating to it):
 - (A) each Lender to whom any amount is owing in respect of which the date of payment is being extended or which is being reduced or whose Margin, fee or commission is being reduced; and
 - (B) the Majority Lenders.

41.8. Excluded Commitments

If:

- (a) any Defaulting Lender fails to respond to a request for a consent, waiver or amendment of or in relation to any term of any Finance Document or any other vote of Lenders under the terms of this Agreement within 15 Business Days of that request being made; or
- (b) any Lender which is not a Defaulting Lender fails to respond to such a request or such a vote within 15 Business Days of that request being made,

(unless, in either case, the Company and the Agent agree to a longer time period in relation to any request):

- (i) its Commitment(s) shall not be included for the purpose of calculating the Total Commitments under the relevant Facility/ies when ascertaining whether any relevant percentage (including, for the avoidance of doubt, unanimity) of Total Commitments has been obtained to approve that request; and
- (ii) its status as a Lender shall be disregarded for the purpose of ascertaining whether the agreement of any specified group of Lenders has been obtained to approve that request.

41.9. Replacement of Lender

(a) If:

- (i) any Lender becomes a Non-Consenting Lender (as defined in paragraph (d) below); or
- (ii) an Obligor becomes obliged to repay any amount in accordance with Clause 11.1 (*Illegality*) or to pay additional amounts pursuant to Clause 16.3 (*Market Disruption*), Clause 18.2 (*Tax Gross-Up*), Clause 18.3 (*Tax Indemnity*) or Clause 19.1 (*Increased Costs*) to any Lender or in the circumstances referred to in paragraph (a)(iii) of Clause 11.5 (*Right of Cancellation and Repayment in Relation to a Single Lender or Issuing Bank*),

then the Company may, on five Business Days' prior written notice to the Agent and such Lender, replace such Lender by requiring such Lender to (and, to the extent permitted by law, such Lender shall promptly on request by the Company) transfer pursuant to Clause 29 (*Changes to the Lenders*) all (and not part only) of its rights and obligations under this Agreement to a Lender or other bank, financial institution, trust, fund or other entity (a "**Replacement Lender**") selected by the Company, which is acceptable to the relevant Issuing Bank and which confirms its willingness to assume and does assume all the obligations of the transferring Lender in accordance with Clause 29 (*Changes to the Lenders*) for a purchase price in cash payable at the time of transfer in an amount equal to the outstanding principal amount of such Lender's participation in the outstanding

Utilisations and all accrued interest and/or Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee fees (to the extent that the Agent has not given a notification under Clause 29.10 (*Pro Rata Interest Settlement*)), Break Costs and other amounts payable in relation thereto under the Finance Documents.

- (b) The replacement of a Lender pursuant to this Clause 41.9 shall be subject to the following conditions:
- (i) the Company shall have no right to replace the Agent or Security Agent;
 - (ii) neither the Agent nor the Lender shall have any obligation to the Company to find a Replacement Lender;
 - (iii) in the event of a replacement of a Non-Consenting Lender such replacement must take place no later than 90 days after the date on which that Lender is deemed a Non-Consenting Lender;
 - (iv) in no event shall the Lender replaced under Clause 41.9 be required to pay or surrender to such Replacement Lender any of the fees received by such Lender pursuant to the Finance Documents; and
 - (v) the Lender shall only be obliged to transfer its rights and obligations pursuant to paragraph (a) above once it is satisfied that it has complied with all necessary “know your customer” or other similar checks under all applicable laws and regulations in relation to that transfer.
- (c) A Lender shall perform the checks described in paragraph (b)(v) above as soon as reasonably practicable following delivery of a notice referred to in paragraph (a) above and shall notify the Agent and the Company when it is satisfied that it has complied with those checks.
- (d) In the event that:
- (i) the Company or the Agent (at the request of the Company) has requested the Lenders to give a consent in relation to, or to agree to a waiver or amendment of, any provisions of the Finance Documents;
 - (ii) the consent, waiver or amendment in question requires the approval of all the Lenders or the Super Majority Lenders; and
 - (iii) Lenders whose Commitments aggregate either:
 - (A) in the case of a consent, waiver or amendment requiring the approval of all the Lenders, more than 75 per cent. of the Total Commitments (or, if the Total Commitments have been reduced to zero, aggregated more than 75 per cent. of the Total Commitments prior to that reduction); or
 - (B) in the case of a consent, waiver or amendment requiring the approval of the Super Majority Lenders, more than $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the Total Commitments (or, if the Total Commitments have been reduced to zero, aggregated more than $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the Total Commitments prior to that reduction),
- have consented or agreed to such waiver or amendment, then any Lender who does not and continues not to consent or agree to such waiver or amendment shall be deemed a “**Non-Consenting Lender**”.

41.10. Disenfranchisement of Defaulting Lenders

- (a) For so long as a Defaulting Lender has any Available Commitment, in ascertaining:
- (i) the Majority Lenders or the Super Majority Lenders; or
 - (ii) whether:
 - (A) any given percentage (including, for the avoidance of doubt, unanimity) of the Total Commitments under the relevant Facility/ies; or
 - (B) the agreement of any specified group of Lenders,
- has been obtained to approve any request for a consent, waiver, amendment or other vote of Lenders under the Finance Documents,
- that Defaulting Lender's Commitments under the relevant Facility/ies will be reduced by the amount of its Available Commitments under the relevant Facility/ies and, to the extent that that reduction results in that Defaulting Lender's Total Commitments being zero, that Defaulting Lender shall be deemed not to be a Lender for the purposes of paragraphs (i) and (ii) above.
- (b) For the purposes of this Clause 41.10, the Agent may assume that the following Lenders are Defaulting Lenders:
- (i) any Lender which has notified the Agent that it has become a Defaulting Lender; and
 - (ii) any Lender in relation to which it is aware that any of the events or circumstances referred to in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) or (d) of the definition of "Defaulting Lender" has occurred,
- unless it has received notice to the contrary from the Lender concerned (together with any supporting evidence reasonably requested by the Agent) or the Agent is otherwise aware that the Lender has ceased to be a Defaulting Lender.

41.11. Replacement of a Defaulting Lender

- (a) The Company may, at any time a Lender has become and continues to be a Defaulting Lender, by giving five Business Days' prior written notice to the Agent and such Lender:
- (i) replace such Lender by requiring such Lender to (and, to the extent permitted by law, such Lender shall) transfer pursuant to Clause 29 (*Changes to the Lenders*) all (and not part only) of its rights and obligations under this Agreement;
 - (ii) require such Lender to (and, to the extent permitted by law, such Lender shall) transfer pursuant to Clause 29 (*Changes to the Lenders*) all (and not part only) of the undrawn Revolving Facility Commitment, Initial Guarantee Facility Commitment and/or Accordion Guarantee Facility Commitment of the Lender; or
 - (iii) require such Lender to (and, to the extent permitted by law, such Lender shall) transfer pursuant to Clause 29 (*Changes to the Lenders*) all (and not part only) of its rights and obligations in respect of the Revolving Facility or a Guarantee Facility, as applicable,

to a Lender or other bank, financial institution, trust, fund or other entity (a "**Replacement Lender**") selected by the Company, which is acceptable to the relevant Issuing Bank and

which confirms its willingness to assume and does assume all the obligations or all the relevant obligations of the transferring Lender in accordance with Clause 29 (*Changes to the Lenders*) for a purchase price in cash payable at the time of transfer which is either:

- (i) in an amount equal to the outstanding principal amount of such Lender's participation in the outstanding Utilisations and all accrued interest and/or Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee fees (to the extent that the Agent has not given a notification under Clause 29.10 (*Pro Rata Interest Settlement*)), Break Costs and other amounts payable in relation thereto under the Finance Documents; or
 - (ii) in an amount agreed between that Defaulting Lender, the Replacement Lender and the Company and which does not exceed the amount described in paragraph (i) above.
- (b) Any transfer of rights and obligations of a Defaulting Lender pursuant to this Clause 41.11 shall be subject to the following conditions:
 - (i) the Company shall have no right to replace the Agent or Security Agent;
 - (ii) neither the Agent nor the Defaulting Lender shall have any obligation to the Company to find a Replacement Lender;
 - (iii) the transfer must take place no later than 60 days after the notice referred to in paragraph (a) above;
 - (iv) in no event shall the Defaulting Lender be required to pay or surrender to the Replacement Lender any of the fees received by the Defaulting Lender pursuant to the Finance Documents; and
 - (v) the Defaulting Lender shall only be obliged to transfer its rights and obligations pursuant to paragraph (a) above once it is satisfied that it has complied with all necessary "know your customer" or other similar checks under all applicable laws and regulations in relation to that transfer to the Replacement Lender.
- (c) The Defaulting Lender shall perform the checks described in paragraph (b)(v) above as soon as reasonably practicable following delivery of a notice referred to in paragraph (a) above and shall notify the Agent and the Company when it is satisfied that it has complied with those checks.

42. CONFIDENTIALITY

42.1. Confidential Information

Each Finance Party agrees to keep all Confidential Information confidential and not to disclose it to anyone, save to the extent permitted by Clause 42.2 (*Disclosure of Confidential Information*) and Clause 42.3 (*Disclosure to Numbering Service Providers*), and to ensure that all Confidential Information is protected with security measures and a degree of care that would apply to its own confidential information.

42.2. Disclosure of Confidential Information

Any Finance Party may, without prejudice to the provisions of article L.511-33 of the French *Code monétaire et financier*, disclose:

- (a) to any of its Affiliates and Related Funds and any of its or their officers, directors, employees, professional advisers, auditors, partners and Representatives such Confidential Information as that Finance Party shall consider appropriate if any person to whom the

Confidential Information is to be given pursuant to this paragraph (a) is informed in writing of its confidential nature and that some or all of such Confidential Information may be price-sensitive information except that there shall be no such requirement to so inform if the recipient is subject to professional obligations to maintain the confidentiality of the information or is otherwise bound by requirements of confidentiality in relation to the Confidential Information;

(b) to any person:

- (i) to (or through) whom it assigns or transfers (or may potentially assign or transfer) all or any of its rights and/or obligations under one or more Finance Documents or which succeeds (or which may potentially succeed) it as Agent or Security Agent and, in each case, to any of that person's Affiliates, Related Funds, Representatives and professional advisers;
- (ii) with (or through) whom it enters into (or may potentially enter into), whether directly or indirectly, any sub-participation in relation to, or any other transaction under which payments are to be made or may be made by reference to, one or more Finance Documents and/or one or more Obligors and to any of that person's Affiliates, Related Funds, Representatives and professional advisers;
- (iii) appointed by any Finance Party or by a person to whom paragraph (b)(i) or (ii) above applies to receive communications, notices, information or documents delivered pursuant to the Finance Documents on its behalf (including, without limitation, any person appointed under paragraph (b) of Clause 32.15 (*Relationship with the Lenders*));
- (iv) who invests in or otherwise finances (or may potentially invest in or otherwise finance), directly or indirectly, any transaction referred to in paragraph (b)(i) or (b)(ii) above;
- (v) to whom information is required or requested to be disclosed by any court of competent jurisdiction or any governmental, banking, taxation or other regulatory authority or similar body, the rules of any relevant stock exchange or pursuant to any applicable law or regulation;
- (vi) to whom information is required to be disclosed in connection with, and for the purposes of, any litigation, arbitration, administrative or other investigations, proceedings or disputes;
- (vii) to whom or for whose benefit that Finance Party charges, assigns or otherwise creates Security (or may do so) pursuant to Clause 29.8 (*Security over Lenders' Rights*);
- (viii) who is a Party; or
- (ix) with the consent of the Company;

in each case, such Confidential Information as that Finance Party shall consider appropriate if:

- (A) in relation to paragraphs (b)(i), (b)(ii) and (b)(iii) above, the person to whom the Confidential Information is to be given has entered into a Confidentiality Undertaking except that there shall be no requirement for a Confidentiality Undertaking if the recipient is a professional adviser and is subject to professional obligations to maintain the confidentiality of the Confidential Information;

- (B) in relation to paragraph (b)(iv) above, the person to whom the Confidential Information is to be given has entered into a Confidentiality Undertaking or is otherwise bound by requirements of confidentiality in relation to the Confidential Information they receive and is informed that some or all of such Confidential Information may be price-sensitive information;
- (C) in relation to paragraphs (b)(v), (b)(vi) and (b)(vii) above, the person to whom the Confidential Information is to be given is informed of its confidential nature and that some or all of such Confidential Information may be price-sensitive information except that there shall be no requirement to so inform if, in the opinion of that Finance Party, it is not practicable so to do in the circumstances;
- (c) to any person appointed by that Finance Party or by a person to whom paragraph (b)(i) or (b)(ii) above applies to provide administration or settlement services in respect of one or more of the Finance Documents including without limitation, in relation to the trading of participations in respect of the Finance Documents, such Confidential Information as may be required to be disclosed to enable such service provider to provide any of the services referred to in this paragraph (c) if the service provider to whom the Confidential Information is to be given has entered into a confidentiality agreement substantially in the form of the LMA Master Confidentiality Undertaking for Use With Administration/Settlement Service Providers or such other form of confidentiality undertaking agreed between the Company and the relevant Finance Party; and
- (d) to any rating agency (including its professional advisers) such Confidential Information as may be required to be disclosed to enable such rating agency to carry out its normal rating activities in relation to the Finance Documents and/or the Obligors if the rating agency to whom the Confidential Information is to be given is informed of its confidential nature and that some or all of such Confidential Information may be price-sensitive information.

42.3. **Disclosure to Numbering Service Providers**

- (a) Any Finance Party may, without prejudice to the provisions of article L.511-33 of the French *Code monétaire et financier*, disclose to any national or international numbering service provider appointed by that Finance Party to provide identification numbering services in respect of this Agreement, the Facilities and/or one or more Obligors the following information:
 - (i) names of Obligors;
 - (ii) country of domicile of Obligors;
 - (iii) place of incorporation of Obligors;
 - (iv) date of this Agreement;
 - (v) Clause 48 (*Governing Law*);
 - (vi) the names of the Agent and the Arranger;
 - (vii) date of each amendment and restatement of this Agreement;
 - (viii) amounts of, and names of, the Facilities (and any tranches);
 - (ix) amount of Total Commitments;
 - (x) currencies of the Facilities;

- (xi) type of Facilities;
- (xii) ranking of Facilities;
- (xiii) Termination Date for Facilities;
- (xiv) changes to any of the information previously supplied pursuant to paragraphs (i) to (xiii) above; and
- (xv) such other information agreed between such Finance Party and the Company,

to enable such numbering service provider to provide its usual syndicated loan numbering identification services.

- (b) The Parties acknowledge and agree that each identification number assigned to this Agreement, the Facilities and/or one or more Obligor by a numbering service provider and the information associated with each such number may be disclosed to users of its services in accordance with the standard terms and conditions of that numbering service provider.
- (c) The Company shall ensure that none of the information set out in paragraphs (i) to (xv) of paragraph (a) above will, immediately prior to the appointment of a numbering service provider by the Agent after the Closing Date and at any time following such appointment, be unpublished price-sensitive information, *provided that*, the Agent shall have notified the Company 15 Business Days in advance of the appointment of each such numbering service provider.
- (d) The Agent shall notify the Company and the other Finance Parties of:
 - (i) the name of any numbering service provider appointed by the Agent in respect of this Agreement, the Facilities and/or one or more Obligor; and
 - (ii) the number or, as the case may be, numbers assigned to this Agreement, the Facilities and/or one or more Obligor by such numbering service provider.

42.4. **Entire Agreement**

Without prejudice to the provisions of article L.511-33 of the French *Code monétaire et financier*, this Clause 42 constitutes the entire agreement between the Parties in relation to the obligations of the Finance Parties under the Finance Documents regarding Confidential Information and supersedes any previous agreement, whether express or implied, regarding Confidential Information.

42.5. **Inside Information**

Each of the Finance Parties acknowledges that some or all of the Confidential Information is or may be price-sensitive information and that the use of such information may be regulated or prohibited by applicable legislation including securities law relating to insider dealing and market abuse and each of the Finance Parties undertakes not to use any Confidential Information for any unlawful purpose.

42.6. **Notification of Disclosure**

Each of the Finance Parties agrees (to the extent permitted by law and regulation) to inform the Company:

- (a) of the circumstances of any disclosure of Confidential Information made pursuant to paragraph (b)(v) of Clause 42.2 (*Disclosure of Confidential Information*) except where such disclosure is made to any of the persons referred to in that paragraph during the ordinary course of its supervisory or regulatory function; and

- (b) upon becoming aware that Confidential Information has been disclosed in breach of this Clause 42.

42.7. **Continuing Obligations**

The obligations in this Clause 42 are continuing and, in particular, shall survive and remain binding on each Finance Party for a period of twelve months from the earlier of:

- (a) the date on which all amounts payable by the Obligors under or in connection with the Finance Documents have been paid in full and all Commitments have been cancelled or otherwise cease to be available; and
- (b) the date on which such Finance Party otherwise ceases to be a Finance Party.

43. **CONFIDENTIALITY OF FUNDING RATES AND REFERENCE BANK QUOTATIONS**

43.1. **Confidentiality and disclosure**

- (a) The Agent and each Obligor agree to keep each Funding Rate (and, in the case of the Agent, each Reference Bank Quotation) confidential and not to disclose it to anyone, save to the extent permitted by paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) below.
- (b) The Agent may disclose:
 - (i) any Funding Rate (but not, for the avoidance of doubt, any Reference Bank Quotation) to the relevant Borrower pursuant to Clause 14.4 (*Notification of Rates of Interest*); and
 - (ii) any Funding Rate or any Reference Bank Quotation to any person appointed by it to provide administration services in respect of one or more of the Finance Documents to the extent necessary to enable such service provider to provide those services if the service provider to whom that information is to be given has entered into a confidentiality agreement substantially in the form of the LMA Master Confidentiality Undertaking for Use With Administration/Settlement Service Providers or such other form of confidentiality undertaking agreed between the Agent and the relevant Lender or Reference Bank, as the case may be.
- (c) The Agent may disclose any Funding Rate or any Reference Bank Quotation, and each Obligor may disclose any Funding Rate, to:
 - (i) any of its Affiliates and any of its or their officers, directors, employees, professional advisers, auditors, partners and Representatives if any person to whom that Funding Rate or Reference Bank Quotation is to be given pursuant to this paragraph (i) is informed in writing of its confidential nature and that it may be price-sensitive information except that there shall be no such requirement to so inform if the recipient is subject to professional obligations to maintain the confidentiality of that Funding Rate or Reference Bank Quotation or is otherwise bound by requirements of confidentiality in relation to it;
 - (ii) any person to whom information is required or requested to be disclosed by any court of competent jurisdiction or any governmental, banking, taxation or other regulatory authority or similar body, the rules of any relevant stock exchange or pursuant to any applicable law or regulation if the person to whom that Funding Rate or Reference Bank Quotation is to be given is informed in writing of its confidential nature and that it may be price-sensitive information except that there shall be no requirement to so inform if, in the opinion of the Agent or the relevant Obligor, as the case may be, it is not practicable to do so in the circumstances;

- (iii) any person to whom information is required to be disclosed in connection with, and for the purposes of, any litigation, arbitration, administrative or other investigations, proceedings or disputes if the person to whom that Funding Rate or Reference Bank Quotation is to be given is informed in writing of its confidential nature and that it may be price-sensitive information except that there shall be no requirement to so inform if, in the opinion of the Agent or the relevant Obligor, as the case may be, it is not practicable to do so in the circumstances; and
 - (iv) any person with the consent of the relevant Lender or Reference Bank, as the case may be.
- (d) The Agent's obligations in this Clause 43 relating to Reference Bank Quotations are without prejudice to its obligations to make notifications under Clause 14.4 (*Notification of Rates of Interest*), *provided that*, (other than pursuant to paragraph (b)(i) above) the Agent shall not include the details of any individual Reference Bank Quotation as part of any such notification.

43.2. Related obligations

- (a) The Agent and each Obligor acknowledge that each Funding Rate (and, in the case of the Agent, each Reference Bank Quotation) is or may be price-sensitive information and that its use may be regulated or prohibited by applicable legislation including securities law relating to insider dealing and market abuse and the Agent and each Obligor undertake not to use any Funding Rate or, in the case of the Agent, any Reference Bank Quotation for any unlawful purpose.
- (b) The Agent and each Obligor agree (to the extent permitted by law and regulation) to inform the relevant Lender or Reference Bank, as the case may be:
 - (i) of the circumstances of any disclosure made pursuant to paragraph (c)(ii) of Clause 43.1 (*Confidentiality and disclosure*) except where such disclosure is made to any of the persons referred to in that paragraph during the ordinary course of its supervisory or regulatory function; and
 - (ii) upon becoming aware that any information has been disclosed in breach of this Clause 43.

43.3. No Event of Default

No Event of Default will occur under Clause 28.3 (*Other Obligations*) by reason only of an Obligor's failure to comply with this Clause 43.

44. DISCLOSURE OF LENDER DETAILS BY AGENT

44.1. Supply of Lender Details to Company

The Agent shall provide to the Company within five Business Days of a request by the Company (but no more frequently than once per calendar month), a list (which may be in electronic form) setting out the names of the Lenders as at that Business Day, their respective Commitments, the address and fax number (and the department or officer, if any, for whose attention any communication is to be made) of each Lender for any communication to be made or document to be delivered under or in connection with the Finance Documents, the electronic mail address and/or any other information required to enable the transmission of information by electronic mail or other electronic means to and by each Lender to whom any communication under or in connection with the Finance Documents may be made by that means and the account details of each Lender for any payment to be distributed by the Agent to that Lender under the Finance Documents.

44.2. **Supply of Lender Details at Company's Direction**

- (a) The Agent shall, at the request of the Company, disclose the identity of the Lenders and the details of the Lenders' Commitments to any:
 - (i) other Party or any other person if that disclosure is made to facilitate, in each case, a refinancing of the Financial Indebtedness arising under the Finance Documents or a material waiver or amendment of any term of any Finance Document; and
 - (ii) member of the Group.
- (b) Subject to paragraph (c) below, the Company shall procure that the recipient of information disclosed pursuant to paragraph (a) keep such information confidential and shall not disclose it to anyone and shall ensure that all such information is protected with security measures and a degree of care that would apply to the recipient's own confidential information.
- (c) The recipient may disclose such information to any of its officers, directors, employees, professional advisers, auditors and partners as it shall consider appropriate if any such person is informed in writing of its confidential nature, except that there shall be no such requirement to so inform if that person is subject to professional obligations to maintain the confidentiality of the information or is otherwise bound by duties of confidentiality in relation to the information.

44.3. **Supply of Lender Details to Other Lenders**

- (a) If a Lender (a "**Disclosing Lender**") indicates to the Agent that the Agent may do so, the Agent shall disclose that Lender's name and Commitment to any other Lender that is, or becomes, a Disclosing Lender.
- (b) The Agent shall, if so directed by the Requisite Lenders, request each Lender to indicate to it whether it is a Disclosing Lender.

44.4. **Lender Enquiry**

If any Lender believes that any entity is, or may be, a Lender and:

- (a) that entity ceases to have an Investment Grade Rating; or
- (b) an Insolvency Event occurs in relation to that entity,

the Agent shall, at the request of that Lender, indicate to that Lender the extent to which that entity has a Commitment.

44.5. **Lender Details Definitions**

In this Clause 44:

"Investment Grade Rating" means, in relation to an entity, a rating for its long-term unsecured and non-credit-enhanced debt obligations of BBB- or higher by Standard & Poor's Rating Services or Fitch Ratings Ltd or Baa3 or higher by Moody's Investors Service Limited or a comparable rating from an internationally recognised credit rating agency.

"Requisite Lenders" means a Lender or Lenders whose Commitments aggregate 15 per cent. (or more) of the Total Commitments (or if the Total Commitments have been reduced to zero, aggregated 15 per cent. (or more) of the Total Commitments immediately prior to that reduction).

45. COUNTERPARTS

Each Finance Document may be executed in any number of counterparts, and this has the same effect as if the signatures on the counterparts were on a single copy of the Finance Document.

46. EXECUTIVE PROCEEDINGS

46.1. Notarial Document

This Agreement, the Intercreditor Agreement, each Accession Deed in respect of any Spanish Obligor as well as any amendments hereto or thereto, will be formalised in a Spanish Public Document at the cost of the Company as soon as reasonably practicable, and in relation to this Agreement and any amendments in respect thereof entered into on or prior to the Closing Date and the Intercreditor Agreement, the Company undertakes to notarise each of them, by no later than the date falling 15 Business Days after the Closing Date, so that such documents may have the status of a notarial document for all purposes contemplated in Article 517 of the Spanish Civil Procedural Law. The Parties agree that the Spanish Obligors will take all necessary action to comply with any reasonable request of the Agent or the Security Agent in order to preserve the rights and obligations contained herein.

46.2. Determination of Debt

- (a) For the purpose of the provisions of Article 571 et seq. of the Spanish Civil Procedural Law, it is expressly agreed by the Parties that the determination of the due amounts to be claimed through executive proceedings shall be calculated by the Agent following its accounting provisions and that any amounts so calculated shall be deemed true, net, due and payable. By virtue of the foregoing, for the Agent to exercise executive action, it will be sufficient to present (i) an original notarial first or authentic copy of this Agreement, (ii) a notarial certificate, (iii) the notarial document (*acta notarial*) which incorporates the certificate issued by the Agent of the amount due by the relevant Spanish Obligor, including an excerpt of the credits and debits, including the interest applied, which appear in the relevant account referred to Clause 38 (*Calculations and Certificates*), evidencing that the determination of the amounts due and payable by that Spanish Obligor have been calculated as agreed in this Agreement and that such amounts coincide with the balance of such account, and (iv) a notarial document (*acta notarial*) evidencing that the relevant Spanish Obligor has been served notice of the amount that is due and payable.
- (b) Following an acceleration event under Clause 28.11 (*Acceleration and/or Other Remedies*) which is continuing, each Spanish Obligor hereby expressly authorises the Agent to request and obtain certificates and documents issued by the notary notarising this Agreement (or his/her successor(s)) in order to evidence its compliance with the entries of her/his registry-book and the relevant entry date for the purpose of number 4 of Article 517.2, of the Spanish Civil Procedural Law. The cost of such certificate and documents will be for the account of the Spanish Obligors.

46.3. Authority to Obtain Notarised Copies

The Obligors expressly authorise the Agent and each Lender, as appropriate, to request and obtain certificates evidencing the entry of this Agreement in the Register of Transactions of the Notary authorising the same, and to obtain the approval certificate referred to in number 5 of Article 517, of the Spanish Civil Procedural Law. The cost of such certificate will be for the account of the Spanish Obligors.

47. USA PATRIOT ACT

Each Lender hereby notifies each U.S. Obligor that pursuant to the requirements of the USA Patriot Act, such Lender is required to obtain, verify and record information that identifies such U.S. Obligor, which information includes the name and address of such U.S. Obligor and other information that will allow such Lender to identify such U.S. Obligor in accordance with the Patriot Act.

SECTION 12

GOVERNING LAW AND ENFORCEMENT

48. GOVERNING LAW

- (a) This Agreement and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with it are governed by English law.
- (b) Without prejudice to paragraph (a) above, Schedule 22 (*Notes Definitions*), Schedule 23 (*Restrictive Covenants*) and Schedule 24 (*Notes Events of Default*) of this Agreement will be interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

49. ENFORCEMENT

49.1. Jurisdiction of English Courts

- (a) The courts of England have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any dispute arising out of or in connection with this Agreement (including a dispute relating to the existence, validity or termination of this Agreement or the consequences of its nullity) or any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with this Agreement (a “**Dispute**”).
- (b) Each Obligor agrees that the courts of England are the most appropriate and convenient courts to settle Disputes and accordingly no Obligor will argue to the contrary.
- (c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) above, any Finance Party or Secured Party may take proceedings relating to a Dispute in any other courts with jurisdiction. To the extent allowed by law, the Finance Parties and Secured Parties may take concurrent proceedings in any number of jurisdictions.

49.2. Service of Process

- (a) Each Obligor (unless incorporated or organised in England and Wales) agrees that the documents which start any proceedings before the English courts in relation to any Finance Document, and any other documents required to be served in connection with those proceedings, may be served on it by being delivered to Opodo Limited at its registered office or place of business in England and Wales, or to such other address in England and Wales as each such Obligor may specify by notice in writing to the Agent. This paragraph applies to proceedings in England only.
- (b) If any person appointed as an agent for service of process is unable for any reason to act as agent for service of process, the Company must immediately (and in any event within five Business Days of such event taking place) appoint another agent on terms acceptable to the Agent. Failing this, the Agent may appoint another agent for this purpose with prior notice to the Company.
- (c) Nothing in this Clause shall affect the right of any Finance Party to serve process in any other manner permitted by law.

50. WAIVER OF JURY TRIAL

EACH OF THE PARTIES TO THIS AGREEMENT AGREES TO WAIVE IRREVOCABLY ITS RIGHTS TO A JURY TRIAL OF ANY CLAIM BASED UPON OR ARISING OUT OF THIS AGREEMENT OR ANY OF THE DOCUMENTS REFERRED TO IN THIS AGREEMENT OR ANY TRANSACTION CONTEMPLATED IN THIS AGREEMENT.

This waiver is intended to apply to all Disputes. Each Party acknowledges that (a) this waiver is a material inducement to enter into this Agreement, (b) it has already relied on this waiver in entering into this Agreement and (c) it will continue to rely on this waiver in future dealings. Each Party

represents that it has reviewed this waiver with its legal advisers and that it knowingly and voluntarily waives its jury trial rights after consultation with its legal advisers. In the event of litigation, this Agreement may be filed as a written consent to a trial by the court.

This Agreement has been entered into on the date stated at the beginning of this Agreement.

ANNEX B: INTERCREDITOR AGREEMENT

[GRAPHIC]

[GRAPHIC]

DATED _____ 2016

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE, SUCURSAL EN ESPAÑA
AS REVOLVING AGENT

THE REVOLVING LENDERS

DEUTSCHE TRUSTEE COMPANY LIMITED
AS SENIOR SECURED NOTE TRUSTEE

eDREAMS ODIGEO
AS COMPANY

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE, SUCURSAL EN ESPAÑA
ACTING AS SECURITY AGENT

AND

OTHERS

INTERCREDITOR AGREEMENT

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THIS AGREEMENT (this "**Agreement**") is dated _____ 2016 and made

BETWEEN:

- (1) **SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE, SUCURSAL EN ESPAÑA** as Revolving Agent;
- (2) **THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS** named on the signing pages as Revolving Lenders;
- (3) **THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS** named on the signing pages as Revolving Arrangers;
- (4) **DEUTSCHE TRUSTEE COMPANY LIMITED** as Senior Secured Note Trustee;
- (5) **eDREAMS ODIGEO**, a public limited liability company (*société anonyme*) organised under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, having its registered office at 1, boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and registered with the Luxembourg Register of Commerce and Companies (*Registre de commerce et des sociétés de Luxembourg*) under number B 159.036 (the "**Company**");
- (6) **THE COMPANIES** named on the signing pages as Intra-Group Lenders (the "**Original Intra-Group Lenders**");
- (7) **THE SUBSIDIARIES** of the Company named on the signing pages as Debtors (together with the Company, the "**Original Debtors**"); and
- (8) **SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE, SUCURSAL EN ESPAÑA** as security trustee for the Secured Parties (the "**Security Agent**").

SECTION 1 INTERPRETATION

IT IS AGREED as follows:

1. DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

1.1 Definitions

In this Agreement:

"Acceleration Event" means a Credit Facility Acceleration Event or a Pari Passu Acceleration Event.

"Additional Credit Facility Liabilities" has the meaning given to that term in paragraph (b) of Clause 3.6 (*Additional Credit Facility Liabilities*).

"Additional Initial Revolving Facility Liabilities" has the meaning given to that term in paragraph (a) of Clause 3.6 (*Additional Credit Facility Liabilities*).

"Additional Pari Passu Facility Liabilities" has the meaning given to that term in paragraph (c) of Clause 4.3 (*Additional Pari Passu Liabilities*).

"Additional Pari Passu Liabilities" has the meaning given to that term in paragraph (c) of Clause 4.3 (*Additional Pari Passu Liabilities*).

"Additional Pari Passu Note Liabilities" has the meaning given to that term in paragraph (b) of Clause 4.3 (*Additional Pari Passu Liabilities*).

"Additional Senior Secured Note Liabilities" has the meaning given to that term in paragraph (a) of Clause 4.3 (*Additional Pari Passu Liabilities*).

"Affiliate" means, in relation to any person, a Subsidiary of that person or a Holding Company of that person or any other Subsidiary of that Holding Company.

"Agreed Guarantee and Security Principles" has the meaning given to the term "Agreed Guarantee and Security Principles" in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement **provided that** after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, if any other Primary Document includes an Equivalent Provision, such Equivalent Provision shall apply.

"Amendment" has the meaning given to that term in paragraph (a)(i) of Clause 17.24 (*Release and re-grant of Transaction Security*).

"Ancillary Document" means each document relating to or evidencing the terms of an Ancillary Facility.

"Ancillary Facility" means:

- (a) on or prior to the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, any ancillary facility (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any Fronting Ancillary Facility (as

defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement)) made available in accordance with the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement; and

- (b) after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, any ancillary facility made available in accordance with any Credit Facility Agreement.

"Ancillary Lender" means:

- (a) on or prior to the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, each Revolving Lender (or Affiliate of a Revolving Lender) (including, for the avoidance of doubt, a Fronting Ancillary Lender (as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement)) which makes available an Ancillary Facility; and
- (b) after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, each Credit Facility Lender (or Affiliate of a Credit Facility Lender) which makes available an Ancillary Facility.

"Ardian" means any funds managed or advised by Ardian France S.A.

"Arranger" means each Credit Facility Arranger and each Pari Passu Arranger, in each case, which is a Party as a Revolving Arranger or becomes a Party as an Arranger to the extent required pursuant to Clause 19.9 (*Accession of Credit Facility Creditors under new Credit Facilities*) or Clause 19.10 (*Accession of Pari Passu Creditors under new Pari Passu Notes or Pari Passu Facilities*), as the case may be.

"Australian Corporations Act" means the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) of Australia.

"Available Commitment":

- (a) in relation to a Revolving Lender, has the meaning given to the term "Available Commitment" in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement;
- (b) in relation to any other Credit Facility Lender, has the meaning given to the term "Available Commitment" (or any equivalent term) in the relevant Credit Facility Agreement; and
- (c) in relation to a Pari Passu Lender, has the meaning given to the term "Available Commitment" (or any equivalent term) in the relevant Pari Passu Facility Agreement.

"Bank Guarantee" means:

- (a) on or prior to the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, any "Bank Guarantee" under and as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement; and
- (b) after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, any "Bank Guarantee" (or any equivalent term) under and as defined in the relevant Credit Facility Agreement.

"Borrowing Liabilities" means, in relation to a member of the Group, the liabilities and obligations (not being Guarantee Liabilities) it may have as a principal debtor to a Creditor (other than to an Arranger or a Creditor Representative) or a Debtor in

respect of Liabilities arising under the Debt Documents (whether incurred solely or jointly and including, without limitation, liabilities and obligations as a borrower under the Credit Facility Documents and liabilities and obligations as a borrower or issuer under the Pari Passu Documents).

"Business Day" means a day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which banks are open for general business in London, Madrid, Luxembourg, Paris, Barcelona and New York and:

- (a) (in relation to any date for payment or purchase of a currency other than euro) the principal financial centre of the country of that currency; and
- (b) (in relation to any date for payment or purchase of euro) any TARGET Day.

"Charged Property" means all of the assets which from time to time are, or are expressed to be, the subject of the Transaction Security.

"Commitment" means a Credit Facility Commitment or a Pari Passu Facility Commitment.

"Common Assurance" means any guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against loss in respect of any of the Liabilities, the benefit of which (however conferred) is, to the extent legally possible and subject to the Agreed Guarantee and Security Principles, given to all the Secured Parties in respect of their Liabilities (including where the Secured Parties have to the extent legally possible and subject to the Agreed Guarantee and Security Principles separate but equivalent guarantees, indemnities or assurances against loss in respect of their relevant Liabilities).

"Common Currency" means euro.

"Common Currency Amount" means, in relation to an amount, that amount converted (to the extent not already denominated in the Common Currency) into the Common Currency at the Security Agent's Spot Rate of Exchange on the Business Day prior to the relevant calculation.

"Common Transaction Security" means any Transaction Security which to the extent legally possible and subject to the Agreed Guarantee and Security Principles:

- (a) is created in favour of the Security Agent as trustee for the other Secured Parties in respect of their Liabilities; or
- (b) in the case of any jurisdiction in which effective Security cannot be granted in favour of the Security Agent as trustee for the Secured Parties is created in favour of:
 - (i) all the Secured Parties in respect of their Liabilities; or
 - (ii) the Security Agent under a parallel debt structure for the benefit of all the Secured Parties,

and which (subject to the terms of this Agreement) ranks in the order of priority contemplated in Clause 2.2 (*Transaction Security*).

"Consent" means any consent, approval, release or waiver or agreement to any amendment.

"Credit Facility" means:

- (a) on or prior to the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, the Initial Revolving Facility; and
- (b) after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, any loan, credit or debt facility made available to a member of the Group **provided that** the provisions of Clause 19.9 (*Accession of Credit Facility Creditors under new Credit Facilities*) have been complied with.

"Credit Facility Acceleration Event" means:

- (a) on or prior to the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, the Revolving Agent exercising any of its rights under paragraphs (b), (d) or (f) of clause 28.11 (*Acceleration and/or Other Remedies*) of the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement or, having placed any amount on demand pursuant to paragraphs (c), (e) or (g) of clause 28.11 (*Acceleration and/or Other Remedies*) of the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement, demand is made under any of those paragraphs; and
- (b) after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, the Creditor Representative in relation to any Credit Facility exercising any of its rights under any provisions of the relevant Credit Facility Agreement which are similar in meaning and effect to paragraphs (b), (d) or (f) of clause 28.11 (*Acceleration and/or Other Remedies*) of the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement or, having placed any amount on demand pursuant to any provisions of the relevant Credit Facility Agreement which are similar in meaning and effect to paragraphs (c), (e) or (g) of clause 28.11 (*Acceleration and/or Other Remedies*) of the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement, demand is made under any of those provisions.

"Credit Facility Agent" means the Revolving Agent or the facility agent in respect of any Credit Facility (other than the Initial Revolving Facility) in each case, which is a Party as a Revolving Agent or becomes a Party as a Credit Facility Agent pursuant to Clause 19.9 (*Accession of Credit Facility Creditors under new Credit Facilities*).

"Credit Facility Agreement" means:

- (a) on or prior to the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement; and
- (b) after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, in relation to a Credit Facility, the facility agreement documenting that Credit Facility.

"Credit Facility Arranger" means:

- (a) on or prior to the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, the Revolving Arrangers; and

- (b) after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, any arranger of any other Credit Facility which becomes a Party pursuant to Clause 19.9 (*Accession of Credit Facility Creditors under new Credit Facilities*) (except where it would not be conventional for such arranger to become a Party and its Creditor Representative has become a Party on its behalf).

"Credit Facility Borrower" means:

- (a) on or prior to the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, a "Borrower" under and as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement; and
- (b) after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, a "Borrower" (or any equivalent term) under and as defined in the relevant Credit Facility Agreement.

"Credit Facility Cash Cover" means:

- (a) on or prior to the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, "cash cover" under and as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement; and
- (b) after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, "cash cover" (or any equivalent term) under and as defined in the relevant Credit Facility Agreement.

"Credit Facility Cash Cover Document" means, in relation to any Credit Facility Cash Cover, any Credit Facility Document which creates or evidences, or is expressed to create or evidence, the Security required to be provided over that Credit Facility Cash Cover by the relevant Credit Facility Agreement.

"Credit Facility Commitment" means:

- (a) on or prior to the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, a "Commitment" under and as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement; and
- (b) after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, a "Commitment" (or any equivalent term) under and as defined in the relevant Credit Facility Agreement.

"Credit Facility Credit Participation" means, in relation to a Credit Facility Lender, its aggregate Credit Facility Commitments.

"Credit Facility Creditors" means each Creditor Representative in relation to a Credit Facility, each Credit Facility Arranger and each Credit Facility Lender.

"Credit Facility Discharge Date" means the first date on which all Credit Facility Liabilities have been fully and finally discharged in accordance with the terms of the relevant Credit Facility Documents, whether or not as a result of an enforcement, and the Credit Facility Lenders are under no further obligation to provide financial accommodation to any of the Debtors under the Credit Facility Documents.

"Credit Facility Documents" means:

- (a) on or prior to the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, the Initial Revolving Finance Documents; and

- (b) after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, if applicable, each document or instrument entered into between a member of the Group and a Credit Facility Creditor setting out the terms of any credit facility which creates or evidences any Credit Facility Liabilities.

"Credit Facility Guarantor" means:

- (a) on or prior to the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, a "Guarantor" under and as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement; and
- (b) after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, a "Guarantor" (or any equivalent term) under and as defined in the relevant Credit Facility Agreement.

"Credit Facility Lender Cash Collateral" means:

- (a) on or prior to the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, any cash collateral provided by a Revolving Lender to an Issuing Bank pursuant to clause 7.4 (*Cash Collateral by Non-Acceptable L/C Lender and Borrower's Option to Provide Cash Cover*) of the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement; and
- (b) after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, if applicable, any cash collateral provided by a Credit Facility Lender to an Issuing Bank pursuant to the terms of the relevant Credit Facility Agreement.

"Credit Facility Lenders" means:

- (a) on or prior to the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, the Revolving Lenders; and
- (b) after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, each "Lender" (under and as defined in the relevant Credit Facility Agreement), Issuing Bank and Ancillary Lender.

"Credit Facility Liabilities" means the Liabilities owed by any Debtor to the Credit Facility Creditors under or in connection with the Credit Facility Documents.

"Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking" means:

- (a) an undertaking substantially in the form set out in Schedule 2 (*Form of Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking*); or
- (b) a Transfer Certificate or an Assignment Agreement (each as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement or any Equivalent Provision in any other Credit Facility Agreement or Pari Passu Facility Agreement) **provided that** it contains an accession to this Agreement which is substantially in the form set out in Schedule 2 (*Form of Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking*); or
- (c) an Increase Confirmation, an Accordion Increase Confirmation or an Accordion Guarantee Facility Accession Undertaking (each as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement or any Equivalent Provision in any other Credit Facility Agreement or Pari Passu Facility Agreement) **provided that** it

contains an accession to this Agreement which is substantially in the form set out in Schedule 2 (*Form of Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking*),

as the context may require, or

- (d) in the case of an acceding Debtor which is expressed to accede as an Intra-Group Lender in the relevant Debtor Accession Deed, that Debtor Accession Deed.

"Creditor Representative" means:

- (a) in relation to the Revolving Lenders, the Revolving Agent;
- (b) in relation to the Credit Facility Lenders under any other Credit Facility, the facility agent in respect of that Credit Facility which has acceded to this Agreement as the Creditor Representative of those Credit Facility Lenders pursuant to Clause 19.9 (*Accession of Credit Facility Creditors under new Credit Facilities*) or where such other Credit Facility is a bilateral facility, the lender that makes such other Credit Facility available;
- (c) in relation to the Senior Secured Noteholders, the Senior Secured Note Trustee; and
- (d) in relation to any other Pari Passu Noteholders or Pari Passu Lenders, the person which has acceded to this Agreement as the Creditor Representative of those Pari Passu Noteholders or Pari Passu Lenders pursuant to Clause 19.10 (*Accession of Pari Passu Creditors under new Pari Passu Notes or Pari Passu Facilities*) or where such other Pari Passu Facility is a bilateral facility, the lender that makes such other Pari Passu Facility available.

"Creditor Representative Amounts" means fees, costs and expenses of a Creditor Representative (but excluding for this purpose any Credit Facility Lender or Pari Passu Lender that is a bilateral lender) payable to a Creditor Representative for its own account pursuant to the relevant Debt Documents or any engagement letter between a Creditor Representative and a Debtor (including any amount payable to a Creditor Representative by way of indemnity, remuneration or reimbursement for expenses incurred), and the costs incurred by a Creditor Representative in connection with any actual or attempted Enforcement Action which is permitted by this Agreement which are recoverable pursuant to the terms of the Debt Documents.

"Creditors" means the Primary Creditors, the Intra-Group Lenders and the Subordinated Creditors.

"Debt Disposal" means any disposal of any Liabilities or Debtors' Intra-Group Receivables pursuant to paragraphs (d) or (e) of Clause 13.1 (*Facilitation of Distressed Disposals*).

"Debt Document" means each of this Agreement, the Credit Facility Documents, the Pari Passu Documents, the Security Documents, the Subordinated Documents, any agreement evidencing the terms of the Intra-Group Liabilities and any other document designated as such by the Security Agent and the Company.

"Debtor" means each Original Debtor and any person which becomes a Party as a Debtor in accordance with the terms of Clause 19 (*Changes to the Parties*).

"Debtor Accession Date" has the meaning given to that term in paragraph (a) of Clause 19.13 (*New Debtor*).

"Debtor Accession Deed" means:

- (a) a deed substantially in the form set out in Schedule 1 (*Form of Debtor Accession Deed*); or
- (b) (only in the case of a member of the Group which is acceding as a borrower, issuer or guarantor under any Primary Document) an accession document in the form required by the relevant Primary Document (**provided that** it contains an accession to this Agreement which is substantially in the form set out in Schedule 1 (*Form of Debtor Accession Deed*)).

"Debtor Resignation Request" means a notice substantially in the form set out in Schedule 3 (*Form of Debtor Resignation Request*).

"Debtors' Intra-Group Receivables" means, in relation to a member of the Group, any liabilities and obligations owed to any Debtor (whether actual or contingent and whether incurred solely or jointly) by that member of the Group.

"Default" means an Event of Default or any event or circumstance which would (with the expiry of a grace period, the giving of notice, the making of any determination under the Debt Documents or any combination of any of the foregoing) be an Event of Default **provided that** any such event or circumstance which requires the satisfaction of a condition as to materiality before it becomes an Event of Default shall not be a Default unless that condition is satisfied.

"Defaulting Lender" means:

- (a) on or prior to the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, a Revolving Lender which is a "Defaulting Lender" under, and as defined in, the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement; and
- (b) after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, a Credit Facility Lender which is a "Defaulting Lender" (or any equivalent term) under, and as defined in, the relevant Credit Facility Documents; and
- (c) at any time, a Pari Passu Lender which is a "Defaulting Lender" (or any equivalent term) under and as defined in the relevant Pari Passu Facility Agreement.

"Delegate" means any delegate, agent, attorney or co-trustee appointed by the Security Agent.

"Discharge Date" means the Credit Facility Discharge Date, the Pari Passu Discharge Date, the Revolving Lender Discharge Date or the Senior Secured Note Discharge Date, as applicable.

"Distress Event" means any of:

- (a) an Acceleration Event; or
- (b) the enforcement of any Transaction Security.

"Distressed Disposal" means a disposal of any Charged Property which is:

- (a) being effected at the request of the Instructing Group in circumstances where the Transaction Security has become enforceable;
- (b) being effected by enforcement of the Transaction Security; or
- (c) being effected, after the occurrence of a Distress Event, by a Debtor to a person or persons which is, or are, not a member, or members, of the Group.

"Enforcement" means the enforcement or disposal of any Transaction Security, the requesting of a Distressed Disposal and/or the release or disposal of claims and/or Transaction Security on a Distressed Disposal under Clause 13 (*Distressed Disposals*), the giving of instructions as to actions with respect to the Transaction Security and/or the Charged Property following an Insolvency Event under Clause 8.7 (*Security Agent instructions*) and the taking of any other actions consequential on (or necessary to effect) any of those actions (but excluding the delivery of an Initial Enforcement Notice).

"Enforcement Action" means:

- (a) in relation to any Liabilities:
 - (i) the acceleration of any Liabilities or the making of any declaration that any Liabilities are prematurely due and payable (other than as a result of it becoming unlawful for a Primary Creditor to perform its obligations under, or of any voluntary or mandatory prepayment or redemption arising under, the Debt Documents);
 - (ii) the making of any declaration that any Liabilities are payable on demand (except in respect of any Intra-Group Liabilities, other than when a Distress Event has occurred);
 - (iii) the making of a demand in relation to any Liabilities that are payable on demand (other than a demand made by an Intra-Group Lender in relation to any Intra-Group Liabilities, other than when a Distress Event has occurred);
 - (iv) the making of any demand against any member of the Group in relation to any Guarantee Liabilities of that member of the Group (except in respect of any Intra-Group Liabilities, other than when a Distress Event has occurred);

- (v) the exercise of any right to require any member of the Group to acquire any Liabilities (including exercising any put or call option against any member of the Group for the redemption or purchase of any Liabilities (it being understood that open market purchases, debt buybacks, voluntary prepayments, tender or exchange offers, asset sale offers or change of control offers or equivalent arrangements by any member of the Group of any Liabilities not prohibited under the Primary Documents shall not constitute the exercise of a right to require any such member of the Group to acquire any Liabilities));
- (vi) the exercise of any right of set-off, account combination or payment netting against any member of the Group in respect of any Liabilities other than the exercise of any such right in respect of Intra-Group Liabilities prior to the occurrence of a Distress Event or in respect of any other Liabilities if otherwise not prohibited under the Primary Documents to the extent that the exercise of that right gives effect to a Permitted Payment;
- (vii) the suing for, commencing or joining of any legal or arbitration proceedings against any member of the Group to recover any Liabilities;
- (b) the taking of any steps to enforce or require the enforcement of any Transaction Security;
- (c) the entering into of any composition, compromise, assignment or similar arrangement with any member of the Group which owes any Liabilities, or has given any Security, guarantee or indemnity or other assurance against loss in respect of the Liabilities other than:
 - (i) any action permitted under Clause 19 (*Changes to the Parties*);
 - (ii) any consensual amendment to, or waiver of, any Debt Document agreed between any member of the Group and the requisite Creditors under the relevant Debt Document where that amendment or waiver does not constitute a Default under any Primary Document which is not the subject of that amendment or waiver; or
 - (iii) any such action constituting a Liabilities Acquisition in respect of Intra-Group Liabilities which is permitted under Clause 6.4 (*Acquisition of Intra-Group Liabilities*),

and **provided that** open market purchases, debt buybacks, voluntary prepayments, tender or exchange offers or equivalent arrangements by any member of the Group of any Liabilities not prohibited under the Primary Documents shall not constitute the entering into of any composition, compromise, assignment or similar arrangement;

- (d) the petitioning, applying or voting for, or the taking of any formal steps (including the appointment of any liquidator, receiver, administrator or similar officer) in relation to, the winding up, dissolution, administration or

reorganisation of any member of the Group which owes any Liabilities, or has given any Security, guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against loss in respect of any of the Liabilities, or any of such member of the Group's assets or any suspension of payments or moratorium of any indebtedness of any such member of the Group, or any analogous procedure or step in any jurisdiction, except in any such case any solvent liquidation, winding up, dissolution or reorganisation of any member of the Group to the extent not constituting a Default under the Primary Documents,

except that the following shall not constitute Enforcement Action:

- (i) the taking of any action falling within paragraph (a)(ii), (iii), (iv) or (vii) or paragraph (d) above which is necessary (but only to the extent necessary) to preserve the validity, existence or priority of claims in respect of Liabilities, including the registration of such claims before any court or governmental authority and the bringing, supporting or joining of proceedings to prevent any loss of the right to bring, support or join proceedings by reason of applicable limitation periods;
- (ii) any Primary Creditor bringing legal proceedings against any person solely for the purpose of:
 - (A) obtaining injunctive relief (or any analogous remedy outside England and Wales) to restrain any actual or putative breach of any Debt Document to which it is party;
 - (B) obtaining specific performance (other than specific performance of an obligation to make a payment) with no claim for damages; or
 - (C) requesting judicial interpretation of any provision of any Debt Document to which it is party with no claim for damages;
- (iii) any Intra-Group Liabilities of a member of the Group being released or discharged in consideration for the issue of shares in that member of the Group prior to a Distress Event;
- (iv) bringing legal proceedings against any person in connection with any fraud, securities violation or securities or listing regulations;
- (v) allegations of material misstatements or omissions made in connection with the offering materials relating to any Pari Passu Notes or in reports furnished to the Pari Passu Noteholders or any exchange on which the Pari Passu Notes are listed by a member of the Group pursuant to the information and reporting requirements under the Pari Passu Documents; or
- (vi) to the extent entitled by law, the taking of action against any creditor (or any agent, trustee or receiver acting on behalf of such creditor) to challenge the basis on which any sale or disposal is to take place

pursuant to powers granted to such persons under any security documentation.

"Enforcement Instructions" means instructions as to Enforcement (including the manner and timing of Enforcement) given by the Majority Credit Facility Creditors or the Majority Pari Passu Creditors to the Security Agent **provided that** instructions not to undertake Enforcement or an absence of instructions as to Enforcement shall not constitute "Enforcement Instructions".

"Enforcement Objective" has the meaning given to that term in Schedule 4 (*Enforcement Principles*).

"Enforcement Principles" means the principles set out in Schedule 4 (*Enforcement Principles*).

"Enforcement Proceeds" means any amount paid to or otherwise realised by a Secured Party under or in connection with any Enforcement and, following the occurrence of a Distress Event, any other proceeds of, or arising from, any of the Charged Property.

"Equivalent Provision" means:

- (a) with respect to a Credit Facility Agreement, in relation to a provision or term of the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement, any equivalent provision or term in the Credit Facility Agreement which is similar in meaning and effect;
- (b) with respect to a Pari Passu Facility Agreement, in relation to a provision or term of the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement, any equivalent provision or term in the Pari Passu Facility Agreement which is similar in meaning and effect; and
- (c) with respect to a Pari Passu Note Indenture, in relation to a provision or term of the Senior Secured Note Indenture, any equivalent provision or term in the Pari Passu Note Indenture which is similar in meaning and effect.

"Event of Default" means any event or circumstance specified as such in a Credit Facility Agreement, a Pari Passu Note Indenture or a Pari Passu Facility Agreement.

"Exposure" has the meaning given to that term in Clause 16.1 (*Equalisation Definitions*).

"Fairness Opinion" has the meaning given to that term in Schedule 4 (*Enforcement Principles*).

"Final Discharge Date" means the later to occur of the Credit Facility Discharge Date and the Pari Passu Discharge Date.

"Financial Adviser" has the meaning given to that term in Schedule 4 (*Enforcement Principles*).

"Financial Indebtedness" has the meaning given to the term "Financial Indebtedness" in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement **provided that**, after the

Revolving Lender Discharge Date, if any other Credit Facility Agreement includes an Equivalent Provision, such Equivalent Provision shall apply.

"Gross Outstandings" means, in relation to a Multi-account Overdraft, the aggregate gross debit balance of overdrafts comprised in that Multi-account Overdraft.

"Group" means the Company and each of its Restricted Subsidiaries for the time being.

"Guarantee Liabilities" means, in relation to a member of the Group, the liabilities and obligations under the Debt Documents (present or future, actual or contingent and whether incurred solely or jointly) it may have to a Creditor (other than to an Arranger or a Creditor Representative) or Debtor as or as a result of its being a guarantor or surety (including, without limitation, liabilities and obligations arising by way of guarantee, indemnity, contribution or subrogation and in particular any guarantee or indemnity arising under or in respect of the Credit Facility Documents and the Pari Passu Documents).

"Holdco" means the Company, Geo Debt GP S.à r.l., Geo Debt Finance S.C.A., Geo Travel Finance S.C.A., LuxGeo GP S.à r.l., LuxGEO S.à r.l. and any other Subsidiary of the Company which is a member of the Group, other than Opodo Limited and any Subsidiary of Opodo Limited.

"Holdco Reorganisation" means any "Holdco Reorganisation" under and as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement.

"Holding Company" means, in relation to a person, any other person in respect of which it is a Subsidiary.

"Initial Enforcement Notice" has the meaning given to that term in Clause 11.2 (*Instructions to enforce*).

"Initial Revolving Facility" means each "Facility" under and as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any "Accordion Guarantee Facility" established under and as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement).

"Initial Revolving Facility Agreement" means the super senior revolving credit and guarantee facilities agreement made between, among others, the Company, the Revolving Agent and the Revolving Lenders dated on or about the date of this Agreement.

"Initial Revolving Facility Liabilities" means the Liabilities owed by the Debtors to the Credit Facility Creditors under the Initial Revolving Finance Documents.

"Initial Revolving Finance Documents" means the "Finance Documents" under and as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement.

"Insolvency Event" means, in relation to any member of the Group:

- (a) any resolution is passed or order made for the winding up, dissolution, administration or reorganisation, bankruptcy (Sw. *konkurs*), liquidation (Sw.

likvidation) or company reorganisation (Sw. *företagsrekonstruktion*) of that member of the Group, a moratorium is declared in relation to any indebtedness of that member of the Group or an administrator is appointed to that member of the Group;

- (b) any composition, compromise, assignment or arrangement is made with any of its creditors;
- (c) the appointment of any liquidator, receiver, administrative receiver, administrator, compulsory administrator, provisional liquidator, receiver and manager, controller (in the case of appointments under Australian law, as defined in the Australian Corporations Act) or other similar officer in respect of that member of the Group or any of its assets; or
- (d) any analogous procedure or step is taken in any jurisdiction,

in each case, other than any solvent liquidation, winding up, dissolution or reorganisation (or analogous procedure or step) of any member of the Group which does not constitute an Event of Default.

"Instructing Group" means:

- (a) subject to paragraph (b) below, the Majority Credit Facility Creditors and the Majority Pari Passu Creditors; and
- (b) in relation to instructions as to Enforcement, the group of Primary Creditors entitled to give instructions as to Enforcement under Clause 11.2 (*Instructions to enforce*).

"Intercreditor Amendment" means any amendment or waiver which is subject to Clause 25 (*Consents, Amendments and Override*).

"Intra-Group Lender Accession Date" has the meaning given to that term in paragraph (a) of Clause 19.8 (*New Intra-Group Lender*).

"Intra-Group Lenders" means each Original Intra-Group Lender and any other member of the Group which becomes a Party as an Intra-Group Lender in accordance with the terms of Clause 19 (*Changes to the Parties*).

"Intra-Group Liabilities" means the Liabilities owed by any Debtor to any of the Intra-Group Lenders.

"Issuing Bank" means:

- (a) on or prior to the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, each "Issuing Bank" under and as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement; and
- (b) after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, each "Issuing Bank" (or any equivalent term) under and as defined in the relevant Credit Facility Agreement.

"Legal Reservations" means:

- (a) the principle that equitable remedies may be granted or refused at the discretion of a court and the limitation of enforcement by laws relating to insolvency, reorganisation and other laws generally affecting the rights of creditors;
- (b) the time barring of claims under applicable limitation laws, the possibility that an undertaking to assume liability for or indemnify a person against non-payment of any stamp duty may be void and defences of set-off or counterclaim;
- (c) the principle that default interest may be held to be unenforceable on the grounds that it is a penalty;
- (d) similar principles, rights and defences under the laws of any other relevant jurisdiction; and
- (e) any other matters which are set out as qualifications or reservations as to matters of law of general application in any legal opinion delivered to any Primary Creditor.

"Letter of Credit" means:

- (a) on or prior to the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, any "Letter of Credit" under and as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement; and
- (b) after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, any "Letter of Credit" (or any equivalent term) under and as defined in the relevant Credit Facility Agreement.

"Liabilities" means all present and future liabilities and obligations at any time of any member of the Group to any Creditor under the Debt Documents, both actual and contingent and whether incurred solely or jointly or as principal or surety or in any other capacity together with any of the following matters relating to or arising in respect of those liabilities and obligations:

- (a) any refinancing, novation, deferral or extension;
- (b) any claim for breach of representation, warranty or undertaking or on an event of default or under any indemnity given under or in connection with any document or agreement evidencing or constituting any other liability or obligation falling within this definition;
- (c) any claim for damages or restitution; and
- (d) any claim as a result of any recovery by any Debtor of a Payment on the grounds of preference or otherwise,

and any amounts which would be included in any of the above but for any discharge, non-provability, unenforceability or non-allowance of those amounts in any insolvency or other proceedings.

"Liabilities Acquisition" means, in relation to a person and to any Liabilities, a transaction where that person:

- (a) purchases by way of assignment or transfer;
- (b) enters into any sub-participation in respect of; or
- (c) enters into any other agreement or arrangement having an economic effect substantially similar to a sub-participation in respect of,

the rights in respect of those Liabilities.

"Liabilities Sale" means a Debt Disposal pursuant to paragraph (e) of Clause 13.1 (*Facilitation of Distressed Disposals*).

"Loan Receivable" means any rights in respect of any Financial Indebtedness arising under any downstream intercompany loan made by any Holdco to either Opodo Limited or any Subsidiary of Opodo Limited (but, for the avoidance of doubt, excluding any Financial Indebtedness arising under (i) any upstream intercompany loan made by either Opodo Limited or any Subsidiary of Opodo Limited to any Holdco and (ii) any upstream, downstream or crossstream intercompany loans between Opodo Limited and any Subsidiary of Opodo Limited or between Subsidiaries of Opodo Limited).

"Loan Receivable Debtors" has the meaning given to that term in Clause 6.10 (*Notice of Transaction Security under the Receivables Assignment*).

"Majority Credit Facility Creditors" means, at any time, those Credit Facility Creditors whose Credit Facility Credit Participations at that time aggregate more than 66.67 per cent. of the total Credit Facility Credit Participations at that time.

"Majority Pari Passu Creditors" means, at any time, those Pari Passu Lenders and Pari Passu Noteholders whose Pari Passu Credit Participations at that time aggregate more than 50 per cent. of the total Pari Passu Credit Participations at that time.

"Multi-account Overdraft" means an Ancillary Facility which is an overdraft facility comprising more than one account.

"Multi-account Overdraft Liabilities" means the Liabilities arising under any Multi-account Overdraft.

"Net Outstandings" means, in relation to a Multi-account Overdraft, the aggregate debit balance of overdrafts comprised in that Multi-account Overdraft, net of any credit balances on any account comprised in that Multi-account Overdraft, to the extent that the credit balances are freely available to be set-off by the relevant Ancillary Lender against Liabilities owed to it by the relevant Debtor under that Multi-account Overdraft.

"New Credit Facility Liabilities" has the meaning given to that term in paragraph (c) of Clause 3.6 (*Additional Credit Facility Liabilities*).

"New Pari Passu Liabilities" has the meaning given to that term in paragraph (d) of Clause 4.3 (*Additional Pari Passu Liabilities*).

"Non-Distressed Disposal" has the meaning given to that term in Clause 12 (*Non-Distressed Disposals*).

"Opodo Limited" means Opodo Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales with Company Number 04051797.

"Other Liabilities" means, in relation to a member of the Group, any trading and other liabilities and obligations (not being Borrowing Liabilities or Guarantee Liabilities) it may have to a Subordinated Creditor, Intra-Group Lender or Debtor.

"Pari Passu Acceleration Event" means:

- (a) the Senior Secured Note Trustee (or the requisite Senior Secured Noteholders under the Senior Secured Note Indenture) exercising any of its or their rights to accelerate amounts outstanding under the Senior Secured Notes under section of the Senior Secured Note Indenture or any acceleration provisions being automatically invoked under section of the Senior Secured Note Indenture;
- (b) the Creditor Representative of any other Pari Passu Noteholder(s) (or the requisite Pari Passu Noteholders under any other Pari Passu Note Indenture) exercising any of its or their rights to accelerate amounts outstanding under the relevant Pari Passu Notes under any provisions of the relevant Pari Passu Note Indenture which are similar in meaning and effect to section of the Senior Secured Note Indenture or any acceleration provisions being automatically invoked under any provisions of the relevant Pari Passu Note Indenture which are similar in meaning and effect to section of the Senior Secured Note Indenture; or
- (c) the Creditor Representative in relation to any Pari Passu Facility exercising any of its rights under any provisions of the relevant Pari Passu Facility Agreement which are similar in meaning and effect to paragraphs (b), (d) or (f) of clause 28.11 (*Acceleration and/or Other Remedies*) of the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement or, having placed any amount on demand pursuant any provisions of the relevant Pari Passu Facility Agreement which are similar in meaning and effect to paragraphs (c), (e) or (g) of clause 28.11 (*Acceleration and/or Other Remedies*) of the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement, demand is made under any of those provisions.

"Pari Passu Arranger" means any arranger of a credit facility which creates or evidences any Pari Passu Liabilities which becomes a Party pursuant to Clause 19.10 (*Accession of Pari Passu Creditors under new Pari Passu Notes or Pari Passu Facilities*) (except where it would not be conventional for such arranger to become a Party and its Creditor Representative has become a Party on its behalf).

"Pari Passu Credit Participation" means in relation to a Pari Passu Noteholder or a Pari Passu Lender, the aggregate of:

- (a) its aggregate Pari Passu Facility Commitments, if any;
- (b) the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Senior Secured Notes held by it, if any [(as determined in accordance with section of the Senior Secured Note Indenture)]; and
- (c) to the extent not falling within paragraphs (a) or (b) above, the aggregate outstanding principal amount of any Pari Passu Liabilities in respect of which it is the creditor, if any.

"Pari Passu Creditors" means:

- (a) each Senior Secured Note Creditor; and
- (b) each other Creditor Representative in relation to any Pari Passu Liabilities, each Pari Passu Arranger, each other Pari Passu Noteholder and each Pari Passu Lender.

"Pari Passu Discharge Date" means the first date on which all Pari Passu Liabilities have been fully and finally discharged in accordance with the relevant Pari Passu Documents, whether or not as the result of an enforcement, and the Pari Passu Creditors are under no further obligation to provide financial accommodation to any of the Debtors under the Pari Passu Documents.

"Pari Passu Documents" means:

- (a) each Senior Secured Note Document; and
- (b) each other document or instrument entered into between any member of the Group and a Pari Passu Creditor setting out the terms of any credit facility, notes, indenture or debt security which creates or evidences any Pari Passu Liabilities.

"Pari Passu Facility" means any loan, credit or debt facility made available to any member of the Group **provided that** the provisions of Clause 19.10 (*Accession of Pari Passu Creditors under new Pari Passu Notes or Pari Passu Facilities*) have been complied with.

"Pari Passu Facility Agreement" means a facility agreement setting out the terms of any credit facility which creates or evidences any Pari Passu Liabilities.

"Pari Passu Facility Commitment" means any "Commitment" (or any equivalent term) under and as defined in a Pari Passu Facility Agreement.

"Pari Passu Facility Creditor" means each Creditor Representative in relation to a Pari Passu Facility, each Pari Passu Arranger and each Pari Passu Lender.

"Pari Passu Lender" means each "Lender" under and as defined in the relevant Pari Passu Facility Agreement.

"Pari Passu Liabilities" means the Liabilities owed by the Debtors to the Pari Passu Creditors under or in connection with the Pari Passu Documents.

"Pari Passu Note Indenture" means the Senior Secured Note Indenture and any other note indenture setting out the terms of any debt security which creates or evidences any Pari Passu Liabilities.

"Pari Passu Note Liabilities" means the Liabilities owed by the Debtors to the Pari Passu Note Trustee (other than the Senior Secured Note Trustee) on behalf of the Pari Passu Noteholders (other than the Senior Secured Noteholders) in respect of which it is the Creditor Representative and the Pari Passu Noteholders (other than the Senior Secured Noteholders) under or in connection with the Pari Passu Documents.

"Pari Passu Note Trustee" means:

- (a) the Senior Secured Note Trustee; and
- (b) any other note trustee in respect of Pari Passu Notes which has acceded to this Agreement as a Creditor Representative pursuant to Clause 19.10 (*Accession of Pari Passu Creditors under new Pari Passu Notes or Pari Passu Facilities*).

"Pari Passu Noteholder" means a Senior Secured Noteholder and any other holder from time to time of any Pari Passu Notes.

"Pari Passu Notes" means:

- (a) the Senior Secured Notes; and
- (b) any other senior secured notes, bonds or debt securities issued or to be issued by any member of the Group **provided that** the provisions of Clause 19.10 (*Accession of Pari Passu Creditors under new Pari Passu Notes or Pari Passu Facilities*) have been complied with.

"Party" means a party to this Agreement.

"Payment" means, in respect of any Liabilities (or any other liabilities or obligations), a payment, prepayment, repayment, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or discharge of those Liabilities (or other liabilities or obligations).

"Permira" means any funds managed or advised by Permira Asesores, S.L.

"Permitted Credit Facility Payments" means the Payments permitted by Clause 3.1 (*Payment of Credit Facility Liabilities*).

"Permitted Intra-Group Payments" means the Payments permitted by Clause 6.2 (*Permitted Payments: Intra-Group Liabilities*).

"Permitted Opodo Share Sale" means the sale or other disposal of any shares in Opodo Limited to a member of the Group (the **"Transferee"**) **provided that**:

- (a) such sale or other disposal is not prohibited under the Primary Documents;

- (b) subject to the Agreed Guarantee and Security Principles, the Transferee (if not the sole issuer or borrower of the relevant Credit Facility Liabilities or Pari Passu Liabilities, including without limitation, the Company in its capacity as issuer of the Senior Secured Notes) is a guarantor of the Credit Facility Liabilities and Pari Passu Liabilities; and
- (c) the Transferee shall concurrently with such sale or other disposal grant Transaction Security over its shares in Opodo Limited in accordance with Clause 17.24 (*Release and re-grant of Transaction Security*).

"Permitted Pari Passu Payments" means the Payments permitted by Clause 4.1 (*Payment of Pari Passu Liabilities*).

"Permitted Payment" means a Permitted Intra-Group Payment, a Permitted Pari Passu Payment, a Permitted Credit Facility Payment or a Permitted Subordinated Creditor Payment.

"Permitted Subordinated Creditor Payments" means the Payments permitted by Clause 7.2 (*Permitted Payments: Subordinated Liabilities*).

"Permitted Transaction" means any "Permitted Transaction" under and as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement.

"Primary Creditors" means the Credit Facility Creditors and the Pari Passu Creditors.

"Primary Documents" means the Credit Facility Documents and the Pari Passu Documents.

"Property" of a member of the Group means:

- (a) any asset of that member of the Group;
- (b) any Subsidiary of that member of the Group; and
- (c) any asset of any such Subsidiary.

"Purchasing Secured Creditors" has the meaning given to that term in paragraph (a) of Clause 5.1 (*Option to purchase: Pari Passu Creditors*).

"Qualifying Intra-Group Loan" has the meaning given to that term in paragraph (a) of Clause 19.8 (*New Intra-Group Lender*).

"Receivables Assignment" means an English law governed security assignment pursuant to which the relevant Holdco grants security over its Loan Receivables in favour of the Security Agent for the benefit of the Secured Parties which is delivered pursuant to clause 27.16 (*Conditions Subsequent*) of the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement (or any substitute or additional receivables assignment over any Loan Receivables granted in favour of the Security Agent).

"Receiver" means a receiver or receiver and manager or administrative receiver of the whole or any part of the Charged Property.

"Recoveries" has the meaning given to that term in Clause 15.1 (*Order of Application*).

"Release" has the meaning given to that term in paragraph (a)(i) of Clause 17.24 (*Release and re-grant of Transaction Security*).

"Relevant Ancillary Lender" means, in respect of any Credit Facility Cash Cover, the Ancillary Lender (if any) for which that Credit Facility Cash Cover is provided.

"Relevant Issuing Bank" means, in respect of any Credit Facility Cash Cover, the Issuing Bank (if any) for which that Credit Facility Cash Cover is provided.

"Relevant Liabilities" means:

- (a) in the case of a Creditor:
 - (i) the Liabilities owed to Creditors ranking (in accordance with the terms of this Agreement) *pari passu* with or in priority to that Creditor (as the case may be); and
 - (ii) all present and future liabilities and obligations, actual and contingent, of the Debtors to the Security Agent; and
- (b) in the case of a Debtor, the Liabilities owed to the Creditors together with all present and future liabilities and obligations, actual and contingent, of the Debtors to the Security Agent.

"Relevant Transaction" has the meaning given to that term in paragraph (a) of Clause 17.24 (*Release and re-grant of Transaction Security*).

"Required Credit Facility Creditors" means each Creditor Representative acting on behalf of the requisite Credit Facility Lenders in accordance with the terms of the relevant Credit Facility Agreement (and, for the avoidance of doubt, after application of clause 41.8 (*Excluded Commitments*) and clause 41.10 (*Disenfranchisement of Defaulting Lenders*) of the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement or any Equivalent Provisions of any other Credit Facility Agreement).

"Required Pari Passu Creditors" means each Creditor Representative acting on behalf of the requisite Pari Passu Lenders or Pari Passu Noteholders in accordance with the terms of the relevant Pari Passu Documents (and, for the avoidance of doubt, in respect of any Pari Passu Lenders, after application of any provisions of the relevant Pari Passu Facility Agreement which are similar in meaning and effect to clause 41.8 (*Excluded Commitments*) and clause 41.10 (*Disenfranchisement of Defaulting Lenders*) of the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement).

"Restricted Subsidiary" means a Subsidiary of the Company other than an Unrestricted Subsidiary.

"Revolving Agent" means the **"Agent"** under and as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement.

"Revolving Arranger" means the **"Arranger"** under and as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement.

"Revolving Lender Discharge Date" means the first date on which all Initial Revolving Facility Liabilities have been fully and finally discharged in accordance with the terms of the Initial Revolving Finance Documents, whether or not as the result of an enforcement, and the Revolving Lenders are under no further obligation to provide financial accommodation to any of the Debtors under the Initial Revolving Finance Documents.

"Revolving Lenders" means each Lender (as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement), Issuing Bank and Ancillary Lender.

"Senior Note Guarantees" means the "Note Guarantees" as defined in the Senior Secured Note Indenture.

"Secured Obligations" means all the Liabilities at any time due, owing or incurred by any member of the Group to any Secured Party under the Debt Documents, both actual and contingent and whether incurred solely or jointly and as principal or surety or in any other capacity.

"Secured Parties" means the Security Agent, any Receiver or Delegate and each of the Primary Creditors from time to time but, in the case of each Primary Creditor, only if it (or, in the case of a Pari Passu Noteholder or any other Primary Creditor where it would not be conventional for such Primary Creditor to become a Party, its Creditor Representative on its behalf) is a Party or has acceded to this Agreement in the appropriate capacity pursuant to Clause 19.12 (*Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking*).

"Security" means a mortgage, charge, pledge, lien or other security interest securing any obligation of any person or any other agreement or arrangement having a similar effect.

"Security Agent's Spot Rate of Exchange" means, in respect of the conversion of one currency (the **"First Currency"**) into another currency (the **"Second Currency"**) the Security Agent's spot rate of exchange for the purchase of the Second Currency with the First Currency in the London foreign exchange market at or about 11:00 am (London time) on a particular day, which shall be notified by the Security Agent in accordance with paragraph (e) of Clause 17.3 (*Duties of the Security Agent*).

"Security Documents" means:

- (a) each of the Transaction Security Documents; and
- (b) any Security granted under any covenant for further assurance in any of the documents referred to in paragraph (a) above.

"Security Property" means:

- (a) the Transaction Security expressed to be granted in favour of the Security Agent as trustee for the Secured Parties and all proceeds of that Transaction Security;

- (b) all obligations expressed to be undertaken by a Debtor to pay amounts in respect of the Liabilities to the Security Agent as trustee for the Secured Parties and secured by the Transaction Security together with all representations and warranties expressed to be given by a Debtor in favour of the Security Agent as trustee for the Secured Parties;
- (c) the Security Agent's interest in any trust fund created pursuant to Clause 9 (*Turnover of Receipts*); and
- (d) any other amounts or property, whether rights, entitlements, choses in action or otherwise, actual or contingent, which the Security Agent is required by the terms of the Debt Documents to hold as trustee on trust for the Secured Parties.

"Senior Secured Note Agreed Guarantee and Security Principles" means the agreed guarantee and security principles set out in section of the Senior Secured Note Indenture.

"Senior Secured Note Creditors" means the Senior Secured Noteholders and the Senior Secured Note Trustee.

"Senior Secured Note Discharge Date" means the first date on which all Senior Secured Note Liabilities have been fully and finally discharged in accordance with the terms of the Senior Secured Note Documents whether or not as the result of an enforcement, and the Senior Secured Noteholders are under no further obligation to provide financial accommodation to any of the Debtors under the Senior Secured Note Documents.

"Senior Secured Note Documents" mean the Senior Secured Note Indenture, the Senior Secured Notes, the Security Documents, the Senior Note Guarantees (whether contained in the Senior Secured Note Indenture, as a notation of guarantee attached to the Senior Secured Notes or otherwise) and this Agreement.

"Senior Secured Note Indenture" means the indenture governing the Senior Secured Notes dated on or about the date of this Agreement and made between, among others, the Senior Secured Note Trustee, the Security Agent, the Company and the Senior Secured Note guarantors.

"Senior Secured Note Liabilities" means the Liabilities owed by the Debtors to the Senior Secured Noteholders under or in connection with the Senior Secured Notes and/or the other Senior Secured Note Documents.

"Senior Secured Note Trustee" means the note trustee in respect of the Senior Secured Notes.

"Senior Secured Noteholders" means the holders from time to time of the Senior Secured Notes.

"Senior Secured Notes" means:

- (a) the Senior Secured Notes due 2021 issued or to be issued by the Company pursuant to the Senior Secured Note Indenture; and

- (b) any other senior secured notes issued by the Company pursuant to the Senior Secured Note Indenture **provided that** the issuance of those notes will not breach the terms of any of the existing Primary Documents.

"Share Charge" means an English law governed share charge over the entire issued share capital of Opodo Limited granted by each direct shareholder of Opodo Limited in favour of the Security Agent for the benefit of the Secured Parties and delivered pursuant to clause 27.16 (*Conditions Subsequent*) of the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement (or any substitute or additional share charge over Opodo Limited granted in favour of the Security Agent).

"Significant Shareholders" means each of Ardian and Permira, each of its Affiliates, any trust of which it or any of its Affiliates is a trustee, any partnership of which it or any of its Affiliates is a partner and any trust, fund or other entity which is managed by, or is under its control or the control of any of its Affiliates, **provided that**, any such trust, fund or other entity which has been established for at least 6 months solely for the purpose of making, purchasing or investing in loans or debt securities and which is managed or controlled independently from all other trusts, funds or other entities managed or controlled by Ardian or Permira or any of their Affiliates which have been established for the primary or main purpose of investing in the share capital of companies shall not constitute a Significant Shareholder.

"Spanish Civil Procedural Law" means Law 1/2000 of 7 January (*Ley de Enjuiciamiento Civil*).

"Spanish Debtor" means a Debtor incorporated or organised in Spain.

"Spanish Insolvency Law" means Law 22/2003, of 9 July, on insolvency.

"Spanish Public Document" means a Spanish law *documento público*, being either an *escritura pública* or a *póliza o efecto intervenido por notario español*.

"Subordinated Creditors" means:

- (a) any shareholder of the Company solely in its capacity as creditor in respect of any Subordinated Liabilities constituting an "Equity Contribution" under and as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement or any Equivalent Provision of any other Credit Facility Agreement; and
- (b) any Affiliate (as defined in the Senior Secured Note Indenture or any Equivalent Provision of any other Pari Passu Note Indenture) of the Company which is not a member of the Group solely in its capacity as creditor in respect of any Subordinated Liabilities constituting "Subordinated Shareholder Debt" under and as defined in the Senior Secured Note Indenture or any Equivalent Provision of any other Pari Passu Note Indenture.

"Subordinated Documents" means any document pursuant to which any Subordinated Creditor makes any loan to, grants any credit to or makes available any Financial Indebtedness to the Company which constitutes:

- (a) an "Equity Contribution" under and as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement or any Equivalent Provision of any other Credit Facility Agreement; or
- (b) "Subordinated Shareholder Debt" under and as defined in the Senior Secured Note Indenture or any Equivalent Provision of any other Pari Passu Note Indenture.

"Subordinated Liabilities" means the Liabilities owed by the Company to the Subordinated Creditors under the Subordinated Documents (and, for the avoidance of doubt, excluding Liabilities owed by the Company to any Subordinated Creditor that do not constitute either an "Equity Contribution" under and as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement or any Equivalent Provision of any other Credit Facility Agreement or "Subordinated Shareholder Debt" under and as defined in the Senior Secured Note Indenture or any Equivalent Provision of any other Pari Passu Note Indenture).

"Subsidiary" has the meaning given to the term "Subsidiary" in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement **provided that**, after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, if any other Credit Facility Agreement includes an Equivalent Provision, such Equivalent Provision shall apply.

"Tax" means any tax, levy, impost, duty or other charge or withholding of a similar nature (including any penalty or interest payable in connection with any failure to pay or any delay in paying any of the same).

"TARGET2" means the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer payment system which utilises a single shared platform and which was launched on 19 November 2007.

"TARGET Day" means any day on which TARGET2 is open for the settlement of payment in euro.

"Transaction Security" means the Security created or evidenced or expressed to be created or evidenced under or pursuant to the Security Documents.

"Transaction Security Documents" means:

- (a) the Share Charge;
- (b) the Receivables Assignment; and
- (c) any other document entered into by any Debtor creating or expressed to create any Security over all or any part of its assets in favour of the Security Agent for the benefit of the Secured Parties as security for the Secured Obligations.

"Unrestricted Subsidiary" means a Subsidiary of the Company which has been designated as an "Unrestricted Subsidiary" for the purpose of (and in accordance with):

- (a) prior to the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, paragraph 2.8 (*Designation of Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries*) of Schedule 23 (*Restrictive*

Covenants) and the definition of "Unrestricted Subsidiary" in Schedule 22 (*Notes Definitions*) of the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement;

- (b) prior to the Senior Secured Note Discharge Date, section _____ of, and the definition of "Unrestricted Subsidiary" in, the Senior Secured Note Indenture;
- (c) after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, but prior to the Credit Facility Discharge Date, in accordance with any Equivalent Provision of each Credit Facility Agreement; and
- (d) prior to the Pari Passu Discharge Date, in accordance with any Equivalent Provision of each Pari Passu Facility Agreement and each Pari Passu Note Indenture (other than the Senior Secured Note Indenture).

"VAT" means:

- (a) any tax imposed in compliance with the Council Directive of 28 November 2006 on the common system of value added tax (EC Directive 2006/112); and
- (b) any other tax of a similar nature, whether imposed in a member state of the European Union in substitution for, or levied in addition to, such tax referred to in paragraph (a) above, or imposed elsewhere, including, for the avoidance of doubt, the goods and services tax under the A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999 (Cth) of Australia.

1.2 Construction

- (a) Unless a contrary indication appears, a reference in this Agreement to:
 - (i) any **"Ancillary Lender", "Arranger", the "Company", "Credit Facility Agent", "Credit Facility Arranger", "Credit Facility Borrower", "Credit Facility Creditor", "Credit Facility Guarantor", "Credit Facility Lender", "Creditor", "Creditor Representative", "Debtor", "Holdco", "Intra-Group Lender", "Issuing Bank", "Original Debtor", "Original Intra-Group Lender", "Pari Passu Arranger", "Pari Passu Creditor", "Pari Passu Facility Creditor", "Pari Passu Lender", "Pari Passu Note Trustee", "Pari Passu Noteholder", "Party", "Primary Creditor", "Revolving Agent", "Revolving Arranger", "Revolving Lender", "Secured Party", "Security Agent", "Senior Secured Note Creditor", "Senior Secured Note Trustee", "Senior Secured Noteholder", "Significant Shareholder" or "Subordinated Creditor"** shall be construed to be a reference to it in its capacity as such and not in any other capacity;
 - (ii) any person shall be construed so as to include its successors in title, permitted assigns and permitted transferees to, or of, its rights and/or obligations under the Debt Documents and, in the case of the Security Agent, any person for the time being appointed as Security Agent or Security Agents in accordance with this Agreement;
 - (iii) **"assets"** includes present and future properties, revenues and rights of every description;

- (iv) a "**Debt Document**" or any other agreement or instrument is (other than a reference to a "**Debt Document**" or any other agreement or instrument in "**original form**") a reference to that Debt Document, or other agreement or instrument, as amended, novated, supplemented, extended or restated in accordance with its terms and includes any increase in any facility or indebtedness, addition to, extension of or other change to any facility or indebtedness provided thereunder to the extent not prohibited under this Agreement;
 - (v) "**enforcing**" (or any derivation) the Transaction Security includes the appointment of an administrator (or any analogous officer in any jurisdiction) of a Debtor by the Security Agent;
 - (vi) "**euro**" denotes the single currency of any member state of the European Union that has the euro as its lawful currency in accordance with legislation of the European Union relating to Economic and Monetary Union;
 - (vii) a "**group of Creditors**" may, for the avoidance of doubt where the context requires, include all the Creditors and a "**group of Primary Creditors**" may, for the avoidance of doubt where the context requires, include all the Primary Creditors;
 - (viii) "**indebtedness**" includes any obligation (whether incurred as principal or as surety) for the payment or repayment of money, whether present or future, actual or contingent;
 - (ix) the "**original form**" of a "**Debt Document**" or any other agreement or instrument is a reference to that Debt Document, agreement or instrument as originally entered into;
 - (x) a "**person**" includes any individual, firm, company, corporation, government, state or agency of a state or any association, trust, joint venture, consortium, partnership or other entity (whether or not having separate legal personality);
 - (xi) "**proceeds**" of a Distressed Disposal or of a Debt Disposal includes proceeds in cash;
 - (xii) a "**regulation**" includes any regulation, rule, official directive, request or guideline (whether or not having the force of law) of any governmental, intergovernmental or supranational body, agency, department or of any regulatory, self-regulatory or other authority or organisation; and
 - (xiii) a provision of law is a reference to that provision as amended or re-enacted.
- (b) Section, Clause and Schedule headings are for ease of reference only.
 - (c) A Default or an Event of Default is "**continuing**" if it has not been remedied or waived.

- (d) A Pari Passu Lender or Pari Passu Noteholder providing "**cash cover**" for a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee means a Pari Passu Lender or Pari Passu Noteholder paying an amount in the currency of the Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee to an interest-bearing account in the name of the Pari Passu Lender or Pari Passu Noteholder and the following conditions being met:
- (i) the account is with the Issuing Bank which issued that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee;
 - (ii) until no amount is or may be outstanding under that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee withdrawals from the account may only be made to pay that Issuing Bank amounts due and payable to it under the Credit Facility Documents in respect of that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee; and
 - (iii) the Pari Passu Lender or Pari Passu Noteholder has executed a security document over the account, in form and substance satisfactory to that Issuing Bank with which that account is held, creating a first ranking security interest over that account.
- (e) References to a Creditor Representative acting on behalf of the Pari Passu Creditors of which it is the Creditor Representative means such Creditor Representative acting on behalf of the Pari Passu Creditors of which it is the Creditor Representative with the consent of the proportion of such Pari Passu Creditors required under and in accordance with the applicable Pari Passu Documents (**provided that** if the relevant Pari Passu Documents do not specify a voting threshold for a particular matter, the threshold will be a simple majority of the outstanding principal amount under those Pari Passu Documents (subject to any applicable disenfranchisement provisions in those Pari Passu Documents)). A Creditor Representative will be entitled to seek instructions from the Pari Passu Creditors of which it is the Creditor Representative to the extent required by the applicable Pari Passu Documents, as the case may be, as to any action to be taken by it under this Agreement.
- (f) References to a Creditor Representative acting on behalf of the Credit Facility Lenders of which it is the Creditor Representative means such Creditor Representative acting on behalf of the Credit Facility Lenders of which it is the Creditor Representative with the consent of the proportion of such Credit Facility Lenders required under and in accordance with the applicable Credit Facility Agreement (**provided that** if the relevant Credit Facility Agreement does not specify a voting threshold for a particular matter, the threshold will be a simple majority of the outstanding principal amount under that Credit Facility Agreement (subject to any applicable disenfranchisement provisions in that Credit Facility Agreement and excluding, with respect to the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement only, any Credit Facility Liabilities owned by a Significant Shareholder)). A Creditor Representative will be entitled to seek instructions from the Credit Facility Lenders of which it is the Creditor Representative to the extent required by the applicable Credit Facility Agreement, as the case may be, as to any action to be taken by it under this Agreement.

- (g) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, where any consent, waiver, notification or other step is required or contemplated under any provision of this Agreement from or by:
- (i) a Revolving Agent, Revolving Arranger or Revolving Lender where such consent, waiver, notification or other step is required or contemplated after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date;
 - (ii) a Senior Secured Noteholder or the Senior Secured Note Trustee where such consent, waiver, notification or other step is required or contemplated after the Senior Secured Note Discharge Date;
 - (iii) any Credit Facility Creditor (other than a Credit Facility Creditor referred to in paragraph (i) above) where such consent, waiver, notification or other step is required or contemplated after the relevant Credit Facility Discharge Date; or
 - (iv) any Pari Passu Creditor (other than a Pari Passu Creditor referred to in paragraph (ii) above) where such consent, waiver, notification or other step is required or contemplated after the relevant Pari Passu Discharge Date,

such consent, waiver, notification or other step will not be required. On and from the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, the Revolving Agent will cease to be a Creditor Representative in that capacity for the purposes of this Agreement. On and from the Senior Secured Note Discharge Date, the Senior Secured Note Trustee will cease to be a Creditor Representative in that capacity for the purpose of this Agreement. On and from the Credit Facility Discharge Date or the Pari Passu Discharge Date, as may be applicable, the relevant Creditor Representative of the Credit Facility Creditors or Pari Passu Creditors in each case in respect of which it is the Creditor Representative will cease to be a Creditor Representative in that capacity for the purpose of this Agreement.

- (h) Any requirement that any action or omission be permitted or not prohibited under:
- (i) any Initial Revolving Finance Documents shall only apply before the Revolving Lender Discharge Date and to the Initial Revolving Finance Documents which are in place at the relevant time;
 - (ii) any Senior Secured Note Document shall only apply before the Senior Secured Note Discharge Date and to the Senior Secured Note Documents which are in place at the relevant time;
 - (iii) any Credit Facility Documents referred to in paragraph (b) of the definition of "Credit Facility Documents" shall only apply before the relevant Credit Facility Discharge Date and to those documents which are in place at the relevant time; and

- (iv) any Pari Passu Documents referred to in paragraph (b) of the definition of "Pari Passu Documents" shall only apply before the relevant Pari Passu Discharge Date and to those documents which are in place at the relevant time,

and, for the avoidance of doubt, any requirement that any action be permitted or not prohibited under any Debt Document shall not apply where all Liabilities under such Debt Document are being discharged and any related commitments cancelled in full substantially contemporaneously with, or prior to, such action.

- (i) In determining whether any Liabilities have been "**discharged**" or any Discharge Date has occurred, the relevant Creditor Representative (and, if applicable, Security Agent) will disregard contingent liabilities (such as the risk of clawback from a preference claim and contingent indemnification and expense reimbursement obligations in respect of which a claim has not yet been made) that have not become actual liabilities except to the extent it believes there is a reasonable likelihood that those contingent liabilities will become actual liabilities.
- (j) For the avoidance of doubt, if the terms of any Debt Document do not seek to regulate a particular matter, step or action, for the purpose of this Agreement, that matter, step or action shall not be prohibited by the terms of that Debt Document.
- (k) In the event and to the extent that the proceeds of any Additional Credit Facility Liabilities, Additional Senior Secured Note Liabilities or Additional Pari Passu Liabilities are held in escrow (or similar or equivalent arrangements) for the benefit of the Creditors of such Liabilities (any such Liabilities, the "**Escrow Liabilities**" and the Creditors in respect of such Escrow Liabilities, the "**Escrow Creditors**") until such time as the relevant proceeds are released from escrow (or such similar or equivalent arrangements) to any member of the Group, the provisions of this Agreement shall not apply to, or create any restriction or obligation of redistribution, turnover or other payment by the Escrow Creditors in respect of the proceeds of such Escrow Liabilities held in escrow (or such similar or equivalent arrangements) and all other funds, securities, interest, dividends, distributions and other property and payments which are, in each case, credited to the relevant escrow account.

1.3 **Third party rights**

- (a) Unless expressly provided to the contrary in this Agreement, a person who is not a Party has no right under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999 (the "**Third Parties Act**") to enforce or to enjoy the benefit of any term of this Agreement.
- (b) Notwithstanding any term of this Agreement, the consent of any person who is not a Party is not required to rescind or vary this Agreement at any time.
- (c) Any Receiver, Delegate or any other person described in paragraph (b) of Clause 17.10 (*Exclusion of liability*) may, subject to this Clause 1.3 and the

Third Parties Act, rely on any Clause of this Agreement which expressly confers rights on it.

- (d) The Third Parties Act shall apply to this Agreement in respect of any Pari Passu Noteholder. For the purposes of paragraph (b) above and this paragraph (d), upon any person becoming a Pari Passu Noteholder, such person shall be deemed to be a Party to this Agreement and shall be bound by the provisions of this Agreement and be deemed to receive the benefits of this Agreement, and be subject to the terms and conditions hereof, as if such person were a Party hereto.

1.4 **Personal liability**

No personal liability shall attach to any director, officer, employee or other individual signing a certificate or other document or otherwise giving a representation or statement on behalf of the Company or any other member of the Group which proves to be incorrect in any way, unless that individual acted fraudulently in giving that certificate or other document or representation or statement in which case any liability will be determined in accordance with applicable law. Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of Clause 1.3 (*Third Party Rights*), any such director, officer, employee or other individual may claim and enforce the benefit of this Clause subject to Clause 1.3 (*Third Party Rights*) and the provisions of the Third Parties Act.

1.5 **On trust**

If any Party incorporated in Sweden (the "**Obligated Party**") is required to hold an amount on trust on behalf of another Party (the "**Beneficiary**"), the Obligated Party shall hold such money as agent for the Beneficiary on a separate account and shall promptly pay or transfer the same to the Beneficiary or as the Beneficiary may direct.

SECTION 2

RANKING AND PRIMARY CREDITORS

2. RANKING AND PRIORITY

2.1 Primary Creditor Liabilities

Each of the Parties agrees that the Credit Facility Liabilities and the Pari Passu Liabilities owed by the Debtors to the Primary Creditors shall rank in right and priority of payment *pari passu* and without any preference between them.

2.2 Transaction Security

Each of the Parties agrees that the Transaction Security shall rank and secure the Credit Facility Liabilities and the Pari Passu Liabilities (subject to the terms of this Agreement) *pari passu* and without any preference between them (but only to the extent that such Transaction Security is expressed to secure those Liabilities).

2.3 Subordinated and Intra-Group Liabilities

- (a) Each of the Parties agrees that the Subordinated Liabilities and the Intra-Group Liabilities are postponed and subordinated to the Liabilities owed by the Debtors to the Primary Creditors which, in the case of any Debtor incorporated in Australia, is intended to be a "debt subordination" within the meaning of section 563C(2) of the Australian Corporations Act.
- (b) This Agreement does not purport to rank any of the Subordinated Liabilities and the Intra-Group Liabilities as between themselves.

2.4 Creditor Representative Amounts

Subject to Clause 15 (*Application of Proceeds*) where applicable, nothing in this Agreement will prevent payment by the Company or any Debtor of the Creditor Representative Amounts or the receipt and retention of such Creditor Representative Amounts by the relevant Creditor Representative(s).

3. CREDIT FACILITY CREDITORS AND CREDIT FACILITY LIABILITIES

3.1 Payment of Credit Facility Liabilities

- (a) Subject to paragraph (b) below, the Debtors may make Payments of the Credit Facility Liabilities at any time in accordance with, and subject to the provisions of, the relevant Credit Facility Documents.
- (b) Following the occurrence of an Acceleration Event but, for the avoidance of doubt, subject to paragraph (b) of Clause 3.5 (*Permitted Enforcement: Ancillary Lenders and Issuing Banks*), paragraph (b) of Clause 8.3 (*Set-Off*) and Clause 15.3 (*Treatment of Credit Facility Cash Cover and Credit Facility Lender Cash Collateral*) (unless, at any time at which the Security Agent is required to act in accordance with Enforcement Instructions issued by the Majority Credit Facility Creditors pursuant to Clause 11.2 (*Instructions to enforce*), the Majority Credit Facility Creditors give notice to the Security

Agent that the restrictions in each of this paragraph (b) and paragraph (b) of Clause 4.1 (*Payment of Pari Passu Liabilities*) will cease to apply) no Debtor may make Payments of the Credit Facility Liabilities except from Enforcement Proceeds distributed in accordance with Clause 15 (*Application of Proceeds*), other than any distribution or dividend out of any Debtor's unsecured assets (*pro rata* to each unsecured creditor's claim) made by a liquidator, receiver, administrative receiver, administrator, compulsory manager or other similar officer appointed in respect of any Debtor or any of its assets.

3.2 Security: Credit Facility Creditors

Other than as set out in Clause 3.3 (*Security: Ancillary Lenders and Issuing Banks*), the Credit Facility Creditors may take, accept or receive the benefit of:

- (a) any Security in respect of the Credit Facility Liabilities from any member of the Group in addition to the Common Transaction Security (x) which is not prohibited under the terms of the Primary Documents or (y):
 - (i) which (except for any Security permitted under Clause 3.3 (*Security: Ancillary Lenders and Issuing Banks*)) to the extent legally possible and subject to the Agreed Guarantee and Security Principles is, at the same time, also offered either:
 - (A) to the Security Agent as trustee for the other Secured Parties in respect of their Liabilities; or
 - (B) in the case of any jurisdiction in which effective Security cannot be granted in favour of the Security Agent as trustee for the Secured Parties:
 - (1) to the other Secured Parties in respect of their Liabilities; or
 - (2) to the Security Agent under a parallel debt structure for the benefit of the other Secured Parties,and (subject to the terms of this Agreement) ranks in the same order of priority as that contemplated in Clause 2.2 (*Transaction Security*); or
 - (ii) if such Security represents the defeasance or other repayment or prepayment of Credit Facility Liabilities in each case by the deposit or payment of cash with or to the relevant Credit Facility Creditor or its Creditor Representative in accordance or consistent with the terms of the relevant Credit Facility Documents **provided that** (A) no Event of Default is continuing and (B) such Security is not prohibited by the Primary Documents; and
- (b) any guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against loss from any member of the Group in respect of the Credit Facility Liabilities in addition to those in:

- (i) the original form of the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement or any Equivalent Provision in any other Credit Facility Agreement;
- (ii) this Agreement; or
- (iii) any Common Assurance,

if (x) not prohibited under the terms of the Primary Documents or (y) (except for any guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against loss permitted under Clause 3.3 (*Security: Ancillary Lenders and Issuing Banks*)) to the extent legally possible and subject to the Agreed Guarantee and Security Principles, at the same time it is also offered to the other Secured Parties in respect of their Liabilities and (subject to the terms of this Agreement) ranks in the same order of priority as that contemplated in Clause 2 (*Ranking and Priority*).

3.3 **Security: Ancillary Lenders and Issuing Banks**

No Ancillary Lender or Issuing Bank will, unless the prior consent of the Required Credit Facility Creditors and the Required Pari Passu Creditors is obtained, take, accept or receive from any member of the Group the benefit of any Security, guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against loss in respect of any of the Liabilities owed to it other than:

- (a) the Common Transaction Security;
- (b) each guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against loss contained in:
 - (i) the original form of the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement (or any Equivalent Provision in a Credit Facility Agreement);
 - (ii) this Agreement; or
 - (iii) any Common Assurance;
- (c) indemnities and assurances against loss contained in the Ancillary Documents no greater in extent than any of those referred to in paragraph (b) above;
- (d) any Credit Facility Cash Cover permitted under the Credit Facility Documents relating to any Ancillary Facility or for any Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee issued by the Issuing Bank; or
- (e) any Security, guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against loss giving effect to, or arising as a result of the effect of, any netting or set-off arrangement relating to the Ancillary Facilities for the purpose of netting debit and credit balances arising under the Ancillary Facilities.

3.4 **Restriction on Enforcement: Ancillary Lenders and Issuing Banks**

Subject to Clause 3.5 (*Permitted Enforcement: Ancillary Lenders and Issuing Banks*), so long as any of the Credit Facility Liabilities (other than any Liabilities owed to the Ancillary Lenders or Issuing Banks) are or may be outstanding, none of the Ancillary

Lenders nor the Issuing Banks shall be entitled to take any Enforcement Action in respect of any of the Liabilities owed to it.

3.5 **Permitted Enforcement: Ancillary Lenders and Issuing Banks**

- (a) Each Ancillary Lender and Issuing Bank may take Enforcement Action which would be available to it but for Clause 3.4 (*Restriction on Enforcement: Ancillary Lenders and Issuing Banks*) if:
 - (i) at the same time as, or prior to, that action, Enforcement Action has been taken in respect of the Credit Facility Liabilities (excluding the Liabilities owing to Ancillary Lenders and the Issuing Banks), in which case the Ancillary Lenders and the Issuing Banks may take the same Enforcement Action as has been taken in respect of those Credit Facility Liabilities;
 - (ii) on or prior to the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, that action is contemplated by the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement or Clause 3.3 (*Security: Ancillary Lenders and Issuing Banks*);
 - (iii) after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, that action is contemplated by the relevant Credit Facility Agreement or Clause 3.3 (*Security: Ancillary Lenders and Issuing Banks*);
 - (iv) that Enforcement Action is taken in respect of Credit Facility Cash Cover which has been provided in accordance with the Credit Facility Agreement;
 - (v) at the same time as or prior to, that action, the consent of the Required Credit Facility Creditors is obtained; or
 - (vi) an Insolvency Event has occurred in relation to any Debtor, in which case after the occurrence of that Insolvency Event, each Ancillary Lender and each Issuing Bank shall be entitled (if it has not already done so) to exercise any right it may otherwise have in respect of that Debtor to:
 - (A) accelerate any of that Debtor's Credit Facility Liabilities or declare them prematurely due and payable on demand;
 - (B) make a demand under any guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against loss given by that Debtor in respect of any Credit Facility Liabilities;
 - (C) exercise any right of set-off or take or receive any Payment in respect of any Credit Facility Liabilities of that Debtor; or
 - (D) claim and prove in the liquidation of that Debtor for the Credit Facility Liabilities owing to it.
- (b) Clause 3.4 (*Restriction on Enforcement: Ancillary Lenders and Issuing Banks*) shall not restrict any right of an Ancillary Lender:

- (i) to demand repayment or prepayment of any of the Liabilities owed to it prior to the expiry date of the relevant Ancillary Facility; or
- (ii) to net or set-off in relation to a Multi-account Overdraft,

in accordance with the terms of the relevant Credit Facility Agreement and to the extent that the demand is required to reduce, or the netting or set-off represents a reduction from, the Gross Outstandings of that Multi-account Overdraft to or towards an amount equal to its Net Outstandings.

3.6 Additional Credit Facility Liabilities

- (a) If any facility under the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement is increased, added to, supplemented, amended, novated, extended or restated or further advances are made under the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement to any member of the Group, including, without limitation, by way of an "Accordion Increase" under and as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement, in each case, to the extent not prohibited under any *Pari Passu* Document ("**Additional Initial Revolving Facility Liabilities**"), such Additional Initial Revolving Facility Liabilities will be deemed to be made under the terms of the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement and (to the extent permitted by applicable law) secured by the applicable Security Documents *pari passu* with the then existing Initial Revolving Facility Liabilities.
- (b) If on or after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, any facility under a Credit Facility Agreement is increased, added to, supplemented, amended, novated, extended or restated or further advances are made under such Credit Facility Agreement to any member of the Group, in each case, to the extent not prohibited under any Primary Document ("**Additional Credit Facility Liabilities**"), such Additional Credit Facility Liabilities will be deemed to be made under the terms of such Credit Facility Agreement and (to the extent permitted by applicable law) secured by the applicable Security Documents *pari passu* with the then existing Credit Facility Liabilities **provided that** the provisions of paragraph (b) of Clause 19.3 (*Change of, or Additional, Credit Facility Lender or Pari Passu Lender under an existing Credit Facility or Pari Passu Facility*) have been complied with (if applicable).
- (c) If and to the extent that any amendment to this Agreement or any amendment, extension or confirmation in relation to any Security Document is necessary to enable any member of the Group to incur (A) any Additional Initial Revolving Facility Liabilities, (B) any liabilities under a new Credit Facility as referred to in paragraph (b) of the definition of "Credit Facility" and/or (C) any Additional Credit Facility Liabilities (but, for the avoidance of doubt, in the case of the foregoing paragraphs (B) and (C) **provided that** such liabilities are incurred after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date) (the liabilities referred to in the foregoing paragraphs (A), (B) and (C), together the "**New Credit Facility Liabilities**") the Parties shall co-operate to effect such amendment, extension and/or confirmation in a timely manner, and each Primary Creditor hereby irrevocably authorises and directs (i) its Creditor Representative to execute any such amendment to this Agreement and (ii) the Security Agent to execute any such amendment, extension or confirmation in relation to the

Security Documents, in each case, at the request and cost of the Company. For the avoidance of doubt, the foregoing paragraph (ii) is supplemental to, and without prejudice to, Clause 17.24 (*Release and re-grant of Transaction Security*).

- (d) For the avoidance of doubt, the Parties acknowledge that:
 - (i) any Additional Initial Revolving Facility Liabilities incurred shall not be deemed to create any separate class of Creditors for the purposes of this Agreement and the Creditors of such Additional Initial Revolving Facility Liabilities shall be treated for voting and all other purposes under this Agreement as Credit Facility Creditors;
 - (ii) the terms and conditions (including increased pricing and amount of principal) applicable to any Additional Initial Revolving Facility Liabilities may be different to those applicable to the Initial Revolving Facility Liabilities **provided that** such terms and conditions are not prohibited under any Pari Passu Document;
 - (iii) after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, any Additional Credit Facility Liabilities incurred shall not be deemed to create any separate class of Creditors for the purposes of this Agreement and the Creditors of such Additional Credit Facility Liabilities shall be treated for voting and all other purposes under this Agreement as Credit Facility Creditors; and
 - (iv) the terms and conditions (including increased pricing and amount of principal) applicable to any Additional Credit Facility Liabilities may be different to those applicable to the Initial Revolving Facility Liabilities or other Credit Facility Liabilities **provided that** such terms and conditions are not prohibited under any other Primary Document.
- (e) After the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, nothing in this Agreement shall restrict any existing Credit Facility Creditors and the providers of Additional Credit Facility Liabilities from agreeing the ranking of their respective claims among themselves.

4. **PARI PASSU CREDITORS AND PARI PASSU LIABILITIES**

4.1 **Payment of Pari Passu Liabilities**

- (a) Subject to paragraph (b) below, the Debtors may make Payments of the Pari Passu Liabilities at any time in accordance with, and subject to the provisions of, the Pari Passu Documents.
- (b) Following the occurrence of an Acceleration Event (until the occurrence of the Credit Facility Discharge Date) (unless, at any time at which the Security Agent is required to act in accordance with Enforcement Instructions issued by the Majority Credit Facility Creditors pursuant to Clause 11.2 (*Instructions to enforce*), the Majority Credit Facility Creditors give notice to the Security Agent that the restrictions in each of paragraph (b) of Clause 3.1 (*Payment of*

Credit Facility Liabilities) and this paragraph (b) will cease to apply) no Debtor may make Payments of the Pari Passu Liabilities except from Enforcement Proceeds distributed in accordance with Clause 15 (*Application of Proceeds*), other than any distribution or dividend out of any Debtor's unsecured assets (*pro rata* to each unsecured creditor's claim) made by a liquidator, receiver, administrative receiver, administrator, compulsory manager or other similar officer appointed in respect of any Debtor or any of its assets.

4.2 Security: Pari Passu Creditors

The Pari Passu Creditors may take, accept or receive the benefit of:

- (a) any Security in respect of the Pari Passu Liabilities from any member of the Group in addition to the Common Transaction Security (x) which is not prohibited under the terms of the Primary Documents or (y):
 - (i) which in respect of Pari Passu Liabilities (other than Senior Secured Note Liabilities), to the extent legally possible and subject to the Agreed Guarantee and Security Principles, and which in respect of Senior Secured Note Liabilities, to the extent legally possible and subject to the Senior Secured Note Agreed Guarantee and Security Principles is, in each case at the same time, also offered either:
 - (A) to the Security Agent as trustee for the other Secured Parties in respect of their Liabilities; or
 - (B) in the case of any jurisdiction in which effective Security cannot be granted in favour of the Security Agent as trustee for the Secured Parties:
 - (1) to the other Secured Parties in respect of their Liabilities; or
 - (2) to the Security Agent under a parallel debt structure for the benefit of the other Secured Parties,and (subject to the terms of this Agreement) ranks in the same order of priority as that contemplated in Clause 2.2 (*Transaction Security*); or
 - (ii) if such Security represents the defeasance or other repayment or prepayment of Pari Passu Liabilities in each case by the deposit or payment of cash with or to the relevant Pari Passu Creditor or its Creditor Representative in accordance or consistent with the terms of the relevant Pari Passu Documents **provided that** (A) no Event of Default is continuing and (B) such Security is not prohibited by the Primary Documents; and
- (b) any guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against loss from any member of the Group in respect of the Pari Passu Liabilities in addition to those in:

- (i) the original form of the Senior Secured Note Indenture and Senior Note Guarantees or any Equivalent Provision in a Pari Passu Note Indenture or Pari Passu Facility Agreement; or
- (ii) this Agreement; or
- (iii) any Common Assurance,

if (x) not prohibited under the terms of the Primary Documents or (y) with respect to Pari Passu Liabilities (other than Senior Secured Note Liabilities), to the extent legally possible and subject to the Agreed Guarantee and Security Principles, and with respect to Senior Secured Note Liabilities, to the extent legally possible and subject to the Senior Secured Note Agreed Guarantee and Security Principles, in each case, at the same time it is also offered to the other Secured Parties in respect of their respective Liabilities and (subject to the terms of this Agreement) ranks in the same order of priority as that contemplated in Clause 2 (*Ranking and Priority*).

4.3 Additional Pari Passu Liabilities

- (a) If any member of the Group incurs additional Senior Secured Note Liabilities in connection with any issue by the Company of additional Senior Secured Notes under the Senior Secured Note Indenture to the extent not prohibited under any Primary Document ("**Additional Senior Secured Note Liabilities**"), such Additional Senior Secured Note Liabilities will be deemed to be made under the terms of the Senior Secured Note Indenture and (to the extent permitted by applicable law) secured by the applicable Security Documents *pari passu* with the then existing Senior Secured Note Liabilities.
- (b) If any member of the Group incurs additional Pari Passu Note Liabilities in connection with any issue by a member of the Group of additional Pari Passu Notes under an existing Pari Passu Note Indenture (other than the Senior Secured Note Indenture), in each case, to the extent not prohibited under any Primary Document ("**Additional Pari Passu Note Liabilities**"), such Additional Pari Passu Note Liabilities will be deemed to be made under the terms of the relevant Pari Passu Note Indenture and (to the extent permitted by applicable law) secured by the applicable Security Documents *pari passu* with the then existing Pari Passu Liabilities.
- (c) If any facility under a Pari Passu Facility Agreement is increased, added to, supplemented, amended, novated, extended or restated or further advances are made under such Pari Passu Facility Agreement to any member of the Group, in each case, to the extent not prohibited under any Primary Document ("**Additional Pari Passu Facility Liabilities**" and, together with any Additional Pari Passu Note Liabilities, "**Additional Pari Passu Liabilities**"), such Additional Pari Passu Facility Liabilities will be deemed to be made under the terms of the relevant Pari Passu Facility Agreement and (to the extent permitted by applicable law) secured by the applicable Security Documents *pari passu* with the then existing Pari Passu Liabilities **provided that** the provisions of paragraph (b) of Clause 19.3 (*Change of, or Additional,*

Credit Facility Lender or Pari Passu Lender under an existing Credit Facility or Pari Passu Facility) have been complied with (if applicable).

- (d) If and to the extent that any amendment to this Agreement or any amendment, extension or confirmation in relation to any Security Document is necessary to enable any member of the Group to incur (A) any Additional Senior Secured Note Liabilities, (B) any liabilities under new Pari Passu Notes as referred to in paragraph (b) of the definition of "Pari Passu Notes", (C) any liabilities under a new Pari Passu Facility as referred to in the definition of "Pari Passu Facility" and/or (D) any Additional Pari Passu Liabilities (the liabilities referred to in the foregoing paragraphs (A), (B), (C) and (D), together the "**New Pari Passu Liabilities**"), the Parties shall co-operate to effect such amendment, extension and/or confirmation in a timely manner, and each Primary Creditor hereby irrevocably authorises and directs (i) its Creditor Representative to execute any such amendment to this Agreement and (ii) the Security Agent to execute any such amendment, extension or confirmation in relation to the Security Documents, in each case, at the request and cost of the Company. For the avoidance of doubt, the foregoing paragraph (ii) is supplemental to, and without prejudice to, Clause 17.24 (*Release and re-grant of Transaction Security*).
- (e) For the avoidance of doubt, the Parties acknowledge that:
 - (i) any Additional Senior Secured Note Liabilities or Additional Pari Passu Liabilities incurred shall not be deemed to create any separate class of Creditors for the purposes of this Agreement and the Creditors of such Additional Senior Secured Note Liabilities or Additional Pari Passu Liabilities shall be treated for voting and all other purposes under this Agreement as Pari Passu Creditors under the relevant Pari Passu Documents; and
 - (ii) the terms and conditions (including increased pricing and amount of principal) applicable to any Additional Pari Passu Liabilities may be different to those applicable to the Senior Secured Note Liabilities or other Pari Passu Liabilities **provided that** such terms and conditions are not prohibited under any Primary Document.
- (f) Nothing in this Agreement shall restrict the Pari Passu Creditors and the providers of Additional Senior Secured Note Liabilities or Additional Pari Passu Liabilities under the relevant Pari Passu Documents from agreeing the ranking of their respective claims among themselves.

5. **OPTION TO PURCHASE**

5.1 **Option to purchase: Pari Passu Creditors**

- (a) Some or all of the Pari Passu Noteholders and Pari Passu Lenders (the "**Purchasing Secured Creditors**") may after a Distress Event, after having given all Pari Passu Noteholders and Pari Passu Lenders the opportunity to participate in such purchase, by giving not less than ten days' notice to the Security Agent, require the transfer to them (or to a nominee or nominees), in

accordance with Clause 19.3 (*Change of, or Additional, Credit Facility Lender or Pari Passu Lender under an existing Credit Facility or Pari Passu Facility*), of all, but not part, of the rights, benefits and obligations in respect of the Credit Facility Liabilities if:

- (i) that transfer is lawful and, subject to paragraph (ii) below, otherwise permitted by the terms of the relevant Credit Facility Agreement;
- (ii) any conditions relating to such a transfer contained in the relevant Credit Facility Agreement are complied with, other than:
 - (A) any requirement to obtain the consent of, or consult with, any Debtor or other member of the Group relating to such transfer, which consent or consultation shall not be required; and
 - (B) to the extent to which the Purchasing Secured Creditors provide cash cover for any Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee, the consent of the Issuing Bank which issued that Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee relating to such transfer; and
 - (C) any condition more onerous than those contained in clause 29 (*Changes to the Lenders*) of the original form of the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement;
- (iii) the relevant Creditor Representative, on behalf of the Credit Facility Lenders, is paid an amount by the Purchasing Secured Creditors equal to the aggregate of:
 - (A) any amounts provided as cash cover by the Purchasing Secured Creditors for any Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee (as envisaged in paragraph (ii)(B) above);
 - (B) all of the Credit Facility Liabilities at that time (whether or not due), including all amounts that would have been payable under the Credit Facility Documents if the Credit Facility Liabilities were being prepaid by the relevant Debtors on the date of that payment; and
 - (C) all costs and expenses (including legal fees) incurred by the relevant Credit Facility Agent and/or the Credit Facility Lenders as a consequence of giving effect to that transfer;
- (iv) as a result of that transfer the Credit Facility Lenders have no further actual or contingent liability to any Debtor under the relevant Debt Documents;
- (v) an indemnity is provided by the Purchasing Secured Creditors (or by another third party acceptable to all the Credit Facility Lenders) in a form satisfactory to each Credit Facility Lender in respect of all losses which may be sustained or incurred by any Credit Facility Lender in consequence of any sum received or recovered by any Credit Facility Lender from any person being required (or it being alleged that it is

required) to be paid back by or clawed back from any Credit Facility Lender for any reason; and

- (vi) the transfer is made without recourse to, or representation or warranty from, the Credit Facility Lenders, except that each Credit Facility Lender shall be deemed to have represented and warranted on the date of that transfer that it has the corporate power to effect that transfer and it has taken all necessary action to authorise the making by it of that transfer.
- (b) The Creditor Representatives in respect of the Credit Facilities shall, at the request of the Purchasing Secured Creditors notify the Pari Passu Noteholders and Pari Passu Lenders of:
 - (i) the sum of the amounts described in paragraphs (a)(iii)(B) and (C) above; and
 - (ii) the amount of each Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee for which cash cover is to be provided by all the Purchasing Secured Creditors.
- (c) If more than one Purchasing Secured Creditor wishes to exercise the option to purchase the Credit Facility Liabilities in accordance with paragraph (a) above, each such Purchasing Secured Creditor shall:
 - (i) acquire the Credit Facility Liabilities *pro rata*, in the proportion that its Pari Passu Credit Participation bears to the aggregate Pari Passu Credit Participations of all the Purchasing Secured Creditors; and
 - (ii) inform the Senior Secured Note Trustee in accordance with the terms of the Senior Secured Note Indenture or the relevant Creditor Representative(s) in accordance with the terms of the relevant Pari Passu Documents, who will determine (consulting with each other as required) the appropriate share of the Credit Facility Liabilities to be acquired by each such Purchasing Secured Creditor and who shall inform each such Purchasing Secured Creditor accordingly,

and the Senior Secured Note Trustee or the relevant Creditor Representative(s) (as applicable) shall promptly inform the Creditor Representatives of the Credit Facility Lenders of the Purchasing Secured Creditors' intention to exercise the option to purchase the Credit Facility Liabilities.

SECTION 3 OTHER CREDITORS

6. INTRA-GROUP LENDERS AND INTRA-GROUP LIABILITIES

6.1 **Restriction on Payment: Intra-Group Liabilities**

Prior to the Final Discharge Date, the Debtors shall not, and shall procure that no other member of the Group will, make any Payments of the Intra-Group Liabilities at any time unless:

- (a) that Payment is permitted under Clause 6.2 (*Permitted Payments: Intra-Group Liabilities*); or
- (b) the taking or receipt of that Payment is permitted under paragraph (c) of Clause 6.7 (*Permitted Enforcement: Intra-Group Lenders*).

6.2 **Permitted Payments: Intra-Group Liabilities**

- (a) Subject to paragraph (b) below, the Debtors may, and may permit any other member of the Group to, make Payments in respect of the Intra-Group Liabilities (whether of principal, interest or otherwise) from time to time.
- (b) Payments in respect of the Intra-Group Liabilities may not be made pursuant to paragraph (a) above if, at the time of the Payment, a Distress Event has occurred unless:
 - (i) the Required Credit Facility Creditors and the Required Pari Passu Creditors consent to that Payment being made; or
 - (ii) that Payment is made to facilitate the making of a Permitted Credit Facility Payment or a Permitted Pari Passu Payment.
- (c) Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent the capitalisation, write-off, waiver, release, transfer or other disposal in whole or part of any Intra-Group Liabilities (including, without limitation, in connection with a Permitted Transaction) unless a Distress Event has occurred.
- (d) Nothing in this Clause 6.2 shall prevent the Intra-Group Liabilities of a Debtor from being reduced in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c) of clause 23.11 (*Guarantee Limitations*) of the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement, schedule to the Senior Secured Note Indenture and/or any Equivalent Provision of any other Credit Facility Agreement, Pari Passu Facility Agreement or Pari Passu Note Indenture.

6.3 **Payment obligations continue**

No Debtor shall be released from the liability to make any Payment (including of default interest, which shall continue to accrue) under any Debt Document by the operation of Clauses 6.1 (*Restriction on Payment: Intra-Group Liabilities*) and 6.2 (*Permitted Payments: Intra-Group Liabilities*) even if its obligation to make that Payment is restricted at any time by the terms of any of those Clauses.

6.4 Acquisition of Intra-Group Liabilities

- (a) Subject to paragraph (b) below, each Debtor may, and may permit any other member of the Group to:
 - (i) enter into any Liabilities Acquisition; or
 - (ii) beneficially own all or any part of the share capital of a company that is party to a Liabilities Acquisition,in respect of any Intra-Group Liabilities at any time.
- (b) Subject to paragraph (c) below, no action described in paragraph (a) above may take place in respect of any Intra-Group Liabilities if:
 - (i) that action would constitute a breach of any Credit Facility Agreement, Pari Passu Note Indenture or Pari Passu Facility Agreement; or
 - (ii) at the time of that action, a Distress Event has occurred.
- (c) The restrictions in paragraph (b) above shall not apply if:
 - (i) the Required Credit Facility Creditors and the Required Pari Passu Creditors consent to that action; or
 - (ii) that action is taken to facilitate the making of a Permitted Credit Facility Payment or a Permitted Pari Passu Payment.

6.5 Security: Intra-Group Lenders

Prior to the Final Discharge Date, the Intra-Group Lenders may not take, accept or receive the benefit of any Security, guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against loss in respect of the Intra-Group Liabilities unless:

- (a) that Security, guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against loss is not prohibited by the Credit Facility Agreement(s), the Pari Passu Facility Agreement(s) and the Pari Passu Note Indenture(s); or
- (b) to the extent that Security, guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against loss is prohibited by any Credit Facility Agreement, any Pari Passu Facility Agreement or any Pari Passu Note Indenture, the prior consent of the relevant Creditor Representative(s) is obtained.

6.6 Restriction on enforcement: Intra-Group Lenders

Subject to Clause 6.7 (*Permitted Enforcement: Intra-Group Lenders*), none of the Intra-Group Lenders shall be entitled to take any Enforcement Action in respect of any of the Intra-Group Liabilities at any time prior to the Final Discharge Date except for any Enforcement Action set out in paragraphs (a)(v) and (vi) of the definition of "Enforcement Action" in respect of any Payment of Intra-Group Liabilities which at the time of such Enforcement Action would be permitted under Clause 6.2 (*Permitted Payments: Intra-Group Liabilities*).

6.7 Permitted Enforcement: Intra-Group Lenders

After the occurrence of an Insolvency Event in relation to any Debtor, each Intra-Group Lender may (unless otherwise directed by the Security Agent or unless the Security Agent has taken, or has given notice that it intends to take, action on behalf of that Intra-Group Lender in accordance with Clause 8.5 (*Filing of claims*)), exercise any right it may otherwise have against that Debtor to:

- (a) accelerate any of that Debtor's Intra-Group Liabilities or declare them prematurely due and payable or payable on demand;
- (b) make a demand under any guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against loss given by that Debtor in respect of any Intra-Group Liabilities;
- (c) exercise any right of set-off or take or receive any Payment in respect of any Intra-Group Liabilities of that Debtor; or
- (d) claim and prove in the liquidation of that Debtor for the Intra-Group Liabilities owing to it.

6.8 Representations: Intra-Group Lenders

Each Intra-Group Lender represents and warrants to the Primary Creditors and the Security Agent that:

- (a) it is a corporation or partnership, duly incorporated or formed and validly existing under the laws of its jurisdiction of incorporation or formation;
- (b) subject to the Legal Reservations, the obligations expressed to be assumed by it in this Agreement are legal, valid, binding and enforceable obligations; and
- (c) the entry into and performance by it of this Agreement does not conflict with:
 - (i) any law or regulation applicable to it;
 - (ii) its constitutional documents; or
 - (iii) any agreement or instrument binding upon it or any of its assets or constitute a default or termination event (however described) under any agreement or instrument binding on it or any of its assets, in each case, to an extent or in a manner which has a Material Adverse Effect (as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement **provided that**, after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, if any other Credit Facility Agreement includes an Equivalent Provision, such Equivalent Provision shall apply).

6.9 Swedish Limitations

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, the obligations and liabilities of any member of the Group incorporated in Sweden (a "**Swedish Group Member**") in its capacity as Intra-Group Lender and/or in respect of any indemnity and/or any obligation to pay any cost or expenses of any other member of the Group (other than a

wholly owned Subsidiary of that Swedish Group Member) in accordance with the terms of this Agreement (together the "**Indemnified Obligations**") shall be limited, if (and only if) required by the provisions of the Swedish Companies Act (Sw. Aktiebolagslagen (2005:551)) (the "**Swedish Companies Act**") regulating unlawful distribution of assets within the meaning of Chapter 17, Sections 1-4 (or its equivalent from time to time) of the Swedish Companies Act, and it is understood that any obligation or liability of any Swedish Group Members to discharge or release any Indemnified Obligations only applies to the extent permitted by the above mentioned provisions of the Swedish Companies Act.

6.10 Notice of Transaction Security under the Receivables Assignment

This Agreement constitutes notice by each Holdco which is party to this Agreement to Opodo Limited and each Subsidiary of Opodo Limited which is party to this Agreement and a debtor in respect of any Loan Receivable made by such Holdco (the "**Loan Receivable Debtors**") of the Transaction Security created pursuant to any Receivables Assignment in respect of the Loan Receivables outstanding from time to time. The Loan Receivable Debtors hereby acknowledge receipt of such notice.

6.11 No prohibition or restriction on dealing with the Loan Receivables

For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in this Agreement or any Receivables Assignment shall, or shall be construed to, prohibit or restrict any payment, prepayment, repayment, repurchase, redemption, defeasance, discharge, capitalisation, write-off, waiver, release, transfer or other disposal (in each case, in whole or in part) of any Loan Receivable until the occurrence of a Distress Event.

7. SUBORDINATED LIABILITIES

7.1 Restriction on Payment: Subordinated Liabilities

Prior to the Final Discharge Date, neither the Company nor any other Debtor shall, and the Company shall procure that no other member of the Group will, make any Payment of the Subordinated Liabilities at any time unless:

- (a) that Payment is permitted under Clause 7.2 (*Permitted Payments: Subordinated Liabilities*); or
- (b) the taking or receipt of that Payment is permitted under Clause 7.8 (*Permitted Enforcement: Subordinated Creditors*).

7.2 Permitted Payments: Subordinated Liabilities

The Company may make Payments in respect of the Subordinated Liabilities then due and any other Debtor may, and the Company may permit any other member of the Group to, make Payments on behalf of the Company in respect of the Subordinated Liabilities then due if, in each case:

- (a) the Payment is not prohibited by the Credit Facility Agreement(s), the Pari Passu Facility Agreement(s) and the Pari Passu Note Indenture(s); or

- (b) to the extent the Payment is prohibited by any Credit Facility Agreement, Pari Passu Facility Agreement or Pari Passu Note Indenture, the relevant Creditor Representative(s) consent to that Payment being made.

7.3 Payment obligations continue

Neither the Company nor any other Debtor shall be released from the liability to make any Payment (including of default interest, which shall continue to accrue) under any Debt Document by the operation of Clauses 7.1 (*Restriction on Payment: Subordinated Liabilities*) and 7.2 (*Permitted Payments: Subordinated Liabilities*) even if its obligation to make that Payment is restricted at any time by the terms of any of those Clauses.

7.4 No acquisition of Subordinated Liabilities

Prior to the Final Discharge Date, the Debtors shall not, and shall procure that no other member of the Group will:

- (a) enter into any Liabilities Acquisition; or
- (b) beneficially own all or any part of the share capital of a company that is party to a Liabilities Acquisition,

in respect of any of the Subordinated Liabilities, unless (i) not prohibited under the Primary Documents or (ii) to the extent prohibited under any Primary Document(s), the prior consent of the relevant Creditor Representative(s) is obtained.

7.5 Amendments and Waivers: Subordinated Creditors

Prior to the Final Discharge Date, the Subordinated Creditors may not amend, waive or agree the terms of any Subordinated Document in a manner or to an extent which would result in:

- (a) any Payment of Subordinated Liabilities which is prohibited by any Credit Facility Agreement (unless the consent of the relevant Creditor Representative is obtained), any Pari Passu Facility Agreement (unless the consent of the relevant Creditor Representative is obtained) or any Pari Passu Note Indenture (unless the consent of the relevant Creditor Representative is obtained);
- (b) any Debtor being subject to obligations which would conflict with any provisions of this Agreement; or
- (c) the ranking or subordination provided for in this Agreement being affected in any way that is adverse to the interests of the Primary Creditors,

in each case, without the prior consent of the Required Credit Facility Creditors and the Required Pari Passu Creditors.

7.6 Security: Subordinated Creditors

The Subordinated Creditors may not take, accept or receive the benefit of any Security, guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against loss from any member of

the Group in respect of any of the Subordinated Liabilities prior to the Final Discharge Date.

7.7 Restriction on Enforcement: Subordinated Creditors

Subject to Clause 7.8 (*Permitted Enforcement: Subordinated Creditors*), no Subordinated Creditor shall be entitled to take any Enforcement Action in respect of any of the Subordinated Liabilities at any time prior to the Final Discharge Date.

7.8 Permitted Enforcement: Subordinated Creditors

After the occurrence of an Insolvency Event in relation to any Debtor, each Subordinated Creditor may (unless otherwise directed by the Security Agent or unless the Security Agent has taken, or has given notice that it intends to take, action on behalf of that Subordinated Creditor in accordance with Clause 8.5 (*Filing of claims*)) exercise any right it may otherwise have in respect of that Debtor to:

- (a) accelerate any of that Debtor's Subordinated Liabilities or declare them prematurely due and payable or payable on demand;
- (b) make a demand under any guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against loss given by that Debtor in respect of any Subordinated Liabilities;
- (c) exercise any right of set-off or take or receive any Payment in respect of any Subordinated Liabilities of that Debtor; or
- (d) claim and prove in the liquidation of that Debtor for the Subordinated Liabilities owing to it.

7.9 Capitalisation

Nothing in this Agreement (including, without limitation, this Clause 7) will prevent the roll-up or capitalisation or payment by way of the issue of shares of any Subordinated Liabilities or the forgiveness, waiver or write-off of any Subordinated Liabilities.

7.10 Representations: Subordinated Creditors

Each Subordinated Creditor represents and warrants to the Primary Creditors and the Security Agent that:

- (a) it is a corporation, partnership or fund duly incorporated or formed and validly existing under the laws of its jurisdiction of incorporation or formation;
- (b) the obligations expressed to be assumed by it in this Agreement are, subject to any general principles of law limiting its obligations which are applicable to creditors generally and the Legal Reservations, legal, valid, binding and enforceable obligations; and
- (c) the entry into and performance by it of this Agreement does not conflict with:
 - (i) any law or regulation applicable to it;

- (ii) its constitutional documents; or
- (iii) any agreement or instrument binding upon it or any of its assets or constitute a default or termination event (however described) under any agreement or instrument binding on it or any of its assets, in each case, to an extent or in a manner which has a material adverse effect on (x) its ability to perform its obligations under this Agreement or (y) the validity or enforceability against it of this Agreement or the rights or remedies of any Primary Creditor against it under this Agreement.

SECTION 4

INSOLVENCY, TURNOVER AND ENFORCEMENT

8. EFFECT OF INSOLVENCY EVENT

8.1 Credit Facility Cash Cover

This Clause 8 is subject to Clause 15.3 (*Treatment of Credit Facility Cash Cover and Credit Facility Lender Cash Collateral*) and Clause 18.5 (*Turnover obligations*).

8.2 Distributions

- (a) After the occurrence of an Insolvency Event in relation to any member of the Group, any Party entitled to receive a distribution out of the assets of that member of the Group (in the case of a Primary Creditor, only to the extent that such amount constitutes Enforcement Proceeds) in respect of Liabilities owed to that Party shall, to the extent it is able to do so, direct the person responsible for the distribution of the assets of that member of the Group to make that distribution to the Security Agent (or to such other person as the Security Agent shall direct) until the Liabilities owing to the Secured Parties have been paid in full.
- (b) The Security Agent shall apply distributions made to it under paragraph (a) above in accordance with Clause 15 (*Application of Proceeds*).

8.3 Set-Off

- (a) Subject to paragraph (b) below, to the extent that any member of the Group's Liabilities are discharged by way of set-off (mandatory or otherwise) after the occurrence of an Insolvency Event in relation to that member of the Group, any Creditor which benefited from that set-off shall (in the case of a Primary Creditor, only to the extent that such amount constitutes Enforcement Proceeds) pay an amount equal to the amount of the Liabilities owed to it which are discharged by that set-off to the Security Agent for application in accordance with Clause 15 (*Application of Proceeds*).
- (b) Paragraph (a) above shall not apply to any such discharge of the Multi-account Overdraft Liabilities to the extent that the relevant discharge represents a reduction of the Gross Outstandings of a Multi-account Overdraft to or towards an amount equal to its Net Outstandings.

8.4 Non-cash distributions

If the Security Agent or any other Secured Party receives a distribution in a form other than cash in respect of any of the Liabilities, the Liabilities will not be reduced by that distribution until and except to the extent that the realisation proceeds are actually applied towards the Liabilities.

8.5 Filing of claims

Without prejudice to any Ancillary Lender's right of netting or set-off relating to a Multi-account Overdraft (to the extent that the netting or set-off represents a reduction

of the Gross Outstandings of that Multi-account Overdraft to or towards an amount equal to its Net Outstandings), after the occurrence of an Insolvency Event in relation to any member of the Group, each Creditor irrevocably authorises the Security Agent, on its behalf, to (in each case, to the extent permitted by applicable laws):

- (a) take any Enforcement Action (in accordance with the terms of this Agreement and the relevant Debt Documents to which such Creditor is a party) against that member of the Group;
- (b) demand, sue, prove and give receipt for any or all of that member of the Group's Liabilities;
- (c) collect and receive all distributions on, or on account of, any or all of that member of the Group's Liabilities; and
- (d) file claims, take proceedings and do all other things the Security Agent considers reasonably necessary to recover that member of the Group's Liabilities.

8.6 Further assurance – Insolvency Event

Each Creditor will:

- (a) do all things that the Security Agent reasonably requests in order to give effect to this Clause 8; and
- (b) if the Security Agent is not entitled to take any of the actions contemplated by this Clause 8 or if the Security Agent requests that a Creditor take that action, undertake that action itself in accordance with the instructions of the Security Agent or grant a power of attorney to the Security Agent (on such terms as the Security Agent may reasonably require) to enable the Security Agent to take such action.

8.7 Security Agent instructions

For the purposes of Clause 8.2 (*Distributions*), Clause 8.5 (*Filing of claims*) and Clause 8.6 (*Further assurance – Insolvency Event*) the Security Agent shall act:

- (a) on the instructions of the Instructing Group; or
- (b) in the absence of any such instructions, as the Security Agent sees fit.

9. TURNOVER OF RECEIPTS

9.1 Credit Facility Cash Cover

This Clause 9 is subject to Clause 15.3 (*Treatment of Credit Facility Cash Cover and Credit Facility Lender Cash Collateral*) and Clause 18.5 (*Turnover Obligations*).

9.2 Turnover by the Primary Creditors

Subject to Clause 9.4 (*Exclusions*) and Clause 9.5 (*Permitted assurance and receipts*), if at any time prior to the Final Discharge Date, any Primary Creditor receives or recovers any Enforcement Proceeds except in accordance with Clause 15 (*Application of Proceeds*), that Primary Creditor will:

- (a) in relation to receipts and recoveries not received or recovered by way of set-off:
 - (i) hold an amount of that receipt or recovery equal to the Relevant Liabilities (or if less, the amount received or recovered) on trust for the Security Agent and promptly pay or distribute that amount to the Security Agent for application in accordance with the terms of this Agreement; and
 - (ii) promptly pay or distribute an amount equal to the amount (if any) by which the receipt or recovery exceeds the Relevant Liabilities to the Security Agent for application in accordance with the terms of this Agreement; and
- (b) in relation to receipts and recoveries received or recovered by way of set-off, promptly pay an amount equal to that recovery to the Security Agent for application in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

9.3 Turnover by the other Creditors

Subject to Clause 9.4 (*Exclusions*) and Clause 9.5 (*Permitted assurance and receipts*), if at any time prior to the Final Discharge Date, any Creditor other than a Primary Creditor receives or recovers:

- (a) any Payment or distribution of, or on account of or in relation to, any of the Intra-Group Liabilities or Subordinated Liabilities which is neither:
 - (i) a Permitted Payment; nor
 - (ii) made in accordance with Clause 15 (*Application of Proceeds*);
- (b) other than where paragraph (a) of Clause 8.3 (*Set-Off*) applies, any amount by way of set-off in respect of any of the Intra-Group Liabilities or Subordinated Liabilities owed to it which does not give effect to a Permitted Payment;
- (c) notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b) above, and other than where paragraph (a) of Clause 8.3 (*Set-Off*) applies, any amount:
 - (i) on account of, or in relation to, any of the Intra-Group Liabilities or Subordinated Liabilities:
 - (A) after the occurrence of a Distress Event; or

- (B) as a result of any other litigation or proceedings against a member of the Group (other than after the occurrence of an Insolvency Event in respect of that member of the Group); or
 - (ii) by way of set-off in respect of any of the Liabilities owed to it after the occurrence of a Distress Event,
- other than, in each case, any amount received or recovered in accordance with Clause 15 (*Application of Proceeds*);
- (d) the proceeds of any enforcement of any Transaction Security except in accordance with Clause 15 (*Application of Proceeds*); or
 - (e) other than where paragraph (a) of Clause 8.3 (*Set-Off*) applies, any distribution or Payment of, or on account of or in relation to, any of the Intra-Group Liabilities or Subordinated Liabilities owed by any member of the Group which is not in accordance with Clause 15 (*Application of Proceeds*) and which is made as a result of, or after, the occurrence of an Insolvency Event in respect of that member of the Group,

that Creditor will:

- (i) in relation to receipts and recoveries not received or recovered by way of set-off:
 - (A) hold an amount of that receipt or recovery equal to the Relevant Liabilities (or if less, the amount received or recovered) on trust for the Security Agent and promptly pay or distribute that amount to the Security Agent for application in accordance with the terms of this Agreement; and
 - (B) promptly pay or distribute an amount equal to the amount (if any) by which the receipt or recovery exceeds the Relevant Liabilities to the Security Agent for application in accordance with the terms of this Agreement; and
- (ii) in relation to receipts and recoveries received or recovered by way of set-off, promptly pay an amount equal to that recovery to the Security Agent for application in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

9.4 Exclusions

Clause 9.2 (*Turnover by the Primary Creditors*) and Clause 9.3 (*Turnover by other Creditors*) shall not apply to any receipt or recovery:

- (a) by an Ancillary Lender by way of that Ancillary Lender's right of netting or set-off relating to a Multi-account Overdraft (to the extent that that netting or set-off represents a reduction of the Gross Outstandings of that Multi-account Overdraft to or towards an amount equal to its Net Outstandings); or
- (b) made in accordance with Clause 16 (*Equalisation*).

9.5 Permitted assurance and receipts

Nothing in this Agreement shall restrict the ability of any Primary Creditor to:

- (a) arrange with any person which is not a member of the Group any assurance against loss in respect of, or reduction of its credit exposure to, a Debtor (including assurance by way of credit based derivative or sub-participation); or
- (b) make any assignment or transfer permitted by Clause 19 (*Changes to the Parties*),

which is not prohibited by:

- (i) the Credit Facility Agreement(s); and
- (ii) the Pari Passu Facility Agreement(s) and the Pari Passu Note Indenture(s),

and that Primary Creditor shall not be obliged to account to any other Party for any sum received by it as a result of that action.

9.6 Amounts received by Debtors

If any of the Debtors receives or recovers any amount which, under the terms of any of the Debt Documents, should have been paid to the Security Agent, that Debtor will:

- (a) hold an amount of that receipt or recovery equal to the Relevant Liabilities (or if less, the amount received or recovered) on trust for the Security Agent and promptly pay that amount to the Security Agent for application in accordance with the terms of this Agreement; and
- (b) promptly pay an amount equal to the amount (if any) by which the receipt or recovery exceeds the Relevant Liabilities to the Security Agent for application in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

9.7 Saving provision

If, for any reason, any of the trusts expressed to be created in this Clause 9 should fail or be unenforceable, the affected Creditor or Debtor will promptly pay or distribute an amount equal to that receipt or recovery to the Security Agent to be held on trust by the Security Agent for application in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

10. REDISTRIBUTION

10.1 Recovering Creditor's rights

- (a) Any amount paid or distributed by a Creditor (a "**Recovering Creditor**") to the Security Agent under Clause 8 (*Effect of Insolvency Event*) or Clause 9 (*Turnover of Receipts*) shall be treated as having been paid or distributed by the relevant Debtor and shall be applied by the Security Agent in accordance with Clause 15 (*Application of Proceeds*).

- (b) If permitted by applicable law, on an application by the Security Agent pursuant to Clause 15 (*Application of Proceeds*) of a Payment or distribution received by a Recovering Creditor from a Debtor, as between the relevant Debtor and the Recovering Creditor an amount equal to the amount received or recovered by the Recovering Creditor and paid or distributed to the Security Agent by the Recovering Creditor (the "**Shared Amount**") will be treated as not having been paid or distributed by that Debtor.

10.2 Reversal of redistribution

- (a) If any part of the Shared Amount received or recovered by a Recovering Creditor becomes repayable or returnable to a Debtor and is repaid or returned by that Recovering Creditor to that Debtor, then:
 - (i) each Party that received any part of that Shared Amount pursuant to an application by the Security Agent of that Shared Amount under Clause 10.1 (*Recovering Creditor's rights*) (a "**Sharing Party**") shall (subject to Clause 18 (*Pari Passu Note Trustee Protections*)), upon request of the Security Agent, pay or distribute to the Security Agent for the account of that Recovering Creditor an amount equal to the appropriate part of its share of the Shared Amount (together with an amount as is necessary to reimburse that Recovering Creditor for its proportion of any interest on the Shared Amount which that Recovering Creditor is required to pay) (the "**Redistributed Amount**"); and
 - (ii) as between the relevant Debtor and each relevant Sharing Party, an amount equal to the relevant Redistributed Amount will be treated as not having been paid or distributed by that Debtor.
- (b) The Security Agent shall not be obliged to pay or distribute any Redistributed Amount to a Recovering Creditor under paragraph (a)(i) above until it has been able to establish to its satisfaction that it has actually received that Redistributed Amount from the relevant Sharing Party.

10.3 Deferral of subrogation

- (a) No Creditor (other than a Subordinated Creditor or Intra-Group Lender) or Debtor will exercise any rights which it may have by reason of the performance by it of its obligations under the Debt Documents to take the benefit (in whole or in part and whether by way of subrogation or otherwise) of any rights under the Debt Documents of any Creditor (other than a Subordinated Creditor or Intra-Group Lender) which ranks ahead of it in accordance with the priorities set out in Clause 2 (*Ranking and Priority*) or the order of application in Clause 15 (*Application of Proceeds*) until such time as all of the Liabilities owing to each prior ranking Creditor (or, in the case of any Debtor, owing to each Creditor (other than a Subordinated Creditor or Intra-Group Lender)) have been irrevocably discharged in full.
- (b) No Subordinated Creditor or Intra-Group Lender will exercise any rights which it may have to take the benefit (in whole or in part and whether by way

of subrogation or otherwise) of any rights under the Debt Documents of any Creditor until such time as all of the Liabilities owing to each Creditor (other than a Subordinated Creditor or Intra-Group Lender) have been irrevocably discharged in full.

11. ENFORCEMENT OF TRANSACTION SECURITY

11.1 Credit Facility Cash Cover

This Clause 11 is subject to Clause 15.3 (*Treatment of Credit Facility Cash Cover and Credit Facility Lender Cash Collateral*).

11.2 Instructions to enforce

(a) If either the Majority Credit Facility Creditors or the Majority Pari Passu Creditors wish to issue Enforcement Instructions, the Creditor Representatives representing the Primary Creditors comprising the Majority Credit Facility Creditors or Majority Pari Passu Creditors (as the case may be) shall deliver a copy of those proposed Enforcement Instructions (an "**Initial Enforcement Notice**") to the Security Agent and the Security Agent shall promptly forward such Initial Enforcement Notice to each Creditor Representative which did not deliver such Initial Enforcement Notice.

(b) Subject to paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) below, the Security Agent will act in accordance with Enforcement Instructions received from the Majority Pari Passu Creditors.

(c) If:

(i) the Majority Pari Passu Creditors have not either:

(A) made a determination as to the method of Enforcement they wish to instruct the Security Agent to pursue (and notified the Security Agent of that determination in writing); or

(B) appointed a Financial Adviser to assist them in making such a determination,

within three months of the date of the Initial Enforcement Notice; or

(ii) the Credit Facility Discharge Date has not occurred within six months of the date of the Initial Enforcement Notice,

then the Security Agent will act in accordance with Enforcement Instructions received from the Majority Credit Facility Creditors until the Credit Facility Discharge Date has occurred.

(d) If an Insolvency Event (other than an Insolvency Event directly caused by any Enforcement Action taken by or at the request or direction of a Credit Facility Creditor) is continuing with respect to a Debtor then the Security Agent will, to the extent the Majority Credit Facility Creditors elect to provide such Enforcement Instructions, act in accordance with Enforcement Instructions

received from the Majority Credit Facility Creditors until the Credit Facility Discharge Date has occurred.

- (e) If the Majority Pari Passu Creditors have not either:
- (i) made a determination as to the method of Enforcement they wish to instruct the Security Agent to pursue (and notified the Security Agent of that determination in writing); or
 - (ii) appointed a Financial Adviser to assist them in making such a determination,

and the Majority Credit Facility Creditors:

- (A) determine in good faith (and notify the other Creditor Representatives and the Security Agent) that a delay in issuing Enforcement Instructions could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the ability to effect a Distressed Disposal or on the expected realisation proceeds of any Enforcement; and
- (B) deliver Enforcement Instructions which they reasonably believe to be consistent with the Enforcement Principles and necessary or advisable to enhance the prospects of achieving the Enforcement Objective before the Security Agent has received any Enforcement Instructions from the Majority Pari Passu Creditors,

then the Security Agent will act in accordance with the Enforcement Instructions received from the Majority Credit Facility Creditors until the Credit Facility Discharge Date has occurred.

11.3 Enforcement Instructions

- (a) The Security Agent may refrain from enforcing the Transaction Security or taking any other action as to Enforcement unless instructed otherwise by the Instructing Group in accordance with Clause 11.2 (*Instructions to enforce*).
- (b) Subject to Clause 11.2 (*Instructions to enforce*) and subject to the Transaction Security having become enforceable in accordance with its terms, the Instructing Group may give or refrain from giving instructions to the Security Agent to take action as to Enforcement in accordance with the Enforcement Principles as they see fit by way of the issuance of Enforcement Instructions.
- (c) The Security Agent is entitled to rely on and comply with instructions given in accordance with this Clause 11.3.

11.4 Manner of enforcement

If the Transaction Security is being enforced or other action as to Enforcement is being taken pursuant to Clause 11.3 (*Enforcement Instructions*), the Security Agent shall enforce the Transaction Security or take other action as to Enforcement in such

manner (including, without limitation, to the extent permitted under applicable law, the selection of any administrator (or any analogous officer in any jurisdiction) of any Debtor to be appointed by the Security Agent) as the Instructing Group shall instruct (**provided that** such instructions are consistent with the Enforcement Principles) or, in the absence of any such instructions, as the Security Agent considers in its discretion to be appropriate and consistent with the Enforcement Principles.

11.5 Waiver of rights

To the extent permitted under applicable law and subject to Clause 11.3 (*Enforcement Instructions*), Clause 11.4 (*Manner of enforcement*), Clause 13.2 (*Proceeds of Distressed Disposals and Debt Disposals*), Clause 13.3 (*Fair value*) and Clause 15 (*Application of Proceeds*), each of the Secured Parties and the Debtors waives all rights it may otherwise have to require that the Transaction Security be enforced in any particular order or manner or at any particular time or that any amount received or recovered from any person, or by virtue of the enforcement of any of the Transaction Security or of any other security interest, which is capable of being applied in or towards discharge of any of the Secured Obligations is so applied.

11.6 Duties owed

Each of the Secured Parties and the Debtors acknowledges that, in the event that the Security Agent enforces or is instructed to enforce the Transaction Security, the duties of the Security Agent and of any Receiver or Delegate owed to them in respect of the method, type and timing of that enforcement or of the exploitation, management or realisation of any of that Transaction Security shall, subject to Clause 13.2 (*Proceeds of Distressed Disposals and Debt Disposals*) and Clause 13.3 (*Fair value*), be no different to or greater than the duty that is owed by the Security Agent, Receiver or Delegate to the Debtors under general law.

11.7 Enforcement through Security Agent only

- (a) The Secured Parties shall not have any independent power to enforce, or have recourse to, any of the Transaction Security or to exercise any right, power, authority or discretion arising under the Transaction Security Documents except through the Security Agent.
- (b) If requested by the Security Agent, each Secured Party will grant a power of attorney to the Security Agent (on such terms as the Security Agent may reasonably require) to enable the Security Agent to take any action contemplated by this Clause 11 under applicable law (and, with respect to any claim against a Debtor incorporated in Spain, such power of attorney shall be notarised and apostilled).

11.8 Alternative Enforcement Actions

After the Security Agent has commenced Enforcement, it shall not accept any subsequent instructions as to Enforcement (save in the case where paragraph (c) of Clause 11.2 (*Instructions to enforce*) applies) from anyone other than the Instructing Group that instructed it to commence such enforcement of the Transaction Security, regarding any other enforcement of the Transaction Security over or relating to shares

or assets directly or indirectly the subject of the enforcement of the Transaction Security which has been commenced (and, for the avoidance of doubt, during any enforcement of the Transaction Security only paragraph (b) of the definition of "Instructing Group" shall be applicable in relation to any instructions given to the Security Agent by the Instructing Group under this Agreement).

SECTION 5
NON-DISTRESSED DISPOSALS, DISTRESSED DISPOSALS AND CLAIMS

12. NON-DISTRESSED DISPOSALS

12.1 Definitions

In this Clause 12:

- (a) **"Disposal Proceeds"** means the proceeds of a Non-Distressed Disposal; and
- (b) **"Non-Distressed Disposal"** means a disposal of:
 - (i) an asset of a member of the Group; or
 - (ii) an asset which is subject to the Transaction Security,

where:

- (A) a director or another authorised signatory of the Company certifies for the benefit of the Security Agent that the disposal and, if the disposal is of Charged Property, the release of the Transaction Security, is not prohibited under any Credit Facility Agreement (or the consent of the relevant Creditor Representative has been obtained), is not prohibited under any Pari Passu Facility Agreement (or the consent of the relevant Creditor Representative has been obtained) and is not prohibited under any Pari Passu Note Indenture (or the consent of the relevant Creditor Representative has been obtained); and
- (B) that disposal is not a Distressed Disposal.

12.2 Facilitation of Non-Distressed Disposals

- (a) If a disposal of an asset is a Non-Distressed Disposal, the Security Agent (on behalf of itself and the Secured Parties) hereby agrees (and is irrevocably authorised and instructed to do so without any consent, sanction, authority or further confirmation from any Creditor, other Secured Party or Debtor) that it shall (at the request and cost of the relevant Debtor or the Company) promptly (and, for the avoidance of doubt, subject to paragraph (b) below):
 - (i) release the Transaction Security and/or any other claim relating to a Debt Document over that asset;
 - (ii) where that asset consists of shares in the capital of a member of the Group, release the Transaction Security and/or any other claim relating to a Debt Document over that member of the Group's Property; and
 - (iii) execute and deliver or enter into any release of the Transaction Security or any claim described in paragraphs (i) and (ii) above and issue any certificates of non-crystallisation of any floating charge or any consent to dealing that may, in the discretion of the Security Agent,

be considered necessary or desirable or as reasonably requested by the Company.

- (b) Each release of Transaction Security or any claim described in paragraph (a) above shall become effective only on the making of the relevant Non-Distressed Disposal.

12.3 Disposal Proceeds

If any Disposal Proceeds are required pursuant to the relevant Credit Facility Documents and/or Pari Passu Documents to be applied in mandatory prepayment of the Credit Facility Liabilities and/or Pari Passu Liabilities, as applicable, then those Disposal Proceeds shall be applied in or towards Payment of or, to the extent provided for in the relevant Credit Facility Documents and/or Pari Passu Documents, the making of an offer of Payment of such Credit Facility Liabilities and/or Pari Passu Liabilities, as applicable, in accordance with the relevant Credit Facility Documents and/or Pari Passu Documents and the consent of any other Party shall not be required for that application.

12.4 Release of Unrestricted Subsidiaries

If a member of the Group is designated as an Unrestricted Subsidiary in accordance with the terms of:

- (a) prior to the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, paragraph 2.8 (*Designation of Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries*) of Schedule 23 (*Restrictive Covenants*) and the definition of "Unrestricted Subsidiary" in Schedule 22 (*Notes Definitions*) of the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement;
- (b) prior to the Senior Secured Note Discharge Date, section of, and the definition of "Unrestricted Subsidiary" in, the Senior Secured Note Indenture;
- (c) after the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, but prior to the Credit Facility Discharge Date, in accordance with any Equivalent Provision of each Credit Facility Agreement (other than the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement); and
- (d) prior to the Pari Passu Discharge Date, in accordance with any Equivalent Provision of each Pari Passu Facility Agreement and each Pari Passu Note Indenture (other than the Senior Secured Note Indenture),

the Security Agent is irrevocably authorised and obliged (at the cost of the relevant Debtor or the Parent and without any consent, sanction, authority or further confirmation from any Creditor, other Secured Party or Debtor):

- (i) to release the Transaction Security and/or any other claim relating to a Debt Document over that member of the Group's assets; and
- (ii) to execute and deliver or enter into any release of the Transaction Security or any claim described in paragraph (i) above and issue any certificates of non-crystallisation of any floating charge or any consent to dealing that may, in the discretion of the Security Agent, be

considered necessary or desirable or as reasonably requested by the Company,

provided that there shall be no requirement under this Clause 12.4 to release any Transaction Security under the Share Charge or the Receivables Assignment.

12.5 Facilitation of Other Releases of Security

If any Security created by a member of the Group in favour of the Security Agent or any Primary Creditor(s) is, or is expressed to be, automatically released pursuant to the terms of the relevant Debt Documents, the Security Agent and the relevant Primary Creditor(s) shall (at the request and cost of the Company) take all such action as may be reasonably required by the Company to give effect to such release **provided that** there shall be no requirement under this Clause 12.5 to release any Transaction Security under the Share Charge or the Receivables Assignment.

13. DISTRESSED DISPOSALS

13.1 Facilitation of Distressed Disposals

Subject to Clause 13.4 (*Restriction on enforcement*) and to the extent permitted by applicable law, if a Distressed Disposal is being effected the Security Agent is irrevocably authorised (at the cost of the Company and without any consent, sanction, authority or further confirmation from any Creditor, other Secured Party or Debtor):

- (a) ***release of Transaction Security/non-crystallisation certificates***: to release the Transaction Security or any other claim over the asset subject to the Distressed Disposal and execute and deliver or enter into any release of that Transaction Security or claim and issue any letters of non-crystallisation of any floating charge or any consent to dealing that may, in the discretion of the Security Agent, be considered necessary or desirable;
- (b) ***release of liabilities and Transaction Security on a share sale (Debtor)***: if the asset subject to the Distressed Disposal consists of shares in the capital of a Debtor, to release:
 - (i) that Debtor and any Subsidiary of that Debtor from all or any part of:
 - (A) its Borrowing Liabilities;
 - (B) its Guarantee Liabilities; and
 - (C) its Other Liabilities;
 - (ii) any Transaction Security granted by that Debtor or any Subsidiary of that Debtor over any of its assets; and
 - (iii) any other claim of a Subordinated Creditor, an Intra-Group Lender, or another Debtor over that Debtor's assets or over the assets of any Subsidiary of that Debtor,

on behalf of the relevant Creditors and Debtors;

- (c) ***release of liabilities and Transaction Security on a share sale (Holding Company)***: if the asset subject to the Distressed Disposal consists of shares in the capital of any Holding Company of a Debtor, to release:

- (i) that Holding Company and any Subsidiary of that Holding Company from all or any part of:
 - (A) its Borrowing Liabilities;
 - (B) its Guarantee Liabilities; and
 - (C) its Other Liabilities;
- (ii) any Transaction Security granted by any Subsidiary of that Holding Company over any of its assets; and
- (iii) any other claim of a Subordinated Creditor, an Intra-Group Lender or another Debtor over the assets of any Subsidiary of that Holding Company,

on behalf of the relevant Creditors and Debtors;

- (d) ***facilitative disposal of liabilities on a share sale***: if the asset subject to the Distressed Disposal consists of shares in the capital of a Debtor or the Holding Company of a Debtor and the Security Agent decides to dispose of all or any part of:

- (i) the Liabilities (other than Liabilities due to any Creditor Representative (but excluding for this purpose any Credit Facility Lender or Pari Passu Lender that is a bilateral lender) or Arranger); or
- (ii) the Debtors' Intra-Group Receivables,

owed by that Debtor or Holding Company or any Subsidiary of that Debtor or Holding Company on the basis that any transferee of those Liabilities or Debtors' Intra-Group Receivables (the "**Transferee**") will not be treated as a Primary Creditor or a Secured Party for the purposes of this Agreement, to execute and deliver or enter into any agreement to dispose of all or part of those Liabilities or Debtors' Intra-Group Receivables on behalf of the relevant Creditors and Debtors **provided that** notwithstanding any other provision of any Debt Document the Transferee shall not be treated as a Primary Creditor or a Secured Party for the purposes of this Agreement;

- (e) ***sale of liabilities on a share sale***: if the asset subject to the Distressed Disposal consists of shares in the capital of a Debtor or the Holding Company of a Debtor and the Security Agent decides to dispose of all or any part of:

- (i) the Liabilities (other than Liabilities due to any Creditor Representative (but excluding for this purpose any Credit Facility Lender or Pari Passu Lender that is a bilateral lender) or Arranger); or

(ii) the Debtors' Intra-Group Receivables,

owed by that Debtor or Holding Company or any Subsidiary of that Debtor or Holding Company on the basis that any transferee of those Liabilities or Debtors' Intra-Group Receivables will be treated as a Primary Creditor or a Secured Party for the purposes of this Agreement, to execute and deliver or enter into any agreement to dispose of:

- (A) all (and not part only) of the Liabilities owed to the Primary Creditors (other than to any Creditor Representative (but excluding for this purpose any Credit Facility Lender or Pari Passu Lender that is a bilateral lender) or Arranger); and
- (B) all or part of any other Liabilities (other than Liabilities owed to any Creditor Representative (but excluding for this purpose any Credit Facility Lender or Pari Passu Lender that is a bilateral lender) or Arranger) and the Debtors' Intra-Group Receivables,

on behalf of, in each case, the relevant Creditors and Debtors;

(f) *transfer of obligations in respect of liabilities on a share sale*: if the asset subject to the Distressed Disposal consists of shares in the capital of a Debtor or the Holding Company of a Debtor (the "**Disposed Entity**") and the Security Agent decides to transfer to another Debtor (the "**Receiving Entity**") all or any part of the Disposed Entity's obligations or any obligations of any Subsidiary of that Disposed Entity in respect of:

- (i) the Intra-Group Liabilities; or
- (ii) the Debtors' Intra-Group Receivables,

to execute and deliver or enter into any agreement to:

- (A) agree to the transfer of all or part of the obligations in respect of those Intra-Group Liabilities or Debtors' Intra-Group Receivables on behalf of the relevant Intra-Group Lenders and Debtors to which those obligations are owed and on behalf of the Debtors which owe those obligations; and
- (B) to accept the transfer of all or part of the obligations in respect of those Intra-Group Liabilities or Debtors' Intra-Group Receivables on behalf of the Receiving Entity or Receiving Entities to which the obligations in respect of those Intra-Group Liabilities or Debtors' Intra-Group Receivables are to be transferred.

13.2 Proceeds of Distressed Disposals and Debt Disposals

The net proceeds of each Distressed Disposal and each Debt Disposal shall be paid, or distributed, to the Security Agent for application in accordance with Clause 15

(Application of Proceeds) and, to the extent that any Liabilities Sale has occurred, as if that Liabilities Sale had not occurred.

13.3 **Fair value**

In the case of:

- (a) a Distressed Disposal; or
- (b) a Debt Disposal,

effected by, or at the request of, the Security Agent, the Security Agent shall act in accordance with this Agreement.

13.4 **Restriction on enforcement**

If a Distressed Disposal or a Debt Disposal is being effected:

- (a) the Security Agent is not authorised to release any Debtor, Subsidiary or Holding Company from any Borrowing Liabilities or Guarantee Liabilities owed to any Primary Creditor except in accordance with this Clause 13 (*Distressed Disposals*);
- (b) no Distressed Disposal or Debt Disposal may be made for consideration in a form other than cash except to the extent contemplated by Schedule 4 (*Enforcement Principles*); and
- (c) the relevant Primary Creditors shall simultaneously effect the unconditional release (or unconditional transfer to the purchaser of the relevant member of the Group) of all Borrowing Liabilities, Guarantee Liabilities and Other Liabilities owing to the Primary Creditors by the relevant Debtor and each of its direct and indirect Subsidiaries.

13.5 **Appointment of Financial Adviser**

Without prejudice to Clause 17.7 (*Rights and discretions*), the Security Agent may engage, or approve the engagement of, pay for and rely on the services of a Financial Adviser in accordance with Schedule 4 (*Enforcement Principles*).

13.6 **Security Agent's actions**

For the purposes of Clause 13.1 (*Facilitation of Distressed Disposals*) and Clause 13.3 (*Fair Value*) the Security Agent shall act:

- (a) on the instructions of the Instructing Group; or
- (b) in the absence of any such instructions as the Security Agent sees fit.

14. **FURTHER ASSURANCE – DISPOSALS AND RELEASES**

Each Creditor and Debtor will:

- (a) do all things that the Security Agent requests in order to give effect to Clause 12 (*Non-Distressed Disposals*) and Clause 13 (*Distressed Disposals*) (which shall include, without limitation, the execution of any assignments, transfers, releases or other documents that the Security Agent may consider to be necessary to give effect to the releases or disposals contemplated by those Clauses); and
- (b) if the Security Agent is not entitled to take any of the actions contemplated by those Clauses or if the Security Agent requests that any Creditor or Debtor take any such action, take that action itself in accordance with the instructions of the Security Agent,

provided that the proceeds of those disposals are applied in accordance with Clause 12 (*Non-Distressed Disposals*) or Clause 13 (*Distressed Disposals*) as the case may be.

SECTION 6 PROCEEDS

15. APPLICATION OF PROCEEDS

15.1 Order of application

Subject to Clause 15.2 (*Prospective liabilities*) and Clause 15.3 (*Treatment of Credit Facility Cash Cover and Credit Facility Lender Cash Collateral*), all amounts from time to time received or recovered by the Security Agent pursuant to the terms of any Debt Document or in connection with the realisation or enforcement of all or any part of the Transaction Security (for the purposes of this Clause 15, the "**Recoveries**") shall be held by the Security Agent on trust to apply them at any time as the Security Agent (in its discretion) sees fit, to the extent permitted by applicable law (and subject to the provisions of this Clause 15), in the following order of priority:

- (a) in discharging any sums owing to the Security Agent, any Receiver or any Delegate and in payment to the Creditor Representatives of the Creditor Representative Amounts;
- (b) in discharging all costs and expenses incurred by any Primary Creditor in connection with any realisation or enforcement of the Transaction Security taken in accordance with the terms of this Agreement or any action taken at the request of the Security Agent under Clause 8.6 (*Further assurance – Insolvency Event*);
- (c) in payment or distribution to each Creditor Representative in respect of a Credit Facility on its own behalf and on behalf of the Credit Facility Creditors for which it is the Creditor Representative for application towards the discharge of the Credit Facility Liabilities (in accordance with the terms of the Credit Facility Documents) on a *pro rata* basis between Credit Facility Liabilities incurred under separate Credit Facility Agreements;
- (d) in payment or distribution to the Creditor Representatives in respect of any Pari Passu Liabilities on its own behalf and on behalf of the Pari Passu Creditors for which it is the Creditor Representative for application towards the discharge of:
 - (i) the Pari Passu Liabilities (in accordance with the terms of the relevant Pari Passu Documents) on a *pro rata* basis between Pari Passu Liabilities under separate Pari Passu Facility Agreements; and
 - (ii) the Pari Passu Liabilities (in accordance with the terms of the relevant Pari Passu Documents) on a *pro rata* basis between Pari Passu Liabilities under separate Pari Passu Note Indentures,on a *pro rata* basis between paragraph (i) and paragraph (ii) above;
- (e) if none of the Debtors is under any further actual or contingent liability under any Primary Document, in payment or distribution to any person to whom the Security Agent is obliged to pay or distribute in priority to any Debtor; and

- (f) the balance, if any, in payment or distribution to the relevant Debtor.

In the event that, as a result of any insolvency proceeding commenced in respect of any Debtor pursuant to Article 92.5 of the Spanish Insolvency Law (or any equivalent in respect of a Debtor incorporated in a jurisdiction other than Spain) the credit rights of any Primary Creditor are declared to be subordinated, the Primary Creditors agree that, as between them, the Primary Creditors so subordinated shall not be entitled to receive from any other Primary Creditors any amounts it would otherwise have been entitled to receive under this Agreement pursuant to this Clause 15 (*Application of Proceeds*).

15.2 Prospective liabilities

To the extent permitted by applicable law, following a Distress Event the Security Agent may, in its discretion hold any amount (but in aggregate not exceeding the Expected Amount (as defined below)) of the Recoveries in one or more interest bearing suspense or impersonal accounts in the name of the Security Agent with such financial institution (including itself) as the Security Agent shall think fit (the interest being credited to the relevant account for so long as the Security Agent shall think fit for later application under Clause 15.1 (*Order of application*)) in respect of:

- (a) any sum to any Security Agent, any Receiver or any Delegate; and
- (b) any part of the Liabilities,

that the Security Agent reasonably considers, in each case, might become due or owing at any time in the future (the "**Expected Amount**").

15.3 Treatment of Credit Facility Cash Cover and Credit Facility Lender Cash Collateral

- (a) Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent any Issuing Bank or Ancillary Lender taking any Enforcement Action in respect of any Credit Facility Cash Cover which has been provided for it in accordance with the relevant Credit Facility Agreement.
- (b) To the extent that any Credit Facility Cash Cover is not held with the Relevant Issuing Bank or Relevant Ancillary Lender, all amounts from time to time received or recovered in connection with the realisation or enforcement of that Credit Facility Cash Cover shall be paid to the Security Agent and shall be held by the Security Agent on trust to apply them at any time as the Security Agent (in its discretion) sees fit, to the extent permitted by applicable law, in the following order of priority:
 - (i) to the Relevant Issuing Bank or Relevant Ancillary Lender towards the discharge of the Credit Facility Liabilities for which that Credit Facility Cash Cover was provided; and
 - (ii) the balance, if any, in accordance with Clause 15.1 (*Order of application*).

- (c) To the extent that any Credit Facility Cash Cover is held with the Relevant Issuing Bank or Relevant Ancillary Lender, nothing in this Agreement shall prevent that Relevant Issuing Bank or Relevant Ancillary Lender receiving and retaining any amount in respect of that Credit Facility Cash Cover.
- (d) Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent any Issuing Bank receiving and retaining any amount in respect of any Credit Facility Lender Cash Collateral provided for it in accordance with the relevant Credit Facility Agreement.

15.4 Investment of cash proceeds

To the extent permitted by applicable law, prior to the application of the proceeds of the Security Property in accordance with Clause 15.1 (*Order of Application*) the Security Agent may, in its discretion, hold all or part of any cash proceeds (but not exceeding the amount of the Liabilities due or to become due) in one or more interest bearing suspense or impersonal accounts in the name of the Security Agent with such financial institution (including itself) and for so long as the Security Agent shall think fit (the interest being credited to the relevant account) pending the application from time to time of those monies in the Security Agent's discretion in accordance with the provisions of this Clause 15.

15.5 Currency conversion

- (a) For the purpose of, or pending the discharge of, any of the Secured Obligations the Security Agent may:
 - (i) convert any moneys received or recovered by the Security Agent (including, without limitation, any cash proceeds) from one currency to another, at the Security Agent's Spot Rate of Exchange; and
 - (ii) notionally convert the valuation provided in any opinion or valuation from one currency to another, at the Security Agent's Spot Rate of Exchange.
- (b) The obligations of any Debtor to pay in the due currency shall only be satisfied:
 - (i) in the case of paragraph (a)(i) above, to the extent of the amount of the due currency purchased after deducting the costs of conversion; and
 - (ii) in the case of paragraph (a)(ii) above, to the extent of the amount of the due currency which results from the notional conversion referred to in that paragraph.

15.6 Permitted Deductions

The Security Agent shall be entitled, in its discretion, (a) to set aside by way of reserve amounts required to meet and (b) to make and pay, any deductions and withholdings (on account of Taxes or otherwise) which it is or may be required by any law or regulation to make from any distribution or payment made by it under this Agreement, and to pay all Taxes which may be assessed against it in respect of any of the Charged Property, or as a consequence of performing its duties or exercising its

rights, powers, authorities and discretions, or by virtue of its capacity as Security Agent under any of the Debt Documents or otherwise (other than in connection with its remuneration for performing its duties under this Agreement).

15.7 **Good Discharge**

- (a) Any distribution or payment to be made in respect of the Secured Obligations by the Security Agent:
 - (i) may be made to the relevant Creditor Representative on behalf of its Primary Creditors; or
 - (ii) may be made to the Relevant Issuing Bank or Relevant Ancillary Lender in accordance with paragraph (b)(i) of Clause 15.3 (*Treatment of Credit Facility Cash Cover and Credit Facility Lender Cash Collateral*).
- (b) Any distribution or payment made as described in paragraph (a) above shall be a good discharge, to the extent of that payment or distribution, by the Security Agent.
- (c) The Security Agent is under no obligation to make the payments to the Creditor Representatives under paragraph (a) above in the same currency as that in which the Liabilities owing to the relevant Primary Creditor are denominated pursuant to the relevant Debt Document.

15.8 **Calculation of Amounts**

For the purpose of calculating any person's share of any amount payable to or by it, the Security Agent shall be entitled to:

- (a) notionally convert the Liabilities owed to any person into a common base currency (decided in its discretion by the Security Agent), that notional conversion to be made at the spot rate at which the Security Agent is able to purchase the notional base currency with the actual currency of the Liabilities owed to that person at the time at which that calculation is to be made; and
- (b) assume that all amounts received or recovered as a result of the enforcement or realisation of the Security Property are applied in discharge of the Liabilities in accordance with the terms of the Debt Documents under which those Liabilities have arisen.

16. **EQUALISATION**

16.1 **Equalisation Definitions**

For the purposes of this Clause 16:

"Enforcement Date" means the first date (if any) on which a Credit Facility Creditor takes enforcement action of the type described in paragraphs (a)(i), (a)(iii), (a)(iv) or (b) of the definition of "Enforcement Action" in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

"Exposure" means, in relation to a Credit Facility Lender, the aggregate amount of its participation (if any, and without double counting) in all Utilisations outstanding under the Credit Facility Agreements on the Enforcement Date (assuming all contingent liabilities which have become actual liabilities since the Enforcement Date to have been actual liabilities on the Enforcement Date (but not including, for these purposes only, any interest that would have accrued from the Enforcement Date to the date of actual maturity in respect of those liabilities) and assuming any transfer of claims between Credit Facility Lenders pursuant to any loss-sharing arrangement in the Credit Facility Agreements which has taken place since the Enforcement Date to have taken place on the Enforcement Date) together with the aggregate amount of all accrued interest, fees and commission owed to it under the Credit Facility Agreement and amounts owed to it by a Debtor in respect of any Ancillary Facility but excluding:

- (a) any amount owed to it by a Debtor in respect of any Ancillary Facility to the extent (and in the amount) that Credit Facility Cash Cover has been provided by a Debtor in respect of that amount and is available to that Credit Facility Lender pursuant to the relevant Credit Facility Cash Cover Document; and
- (b) any amount outstanding in respect of a Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee to the extent (and in the amount) that Credit Facility Cash Cover has been provided by a Debtor in respect of that amount and is available to the party it has been provided for pursuant to the relevant Credit Facility Cash Cover Document.

"Utilisation" means a "Utilisation" under and as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement or the relevant Credit Facility Document.

16.2 Implementation of equalisation

- (a) The provisions of this Clause 16 shall be applied at such time or times after the Enforcement Date as the Security Agent shall consider appropriate.
- (b) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (a) above, if the provisions of this Clause 16 have been applied before all the Liabilities have matured and/or been finally quantified, the Security Agent may elect to re-apply those provisions on the basis of revised Exposures and the relevant Creditors shall make appropriate adjustment payments amongst themselves.

16.3 Equalisation

If, for any reason, any Credit Facility Liabilities remain unpaid after the Enforcement Date and the resulting losses are not borne by the Credit Facility Lenders in the proportions which their respective Exposures on the Enforcement Date bore to the aggregate Exposures of all the Credit Facility Lenders on the Enforcement Date, the Credit Facility Lenders will make such payments amongst themselves as the Security Agent shall require to put the Credit Facility Lenders in such a position that (after taking into account such payments) those losses are borne in those proportions.

16.4 **Turnover of enforcement proceeds**

If:

- (a) the Security Agent or a Creditor Representative is not entitled, for reasons of applicable law, to pay or distribute amounts received pursuant to the making of a demand under any guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against loss or the enforcement of the Transaction Security to the relevant Credit Facility Creditors but is entitled to pay or distribute those amounts to Creditors (such Creditors, the "**Receiving Creditors**") who, in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, are subordinated in right and priority of payment to the relevant Credit Facility Creditors; and
- (b) the Credit Facility Discharge Date has not yet occurred (nor would occur after taking into account such payments),

then the Receiving Creditors shall make such payments or distributions to the relevant Credit Facility Creditors as the Security Agent shall require to place the relevant Credit Facility Creditors in the position they would have been in had such amounts been available for application against the Credit Facility Liabilities.

16.5 **Notification of Exposure**

Before each occasion on which it intends to implement the provisions of this Clause 16, the Security Agent shall send notice to the relevant Creditor Representative (on behalf of the Credit Facility Lenders) requesting that it notify it of, respectively, its Exposure and that of each Credit Facility Lender (if any).

16.6 **Default in payment**

If a Credit Facility Creditor fails to make a payment due from it under this Clause 16, the Security Agent shall be entitled (but not obliged) to take action on behalf of the Credit Facility Creditor(s) to whom such payment was to be redistributed (subject to being indemnified to its satisfaction by such Credit Facility Creditor(s) in respect of costs) but shall have no liability or obligation towards such Credit Facility Creditor(s) or any other Primary Creditor as regards such default in payment and any loss suffered as a result of such default shall lie where it falls.

SECTION 7 THE PARTIES

17. THE SECURITY AGENT

17.1 Security Agent as trustee

- (a) The Security Agent declares that it holds the Security Property on trust for the Secured Parties on the terms contained in this Agreement.
- (b) Each of the Primary Creditors authorises the Security Agent to perform the duties, obligations and responsibilities and to exercise the rights, powers, authorities and discretions specifically given to the Security Agent under or in connection with the Debt Documents together with any other incidental rights, powers, authorities and discretions.

17.2 Instructions

- (a) The Security Agent shall:
 - (i) subject to paragraphs (d) and (e) below, exercise or refrain from exercising any right, power, authority or discretion vested in it as Security Agent in accordance with any instructions given to it by the Instructing Group; and
 - (ii) not be liable for any act (or omission) if it acts (or refrains from acting) in accordance with paragraph (i) above (or, if this Agreement stipulates the matter is a decision for any other Creditor or group of Creditors, in accordance with instructions given to it by that Creditor or group of Creditors).
- (b) The Security Agent shall be entitled to request instructions, or clarification of any instruction, from the Instructing Group (or, if this Agreement stipulates the matter is a decision for any other Creditor or group of Creditors, from that Creditor or group of Creditors) as to whether, and in what manner, it should exercise or refrain from exercising any right, power, authority or discretion and the Security Agent may refrain from acting unless and until it receives those instructions or that clarification.
- (c) Save in the case of decisions stipulated to be a matter for any other Creditor or group of Creditors under this Agreement and unless a contrary intention appears in this Agreement, any instructions given to the Security Agent by the Instructing Group shall override any conflicting instructions given by any other Parties and will be binding on all Secured Parties.
- (d) Paragraph (a) above shall not apply:
 - (i) where a contrary indication appears in this Agreement;
 - (ii) where this Agreement requires the Security Agent to act in a specified manner or to take a specified action;

- (iii) in respect of any provision which protects the Security Agent's own position in its personal capacity as opposed to its role of Security Agent for the Secured Parties including, without limitation, Clauses 17.5 (*No duty to account*) to Clause 17.10 (*Exclusion of liability*), Clause 17.13 (*Confidentiality*) to Clause 17.19 (*Custodians and nominees*) and Clause 17.22 (*Acceptance of title*) to Clause 17.26 (*Disapplication of Trustee Acts*);
 - (iv) in respect of the exercise of the Security Agent's discretion to exercise a right, power or authority under any of:
 - (A) Clause 12 (*Non-Distressed Disposals*);
 - (B) Clause 15.1 (*Order of application*);
 - (C) Clause 15.2 (*Prospective liabilities*);
 - (D) Clause 15.3 (*Treatment of Credit Facility Cash Cover and Credit Facility Lender Cash Collateral*); and
 - (E) Clause 15.6 (*Permitted Deductions*).
- (e) If giving effect to instructions given by the Instructing Group would (in the Security Agent's opinion) have an effect equivalent to an Intercreditor Amendment, the Security Agent shall not act in accordance with those instructions unless consent to it so acting is obtained from each Party (other than the Security Agent) whose consent would have been required in respect of that Intercreditor Amendment.
- (f) In exercising any discretion to exercise a right, power or authority under the Debt Documents where either:
 - (i) it has not received any instructions as to the exercise of that discretion; or
 - (ii) the exercise of that discretion is subject to paragraph (d)(iv) above,
 the Security Agent shall do so having regard to the interests of all the Secured Parties.
- (g) The Security Agent may refrain from acting in accordance with any instructions of any Creditor or group of Creditors until it has received any indemnification and/or security that it may in its discretion require (which may be greater in extent than that contained in the Debt Documents and which may include payment in advance) for any cost, loss or liability (together with any applicable VAT) which it may incur in complying with those instructions.
- (h) Without prejudice to the provisions of Clause 11 (*Enforcement of Transaction Security*) and the remainder of this Clause 17.2, in the absence of instructions, the Security Agent may act (or refrain from acting) as it considers in its discretion to be appropriate.

17.3 Duties of the Security Agent

- (a) The Security Agent's duties under the Debt Documents are solely mechanical and administrative in nature.
- (b) The Security Agent shall promptly:
 - (i) forward to each Creditor Representative a copy of any document received by the Security Agent from any Debtor under any Debt Document; and
 - (ii) forward to a Party the original or a copy of any document which is delivered to the Security Agent for that Party by any other Party.
- (c) Except where a Debt Document specifically provides otherwise, the Security Agent is not obliged to review or check the adequacy, accuracy or completeness of any document it forwards to another Party.
- (d) Without prejudice to Clause 22.3 (*Notification of prescribed events*), if the Security Agent receives notice from a Party referring to any Debt Document, describing a Default and stating that the circumstance described is a Default, it shall promptly notify the Primary Creditors.
- (e) To the extent that a Party (other than the Security Agent) is required to calculate a Common Currency Amount, the Security Agent shall upon a request by that Party, promptly notify that Party of the relevant Security Agent's Spot Rate of Exchange.
- (f) The Security Agent shall have only those duties, obligations and responsibilities expressly specified in the Debt Documents to which it is expressed to be a party (and no others shall be implied).

17.4 No fiduciary duties to Debtors or Subordinated Creditors

Nothing in this Agreement constitutes the Security Agent as an agent, trustee or fiduciary of any Debtor or any Subordinated Creditor.

17.5 No duty to account

The Security Agent shall not be bound to account to any other Secured Party for any sum or the profit element of any sum received by it for its own account.

17.6 Business with the Group

The Security Agent may accept deposits from, lend money to and generally engage in any kind of banking or other business with any member of the Group.

17.7 Rights and discretions

- (a) The Security Agent may:

- (i) rely on any representation, communication, notice or document believed by it to be genuine, correct and appropriately authorised;
- (ii) assume that:
 - (A) any instructions received by it from the Instructing Group, any Creditors or any group of Creditors are duly given in accordance with the terms of the Debt Documents;
 - (B) unless it has received notice of revocation, that those instructions have not been revoked; and
 - (C) if it receives any instructions to act in relation to the Transaction Security, that all applicable conditions under the Debt Documents for so acting have been satisfied; and
- (iii) rely on a certificate from any person:
 - (A) as to any matter of fact or circumstance which might reasonably be expected to be within the knowledge of that person; or
 - (B) to the effect that such person approves of any particular dealing, transaction, step, action or thing,

as sufficient evidence that that is the case and, in the case of paragraph (A) above, may assume the truth and accuracy of that certificate.
- (b) The Security Agent may assume (unless it has received notice to the contrary in its capacity as security trustee for the Secured Parties) that:
 - (i) no Default has occurred;
 - (ii) any right, power, authority or discretion vested in any Party or any group of Creditors has not been exercised; and
 - (iii) any notice made by the Company is made on behalf of and with the consent and knowledge of all the Debtors.
- (c) The Security Agent may engage and pay for the advice or services of any lawyers, accountants, tax advisers, surveyors or other professional advisers or experts.
- (d) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (c) above or paragraph (e) below, the Security Agent may at any time engage and pay for the services of any lawyers to act as independent counsel to the Security Agent (and so separate from any lawyers instructed by any Primary Creditor) if the Security Agent in its reasonable opinion deems this to be desirable.
- (e) The Security Agent may rely on the advice or services of any lawyers, accountants, tax advisers, surveyors or other professional advisers or experts

(whether obtained by the Security Agent or by any other Party) and shall not be liable for any damages, costs or losses to any person, any diminution in value or any liability whatsoever arising as a result of its so relying.

- (f) The Security Agent, any Receiver and any Delegate may act in relation to the Debt Documents and the Security Property through its officers, employees and agents and shall not:
 - (i) be liable for any error of judgment made by any such person; or
 - (ii) be bound to supervise, or be in any way responsible for any loss incurred by reason of misconduct, omission or default on the part of any such person,

unless such error or such loss was directly caused by the Security Agent's, Receiver's or Delegate's gross negligence or wilful misconduct.

- (g) Unless this Agreement expressly specifies otherwise, the Security Agent may disclose to any other Party any information it reasonably believes it has received as security trustee under this Agreement.
- (h) Notwithstanding any other provision of any Debt Document to the contrary, the Security Agent is not obliged to do or omit to do anything if it would, or might in its reasonable opinion, constitute a breach of any law or regulation or a breach of a fiduciary duty or duty of confidentiality.
- (i) Notwithstanding any provision of any Debt Document to the contrary, the Security Agent is not obliged to expend or risk its own funds or otherwise incur any financial liability in the performance of its duties, obligations or responsibilities or the exercise of any right, power, authority or discretion if it has grounds for believing the repayment of such funds or adequate indemnity against, or security for, such risk or liability is not reasonably assured to it.

17.8 Responsibility for documentation

None of the Security Agent, any Receiver nor any Delegate is responsible or liable for:

- (a) the adequacy, accuracy or completeness of any information (whether oral or written) supplied by the Security Agent, a Debtor or any other person in or in connection with any Debt Document or the transactions contemplated in the Debt Documents or any other agreement, arrangement or document entered into, made or executed in anticipation of, under or in connection with any Debt Document;
- (b) the legality, validity, effectiveness, adequacy or enforceability of any Debt Document, the Security Property or any other agreement, arrangement or document entered into, made or executed in anticipation of, under or in connection with any Debt Document or the Security Property; or
- (c) any determination as to whether any information provided or to be provided to any Secured Party is non-public information the use of which may be

regulated or prohibited by applicable law or regulation relating to insider dealing or otherwise.

17.9 No duty to monitor

The Security Agent shall not be bound to enquire:

- (a) whether or not any Default has occurred;
- (b) as to the performance, default or any breach by any Party of its obligations under any Debt Document; or
- (c) whether any other event specified in any Debt Document has occurred.

17.10 Exclusion of liability

- (a) Without limiting paragraph (b) below (and without prejudice to any other provision of any Debt Document excluding or limiting the liability of the Security Agent, any Receiver or Delegate), none of the Security Agent, any Receiver nor any Delegate will be liable for:
 - (i) any damages, costs or losses to any person, any diminution in value, or any liability whatsoever arising as a result of taking or not taking any action under or in connection with any Debt Document or the Security Property unless directly caused by its gross negligence or wilful misconduct;
 - (ii) exercising or not exercising any right, power, authority or discretion given to it by, or in connection with, any Debt Document, the Security Property or any other agreement, arrangement or document entered into, made or executed in anticipation of, under or in connection with, any Debt Document or the Security Property;
 - (iii) any shortfall which arises on the enforcement or realisation of the Security Property; or
 - (iv) without prejudice to the generality of paragraphs (i) to (iii) above, any damages, costs, losses, any diminution in value or any liability whatsoever arising as a result of:
 - (A) any act, event or circumstance not reasonably within its control; or
 - (B) the general risks of investment in, or the holding of assets in, any jurisdiction,

including (in each case and without limitation) such damages, costs, losses, diminution in value or liability arising as a result of: nationalisation, expropriation or other governmental actions; any regulation, currency restriction, devaluation or fluctuation; market conditions affecting the execution or settlement of transactions or the value of assets; breakdown, failure or malfunction of any third party

transport, telecommunications, computer services or systems; natural disasters or acts of God; war, terrorism, insurrection or revolution; or strikes or industrial action.

- (b) No Party (other than the Security Agent, that Receiver or that Delegate (as applicable)) may take any proceedings against any officer, employee or agent of the Security Agent, a Receiver or a Delegate in respect of any claim it might have against the Security Agent, a Receiver or a Delegate or in respect of any act or omission of any kind by that officer, employee or agent in relation to any Debt Document or any Security Property and any officer, employee or agent of the Security Agent, a Receiver or a Delegate may rely on this Clause subject to Clause 1.3 (*Third party rights*) and the provisions of the Third Parties Act.
- (c) Nothing in this Agreement shall oblige the Security Agent to carry out:
 - (i) any "know your customer" or other checks in relation to any person; or
 - (ii) any check on the extent to which any transaction contemplated by this Agreement might be unlawful for any Primary Creditor,

on behalf of any Primary Creditor and each Primary Creditor confirms to the Security Agent that it is solely responsible for any such checks it is required to carry out and that it may not rely on any statement in relation to such checks made by the Security Agent.

- (d) Without prejudice to any provision of any Debt Document excluding or limiting the liability of the Security Agent, any Receiver or Delegate, any liability of the Security Agent, any Receiver or Delegate arising under or in connection with any Debt Document or the Security Property shall be limited to the amount of actual loss which has been finally judicially determined to have been suffered (as determined by reference to the date of default of the Security Agent, Receiver or Delegate (as the case may be) or, if later, the date on which the loss arises as a result of such default) but without reference to any special conditions or circumstances known to the Security Agent, Receiver or Delegate (as the case may be) at any time which increase the amount of that loss. In no event shall the Security Agent, any Receiver or Delegate be liable for any loss of profits, goodwill, reputation, business opportunity or anticipated saving, or for special, punitive, indirect or consequential damages, whether or not the Security Agent, Receiver or Delegate (as the case may be) has been advised of the possibility of such loss or damages.

17.11 Primary Creditors' indemnity to the Security Agent

- (a) Each Primary Creditor (other than any Creditor Representative) shall (in the proportion that the Liabilities due to it bear to the aggregate of the Liabilities due to all the Primary Creditors (other than any Creditor Representative) for the time being (or, if the Liabilities due to the Primary Creditors (other than any Creditor Representative) are zero, immediately prior to their being reduced to zero)), indemnify the Security Agent and every Receiver and every

Delegate, within three Business Days of demand, against any cost, loss or liability incurred by any of them (otherwise than by reason of the relevant Security Agent's, Receiver's or Delegate's gross negligence or wilful misconduct) in acting as Security Agent, Receiver or Delegate under, or exercising any authority conferred under, the Debt Documents (unless the relevant Security Agent, Receiver or Delegate has been reimbursed by a Debtor pursuant to a Debt Document).

- (b) Subject to paragraph (c) below, the Company shall immediately on demand reimburse any Primary Creditor for any payment that Primary Creditor makes to the Security Agent pursuant to paragraph (a) above.
- (c) Paragraph (b) above shall not apply to the extent that the indemnity payment in respect of which the Primary Creditor claims reimbursement relates to a liability of the Security Agent to a Debtor.

17.12 Resignation of the Security Agent

- (a) The Security Agent may resign and appoint one of its Affiliates as successor by giving notice to the Primary Creditors and the Company.
- (b) Alternatively the Security Agent may resign by giving 30 days' notice to the Primary Creditors and the Company, in which case the Required Credit Facility Creditors and the Required Pari Passu Creditors (after consultation with the Company) may appoint a successor Security Agent.
- (c) If the Required Credit Facility Creditors and the Required Pari Passu Creditors have not appointed a successor Security Agent in accordance with paragraph (b) above within 20 days after notice of resignation was given, the retiring Security Agent (after consultation with the Creditor Representatives and the Company) may appoint a successor Security Agent.
- (d) The retiring Security Agent shall, at its own cost, make available to the successor Security Agent such documents and records and provide such assistance as the successor Security Agent may reasonably request for the purposes of performing its functions as Security Agent under the Debt Documents and transferring its role as Security Agent and its interest in all Security Property to that successor including by delegating in a notarial document, where necessary, the powers of attorney that had been granted in a Spanish Public Document to it by the Company or a Debtor as Security Agent in accordance with Clause 17.20 (*Delegation by the Security Agent*).
- (e) The Security Agent's resignation notice shall only take effect upon:
 - (i) the appointment of a successor; and
 - (ii) the transfer of all the Security Property to that successor.
- (f) Upon the appointment of a successor, the retiring Security Agent shall be discharged from any further obligation in respect of the Debt Documents (other than its obligations under Clause 17.23 (*Release without recourse*) and paragraph (d) above) but shall remain entitled to the benefit of this Clause 17

and Clause 21.1 (*Indemnity to the Security Agent*) (and any Security Agent fees for the account of the retiring Security Agent shall cease to accrue from (and shall be payable on) that date). Any successor and each of the other Parties shall have the same rights and obligations amongst themselves as they would have had if that successor had been an original Party.

- (g) The Required Credit Facility Creditors and the Required Pari Passu Creditors (after consultation with the Company) may, by notice to the Security Agent, require it to resign in accordance with paragraph (b) above. In this event, the Security Agent shall resign in accordance with paragraph (b) above.
- (h) The Company may, by notice to the Security Agent, require it to resign in accordance with paragraph (b) above if the Security Agent is not willing to act as security agent in respect of any Additional Credit Facility Liabilities or Additional Pari Passu Liabilities. In this event, the Security Agent shall promptly resign in accordance with paragraph (b) above.

17.13 Confidentiality

- (a) In acting as trustee for the Secured Parties, the Security Agent shall be regarded as acting through its trustee division which shall be treated as a separate entity from any other of its divisions or departments.
- (b) If information is received by another division or department of the Security Agent, it may be treated as confidential to that division or department and the Security Agent shall not be deemed to have notice of it.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of any Debt Document to the contrary, the Security Agent is not obliged to disclose to any other person (i) any confidential information or (ii) any other information if the disclosure would, or might in its reasonable opinion, constitute a breach of any law or regulation or a breach of a fiduciary duty.

17.14 Information from the Creditors

Each Creditor shall supply the Security Agent with any information that the Security Agent may reasonably specify as being necessary or desirable to enable the Security Agent to perform its functions as Security Agent.

17.15 Credit appraisal by the Secured Parties

Without affecting the responsibility of any Debtor for information supplied by it or on its behalf in connection with any Debt Document, each Secured Party confirms to the Security Agent that it has been, and will continue to be, solely responsible for making its own independent appraisal and investigation of all risks arising under or in connection with any Debt Document including but not limited to:

- (a) the financial condition, status and nature of each member of the Group;
- (b) the legality, validity, effectiveness, adequacy or enforceability of any Debt Document, the Security Property and any other agreement, arrangement or

document entered into, made or executed in anticipation of, under or in connection with any Debt Document or the Security Property;

- (c) whether that Secured Party has recourse, and the nature and extent of that recourse, against any Party or any of its respective assets under or in connection with any Debt Document, the Security Property, the transactions contemplated by the Debt Documents or any other agreement, arrangement or document entered into, made or executed in anticipation of, under or in connection with any Debt Document or the Security Property;
- (d) the adequacy, accuracy or completeness of any information provided by the Security Agent, any Party or by any other person under or in connection with any Debt Document, the transactions contemplated by any Debt Document or any other agreement, arrangement or document entered into, made or executed in anticipation of, under or in connection with any Debt Document; and
- (e) the right or title of any person in or to, or the value or sufficiency of any part of the Charged Property, the priority of any of the Transaction Security or the existence of any Security affecting the Charged Property.

17.16 Reliance and engagement letters

The Security Agent may obtain and rely on any certificate or report from any Debtor's auditor and may enter into any reliance letter or engagement letter relating to that certificate or report on such terms as it may consider appropriate (including, without limitation, restrictions on the auditor's liability and the extent to which that certificate or report may be relied on or disclosed).

17.17 No responsibility to perfect Transaction Security

The Security Agent shall not be liable for any failure to:

- (a) require the deposit with it of any deed or document certifying, representing or constituting the title of any Debtor to any of the Charged Property;
- (b) obtain any licence, consent or other authority for the execution, delivery, legality, validity, enforceability or admissibility in evidence of any Debt Document or the Transaction Security;
- (c) register, file or record or otherwise protect any of the Transaction Security (or the priority of any of the Transaction Security) under any law or regulation or to give notice to any person of the execution of any Debt Document or of the Transaction Security;
- (d) take, or to require any Debtor to take, any step to perfect its title to any of the Charged Property or to render the Transaction Security effective or to secure the creation of any ancillary Security under any law or regulation; or
- (e) require any further assurance in relation to any Security Document.

17.18 Insurance by Security Agent

- (a) The Security Agent shall not be obliged:
 - (i) to insure any of the Charged Property;
 - (ii) to require any other person to maintain any insurance; or
 - (iii) to verify any obligation to arrange or maintain insurance contained in any Debt Document,

and the Security Agent shall not be liable for any damages, costs or losses to any person as a result of the lack of, or inadequacy of, any such insurance.

- (b) Where the Security Agent is named on any insurance policy as an insured party, it shall not be liable for any damages, costs or losses to any person as a result of its failure to notify the insurers of any material fact relating to the risk assumed by such insurers or any other information of any kind, unless the Instructing Group requests it to do so in writing and the Security Agent fails to do so within fourteen days after receipt of that request.

17.19 Custodians and nominees

The Security Agent may appoint and pay any person to act as a custodian or nominee on any terms in relation to any asset of the trust as the Security Agent may determine, including for the purpose of depositing with a custodian this Agreement or any document relating to the trust created under this Agreement and the Security Agent shall not be responsible for any loss, liability, expense, demand, cost, claim or proceedings incurred by reason of the misconduct, omission or default on the part of any person appointed by it under this Agreement or be bound to supervise the proceedings or acts of any person.

17.20 Delegation by the Security Agent

- (a) Each of the Security Agent, any Receiver and any Delegate may, at any time, delegate by power of attorney or otherwise to any person for any period, all or any right, power, authority or discretion vested in it in its capacity as such.
- (b) That delegation may be made upon any terms and conditions (including the power to sub-delegate) and subject to any restrictions that the Security Agent, that Receiver or that Delegate (as the case may be) may, in its discretion, think fit in the interests of the Secured Parties.
- (c) No Security Agent, Receiver or Delegate shall be bound to supervise, or be in any way responsible for any damages, costs or losses incurred by reason of any misconduct, omission or default on the part of, any such delegate or sub-delegate.

17.21 Additional Security Agents

- (a) The Security Agent may at any time appoint (and subsequently remove) any person to act as a separate trustee or as a co-trustee jointly with it:

- (i) if it considers that appointment to be in the interests of the Secured Parties;
- (ii) for the purposes of conforming to any legal requirement, restriction or condition which the Security Agent deems to be relevant; or
- (iii) for obtaining or enforcing any judgment in any jurisdiction,

and the Security Agent shall give prior notice to the Company and the Primary Creditors of that appointment.

- (b) Any person so appointed shall have the rights, powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those given to the Security Agent under or in connection with the Debt Documents) and the duties, obligations and responsibilities that are given or imposed by the instrument of appointment.
- (c) The remuneration that the Security Agent may pay to that person, and any costs and expenses (together with any applicable VAT) incurred by that person in performing its functions pursuant to that appointment shall, for the purposes of this Agreement, be treated as costs and expenses incurred by the Security Agent.

17.22 Acceptance of title

The Security Agent shall be entitled to accept without enquiry, and shall not be obliged to investigate, any right and title that any Debtor may have to any of the Charged Property and shall not be liable for, or bound to require any Debtor to remedy, any defect in its right or title.

17.23 Release without recourse

- (a) If the Security Agent, with the approval of each Creditor Representative, determines that:
 - (i) all of the Secured Obligations have been fully and finally discharged; and
 - (ii) no Secured Party is under any commitment, obligation or liability (actual or contingent) to make advances or provide other financial accommodation to any Debtor pursuant to the Debt Documents,

then:

- (A) the trusts set out in this Agreement shall be wound up and the Security Agent shall release, without recourse or warranty, all of the Transaction Security and the rights of the Security Agent under each of the Security Documents and any guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against loss under any Debt Document; and
- (B) any Security Agent which has resigned pursuant to Clause 17.12 (*Resignation of the Security Agent*) shall release,

without recourse or warranty, all of its rights under each Security Document and any guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against loss under any Debt Document.

- (b) The Security Agent shall (and is irrevocably authorised by each Creditor, each other Secured Party and each Debtor to) promptly on request by the Company release and discharge (without recourse or warranty) the Security constituted or evidenced by any Security Document which secures, or is expressed to secure, only Secured Obligations:
 - (i) in respect of which each relevant Discharge Date has occurred; or
 - (ii) in the case of any Pari Passu Note Liabilities, in respect of which covenant defeasance has defeated the requirement to maintain the Transaction Security for such Pari Passu Note Liabilities.

17.24 Release and re-grant of Transaction Security

- (a) Subject to paragraphs (b) and (c) below, at the request and cost of the Company, the Security Agent shall (and is hereby irrevocably authorised and instructed without any consent, sanction, authority or further confirmation from any Secured Party to):
 - (i) effect any amendment, supplement or restatement of any Security Document, in whole or in part (an "**Amendment**") and/or waive or release any Transaction Security created under a Security Document (a "**Release**") if such Amendment or Release is necessary or desirable to ensure that any New Credit Facility Liabilities and/or New Pari Passu Liabilities may be secured *pari passu* with the then existing Credit Facility Liabilities and/or Pari Passu Liabilities (as the case may be) under such Security Document **provided that** prior to a Release pursuant to this paragraph (i), the Company shall have confirmed in writing to the Security Agent that it has determined (in good faith) that it is not legally possible to secure the New Credit Facility Liabilities and/or New Pari Passu Liabilities in the relevant jurisdiction (x) by way of an Amendment or (y) pursuant to an additional Security Document entered into in accordance with paragraph (ii) below, in each case, with the ranking and priority contemplated under this Agreement;
 - (ii) enter into additional Security Documents granting Security on a *pari passu*, second or lesser ranking basis over the Charged Property in favour of the Security Agent for and on behalf of any Creditors in respect of New Credit Facility Liabilities and/or New Pari Passu Liabilities **provided that** such New Credit Facility Liabilities and/or New Pari Passu Liabilities will nevertheless continue, for the purpose of this Agreement, to be considered as having been secured *pari passu* with the then existing Credit Facility Liabilities and/or Pari Passu Liabilities (as the case may be), and the Secured Parties hereby agree that the beneficiaries of any such second or further priority (if applicable) Transaction Security will receive the proceeds of

enforcement of any Transaction Security created pursuant to the Security Documents in accordance with Clause 15 (*Application of Proceeds*) regardless of the ranking of such Security Document;

- (iii) effect any Amendment and/or Release if:
 - (A) in respect of any Amendment and/or Release of the Share Charge or the Receivables Assignment, such Amendment and/or Release is necessary or desirable in connection with a Holdco Reorganisation; and
 - (B) in respect of any Amendment and/or Release of any Security Document other than the Share Charge or the Receivables Assignment, such Amendment and/or Release is necessary or desirable in connection with a Permitted Transaction (including, without limitation, a Holdco Reorganisation); and
- (iv) effect any Amendment and/or Release of the Share Pledge if such Amendment and/or Release is necessary or desirable in connection with a Permitted Opodo Share Sale,

(each, a "**Relevant Transaction**") **provided that** in the case of any Release, such Release is contemporaneous with the re-grant of new Transaction Security to the Security Agent in respect of equivalent assets and on substantially the same terms as the Transaction Security being released (the "**Replacement Security**").

- (b) In the case of either an Amendment or Release, the Company shall deliver to the Security Agent (in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to the Security Agent):
 - (i) a certificate from the board of directors of the relevant member of the Group which confirms the solvency of such member of the Group granting such Security after giving effect to the Relevant Transaction; or
 - (ii) an opinion of counsel (subject to customary assumptions and qualifications) confirming that, after giving effect to the Relevant Transaction, the relevant Transaction Security (where subject to an Amendment) or the Replacement Security (in the case of a Release) is legal, valid, binding and enforceable and is not otherwise subject to any limitation, imperfection or new hardening period, in equity or at law, that such Transaction Security was not otherwise subject to immediately prior to the Relevant Transaction.
- (c) In the case of:
 - (i) a Release, the Company shall deliver to the Security Agent (in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to the Security Agent) an opinion of counsel (subject to customary assumptions and qualifications) as to the capacity and authority of each grantor to enter

into, and the enforceability of, the Security Document creating the relevant Replacement Security; and

- (ii) an Amendment, the Company shall deliver to the Security Agent (in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to the Security Agent) an opinion of counsel (subject to customary assumptions and qualifications) confirming that the relevant Transaction Security is legal, valid, binding and enforceable.

17.25 Powers supplemental to Trustee Acts

The rights, powers, authorities and discretions given to the Security Agent under or in connection with the Debt Documents shall be supplemental to the Trustee Act 1925 and the Trustee Act 2000 and in addition to any which may be vested in the Security Agent by law or regulation or otherwise.

17.26 Disapplication of Trustee Acts

Section 1 of the Trustee Act 2000 shall not apply to the duties of the Security Agent in relation to the trusts constituted by this Agreement. Where there are any inconsistencies between the Trustee Act 1925 or the Trustee Act 2000 and the provisions of this Agreement, the provisions of this Agreement shall, to the extent permitted by law and regulation, prevail and, in the case of any inconsistency with the Trustee Act 2000, the provisions of this Agreement shall constitute a restriction or exclusion for the purposes of that Act.

17.27 Intra-Group Lenders and Debtors: Power of Attorney

Each Intra-Group Lender and Debtor by way of security for its obligations under this Agreement irrevocably appoints the Security Agent to be its attorney to do anything which that Intra-Group Lender or Debtor has authorised the Security Agent or any other Party to do under this Agreement or is itself required to do under this Agreement but has failed to do within five Business Days of being notified in writing by the Security Agent of its failure to do such act (and the Security Agent may delegate that power on such terms as it sees fit).

17.28 Officers' Certificate

Upon any request or application by a member of the Group to the Security Agent to take or refrain from taking any action under this Agreement, the Company shall if requested by the Security Agent furnish to the Security Agent a certificate signed by an authorised signatory of the Company in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to the Security Agent stating that, in the opinion of the signer (but without personal liability), all conditions precedent, if any, provided for in this Agreement and the relevant Debt Documents relating to the proposed action have been complied with.

18. PARI PASSU NOTE TRUSTEE PROTECTIONS

18.1 Limitation of Pari Passu Note Trustee Liability

It is expressly understood and agreed by the Parties that this Agreement is executed and delivered by each Pari Passu Note Trustee not individually or personally but

solely in its capacity as a Pari Passu Note Trustee in the exercise of the powers and authority conferred and vested in it under the relevant Pari Passu Documents. It is further understood by the Parties that in no case shall a Pari Passu Note Trustee be (i) responsible or accountable in damages or otherwise to any other Party for any loss, damage or claim incurred by reason of any act or omission performed or omitted by it in good faith in accordance with this Agreement and in a manner that the relevant Pari Passu Note Trustee believed to be within the scope of the authority conferred on the Pari Passu Note Trustee by this Agreement and the relevant Pari Passu Documents or by law, or (ii) personally liable for or on account of any of the statements, representations, warranties, covenants or obligations stated to be those of any other Party, all such liability, if any, being expressly waived by the Parties and any person claiming by, through or under such Party **provided that** a Pari Passu Note Trustee shall be personally liable under this Agreement for its own gross negligence or wilful misconduct. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Agreement or any other Pari Passu Document to which a Pari Passu Note Trustee is a party to, in no event shall a Pari Passu Note Trustee be liable for special, indirect, punitive or consequential loss or damages of any kind whatsoever (including but not limited to loss of business, goodwill, opportunity or profits) whether or not foreseeable even if such Pari Passu Note Trustee has been advised of the likelihood of such loss or damage and regardless of whether the claim for loss or damage is made in negligence, for breach of contract or otherwise. It is also acknowledged that a Pari Passu Note Trustee shall not have any responsibility for the actions of any individual Pari Passu Noteholder.

18.2 Note Trustee not fiduciary for other Creditors

The Pari Passu Note Trustee shall not be deemed to owe any fiduciary duty to any of the Creditors (other than the Pari Passu Noteholders for which it is the Creditor Representative), any of the Subordinated Creditors or any member of the Group and shall not be liable to any Creditor (other than the Pari Passu Noteholders for which it is the Creditor Representative), any Subordinated Creditor or any member of the Group if the Pari Passu Note Trustee shall in good faith mistakenly pay over or distribute to the Pari Passu Noteholders or to any other person cash, property or securities to which any Creditor (other than the Pari Passu Noteholders for which it is the Creditor Representative), any Subordinated Creditor or any member of the Group shall be entitled by virtue of this Agreement or otherwise save to the extent that the same results from its gross negligence or wilful misconduct. With respect to the Creditors (other than the Pari Passu Noteholders for which it is the Creditor Representative), the Pari Passu Note Trustee undertakes to perform or to observe only such of its covenants or obligations as are specifically set forth in the relevant Pari Passu Documents (including this Agreement) and no implied covenants or obligations with respect to Creditors (other than the Pari Passu Noteholders for which it is the Creditor Representative) shall be read into this Agreement against a Pari Passu Note Trustee.

18.3 Reliance on certificates

A Pari Passu Note Trustee may rely without enquiry on any notice, consent or certificate of the Security Agent or any other Creditor Representative as to the matters certified therein.

18.4 **Pari Passu Note Trustee**

In acting under and in accordance with this Agreement a Pari Passu Note Trustee shall act in accordance with the relevant Pari Passu Note Indenture and shall seek any necessary instruction from the relevant Pari Passu Noteholders, to the extent provided for, and in accordance with, the relevant Pari Passu Note Indenture, and where it so acts on the instructions of the Pari Passu Noteholders, the Pari Passu Note Trustee shall not incur any liability to any person for so acting other than in accordance with the Pari Passu Note Indenture. Furthermore, prior to taking any action under this Agreement or the relevant Pari Passu Documents, as the case may be, the Pari Passu Note Trustee may reasonably request and rely upon an opinion of counsel or opinion of another qualified expert (at the Company's expense), as applicable; provided, however, that any such opinions shall be at the expense of the relevant Pari Passu Noteholders, if such actions are on the instructions of the relevant Pari Passu Noteholders.

18.5 **Turnover obligations**

Notwithstanding any provision in this Agreement to the contrary, a Pari Passu Note Trustee shall only have an obligation to turn over or repay amounts received or recovered under this Agreement by it (i) if it had actual knowledge that the receipt or recovery is an amount received in breach of a provision of this Agreement (a "**Turnover Receipt**") and (ii) to the extent that, prior to receiving that knowledge, it has not distributed the amount of the Turnover Receipt to the Pari Passu Noteholders for which it is the Creditor Representative in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Pari Passu Note Indenture. For the purpose of this Clause 18.5, (i) "actual knowledge" of the Pari Passu Note Trustee shall be construed to mean the Pari Passu Note Trustee shall not be charged with knowledge (actual or otherwise) of the existence of facts that would impose an obligation on it to make any payment or prohibit it from making any payment unless a responsible officer of such Pari Passu Note Trustee has received, not less than two Business Days' prior to the date of such payment, a written notice that such payments are required or prohibited by this Agreement; and (ii) "responsible officer" when used in relation to the Pari Passu Note Trustee means any person who is an officer within the corporate trust and agency department of the Pari Passu Note Trustee, including any director, associate director, vice president, assistance vice president, senior associate, assistant treasurer, trust officer, or any other officer of the Pari Passu Note Trustee who customarily performs functions similar to those performed by such officers, or to whom any corporate trust matter is referred because of such individual's knowledge of and familiarity with the particular subject and who shall have direct responsibility for the administration of this Agreement.

18.6 **Creditors and the Pari Passu Note Trustee**

In acting pursuant to this Agreement and the relevant Pari Passu Note Indenture, the Pari Passu Note Trustee is not required to have any regard to the interests of the Creditors (other than the Pari Passu Noteholders for which it is the Creditor Representative Creditors).

18.7 **Pari Passu Note Trustee; reliance and information**

- (a) The Pari Passu Note Trustee may rely and shall be fully protected in acting or refraining from acting upon any notice or other document reasonably believed by it to be genuine and correct and to have been signed by, or with the authority of, the proper person.
- (b) Without affecting the responsibility of any Debtor for information supplied by it or on its behalf in connection with any Debt Document, each Primary Creditor (other than the Pari Passu Noteholders for which it is the Creditor Representative) confirms that it has not relied exclusively on any information provided to it by a Pari Passu Note Trustee in connection with any Debt Document. A Pari Passu Note Trustee is not obliged to review or check the adequacy, accuracy or completeness of any document it forwards to another party.
- (c) A Pari Passu Note Trustee is entitled to assume that:
 - (i) any payment or other distribution made in respect of the Liabilities, respectively, has been made in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement;
 - (ii) any Security granted in respect of the Pari Passu Liabilities is in accordance with Clause 4.2 (*Security: Pari Passu Creditors*);
 - (iii) no Default or Event of Default has occurred; and
 - (iv) the Pari Passu Discharge Date has not occurred,

unless it has actual notice to the contrary. A Pari Passu Note Trustee is not obliged to monitor or enquire whether any such default has occurred.

18.8 **No action**

A Pari Passu Note Trustee shall not have any obligation to take any action under this Agreement unless it is indemnified or secured to its satisfaction (whether by way of payment in advance or otherwise) by the Debtors or the Pari Passu Noteholders for which it is the Creditor Representative, as applicable, in accordance with the terms of the relevant Pari Passu Note Indenture. A Pari Passu Note Trustee is not required to indemnify any other person, whether or not a Party in respect of the transactions contemplated by this Agreement.

18.9 **Departmentalisation**

In acting as a Pari Passu Note Trustee, a Pari Passu Note Trustee shall be treated as acting through its agency division which shall be treated as a separate entity from its other divisions and departments. Any information received or acquired by a Pari Passu Note Trustee which is received or acquired by some other division or department or otherwise than in its capacity as Pari Passu Note Trustee may be treated as confidential by that Pari Passu Note Trustee and will not be treated as information possessed by that Pari Passu Note Trustee in its capacity as such.

18.10 **Other parties not affected**

This Clause 18 is intended to afford protection to each Pari Passu Note Trustee only and no provision of this Clause 18 shall alter or change the rights and obligations as between the other parties in respect of each other.

18.11 **Security Agent and the Pari Passu Note Trustees**

- (a) A Pari Passu Note Trustee is not responsible for the appointment or for monitoring the performance of the Security Agent.
- (b) A Pari Passu Note Trustee shall be under no obligation to instruct or direct the Security Agent to take any Security enforcement action unless it shall have been instructed to do so by the Pari Passu Noteholders for which it is the Creditor Representative and indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction.
- (c) The Security Agent acknowledges and agrees that it has no claims for any fees, costs or expenses from, or indemnification against, a Pari Passu Note Trustee.

18.12 **Provision of information**

A Pari Passu Note Trustee is not obliged to review or check the adequacy, accuracy or completeness of any document it forwards to another Party. A Pari Passu Note Trustee is not responsible for:

- (a) providing any Creditor with any credit or other information concerning the risks arising under or in connection with the Transaction Security Documents or Pari Passu Documents (including any information relating to the financial condition or affairs of any Debtor or their related entities or the nature or extent of recourse against any party or its assets) whether coming into its possession before, on or after the date of this Agreement; or
- (b) obtaining any certificate or other document from any Creditor.

18.13 **Disclosure of information**

Each Debtor irrevocably authorises a Pari Passu Note Trustee to disclose to any other Debtor any information that is received by that Pari Passu Note Trustee in its capacity as Pari Passu Note Trustee.

18.14 **Illegality**

A Pari Passu Note Trustee may refrain from doing anything (including disclosing any information) which might, in its opinion, constitute a breach of any law or regulation and may do anything which, in its opinion, is necessary or desirable to comply with any law or regulation.

18.15 **Resignation of Pari Passu Note Trustee**

A Pari Passu Note Trustee may resign or be removed in accordance with the terms of the relevant Pari Passu Note Indenture, **provided that** a replacement of such Pari Passu Note Trustee agrees with the Parties to become the replacement trustee under

this Agreement by the execution of a Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking.

18.16 Agents

A Pari Passu Note Trustee may act through its attorneys and agents and shall not be responsible for the misconduct or negligence of any attorney or agent appointed with reasonable care by it hereunder.

18.17 No Requirement for Bond or Security

A Pari Passu Note Trustee shall not be required to give any bond or surety with respect to the performance of its duties or the exercise of its powers under this Agreement.

18.18 Delivery of documents

The Company will deliver to the Pari Passu Note Trustee copies of the documents listed in part II (*Conditions subsequent*) of schedule 2 (*Conditions Precedent*) of the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement at the same times as they are delivered to the Revolving Agent.

18.19 Provisions Survive Termination

The provisions of this Clause 18 shall survive any termination or discharge of this Agreement.

19. CHANGES TO THE PARTIES

19.1 Assignments and transfers

No Party may:

- (a) assign any of its rights; or
- (b) transfer any of its rights and obligations,

in respect of any Debt Documents or the Liabilities except as permitted by this Clause 19.

19.2 Change of Subordinated Creditor

Subject to Clause 7.4 (*No acquisition of Subordinated Liabilities*), a Subordinated Creditor may:

- (a) assign any of its rights; or
- (b) transfer any of its rights and obligations,

in respect of the Subordinated Liabilities owed to it if any assignee or transferee has (if not already party to this Agreement as a Subordinated Creditor) acceded to this Agreement, as a Subordinated Creditor, pursuant to Clause 19.12 (*Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking*).

19.3 Change of, or Additional, Credit Facility Lender or Pari Passu Lender under an existing Credit Facility or Pari Passu Facility

(a) A Credit Facility Lender or Pari Passu Lender under an existing Credit Facility or Pari Passu Facility may:

- (i) assign any of its rights; or
- (ii) transfer by novation any of its rights and obligations,

in respect of any Debt Documents or the Liabilities if:

- (A) that assignment or transfer is in accordance with the terms of the Credit Facility Agreement or Pari Passu Facility Agreement to which it is a party; and
 - (B) any assignee or transferee has (if not already a Party as a Credit Facility Lender or Pari Passu Lender, as applicable) acceded to this Agreement, as a Credit Facility Lender or Pari Passu Lender, as applicable, pursuant to Clause 19.12 (*Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking*) **provided that** this paragraph (B) shall not apply in respect of any Liabilities Acquisition of the Credit Facility Liabilities or Pari Passu Liabilities by a member of the Group permitted under the relevant Credit Facility Agreement or Pari Passu Facility Agreement and pursuant to which the relevant Liabilities are discharged and any related commitments cancelled in full substantially contemporaneously with such Liabilities Acquisition.
- (b) If any person arranges, underwrites and/or lends any increase of an existing Credit Facility or Pari Passu Facility (including, without limitation, an "Accordion Increase" under and as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement), it shall not be entitled to share in any of the Transaction Security unless it has (if not already a Party as a Credit Facility Lender or Pari Passu Lender, as applicable, or where it would not be conventional for such person to become a Party and its Creditor Representative has become a Party on its behalf) acceded to this Agreement as a Credit Facility Lender or Pari Passu Lender, as applicable, pursuant to Clause 19.12 (*Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking*) and, to the extent required by the relevant Credit Facility Agreement or Pari Passu Facility Agreement to the Credit Facility Agreement or Pari Passu Facility Agreement as a Credit Facility Lender or Pari Passu Lender, as applicable.

19.4 Change of Pari Passu Noteholder

Any Pari Passu Noteholder may assign, transfer or novate any of its rights and obligations to any person without the need for such person to execute and deliver to the Security Agent a Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking.

19.5 **Change of Creditor Representative**

No person shall become a Creditor Representative unless at the same time, it accedes to this Agreement as a Creditor Representative pursuant to Clause 19.12 (*Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking*).

19.6 **Change of Intra-Group Lender**

Subject to Clause 6.4 (*Acquisition of Intra-Group Liabilities*) and to the terms of the other Debt Documents, any Intra-Group Lender may:

- (a) assign any of its rights; or
- (b) transfer any of its rights and obligations,

in respect of the Intra-Group Liabilities to another member of the Group if that member of the Group has (if not already a Party as an Intra-Group Lender) acceded to this Agreement as an Intra-Group Lender, pursuant to Clause 19.12 (*Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking*).

19.7 **New Subordinated Creditor**

If any shareholder of the Company makes any loan to, grants any credit to or makes available any Financial Indebtedness to the Company, in each case, which constitutes an "Equity Contribution" under and as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement or any Equivalent Provision of any other Credit Facility Agreement, the Company will procure that that shareholder (if not already a Party as a Subordinated Creditor) accedes to this Agreement as a Subordinated Creditor, pursuant to Clause 19.12 (*Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking*) no later than the date on which that shareholder makes such loan to, grants such credit to or makes available such Financial Indebtedness to the Company.

19.8 **New Intra-Group Lender**

- (a) If any member of the Group makes any loan to or grants any credit to or makes any Financial Indebtedness available to any Debtor in an aggregate amount of €15,000,000 or more (or its equivalent in any other currency) (a "**Qualifying Intra-Group Loan**"), the Company will procure that such member of the Group making that Qualifying Intra-Group Loan available (if not already a Party as an Intra-Group Lender) accedes to this Agreement as an Intra-Group Lender, pursuant to Clause 19.2 (*Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking*) within 20 days of the date on which such member of the Group makes that Qualifying Intra-Group Loan available (the "**Intra-Group Lender Accession Date**") unless that Qualifying Intra-Group Loan is repaid (or otherwise discharged) and cancelled in full on or before the Intra-Group Lender Accession Date.
- (b) Any accession to this Agreement of a member of the Group as an Intra-Group Lender pursuant to paragraph (a) above shall be subject to any limitations set out in the relevant Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking as may be required to ensure that the accession of such member of the Group as an Intra-Group Lender would not result in (x) a breach of fiduciary duties of

directors or officers of such member of the Group or personal, civil or criminal liability on the part of any director or officer of the applicable member of the Group or other members of the Group or (y) any violation of applicable law (including, without limitation, under corporate benefit, thin capitalisation, fraudulent preference, "earnings stripping", financial assistance, equitable subordination, transfer pricing, controlled foreign corporation, capital maintenance, liquidity preservation or similar laws or principles) that, in each case, cannot be avoided or otherwise prevented through measures reasonably available to the Company or such member of the Group.

19.9 Accession of Credit Facility Creditors under new Credit Facilities

At any time on or following the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, in order for any loan, credit or debt facility (other than the Initial Revolving Facility) to be a "Credit Facility" for the purposes of this Agreement:

- (a) the Company shall designate that loan, credit or debt facility as a Credit Facility and confirm in writing to the Security Agent (for the benefit of the Primary Creditors) that the establishment of that loan, credit or debt facility as a Credit Facility under this Agreement will not breach the terms of any of its existing Primary Documents;
- (b) each lender in respect of that loan, credit or debt facility shall accede to this Agreement as a Credit Facility Lender (except where it would not be conventional for such lender to become a Party and its Creditor Representative has become a Party on its behalf);
- (c) each arranger in respect of that loan, credit or debt facility shall accede to this Agreement as a Credit Facility Arranger (except where it would not be conventional for such arranger to become a Party and its Creditor Representative has become a Party on its behalf); and
- (d) the facility agent (if any) in respect of that loan, credit or debt facility shall accede to this Agreement as the Creditor Representative in relation to that loan, credit or debt facility pursuant to Clause 19.12 (*Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking*).

19.10 Accession of Pari Passu Creditors under new Pari Passu Notes or Pari Passu Facilities

- (a) In order for any issuance of notes, bonds or debt securities (other than, for the avoidance of doubt, any notes, bonds or debt securities issued under an existing Pari Passu Note Indenture, including, without limitation, any additional Senior Secured Notes issued under the Senior Secured Note Indenture) to constitute "Pari Passu Notes" for the purposes of this Agreement:
 - (i) the Company shall designate that issuance of notes, bonds or debt securities as Pari Passu Notes and confirm in writing to the Security Agent (for the benefit of the Primary Creditors) that the issuance of those notes, bonds or debt securities as Pari Passu Notes under this

Agreement will not breach the terms of any of its existing Primary Documents; and

- (ii) the trustee in respect of those notes, bonds or debt securities shall accede to this Agreement as the Creditor Representative in relation to those Pari Passu Notes pursuant to Clause 19.12 (*Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking*).
- (b) In order for any loan, credit or debt facility to constitute a "Pari Passu Facility" for the purposes of this Agreement:
 - (i) the Company shall designate that loan, credit or debt facility as a Pari Passu Facility and confirm in writing to the Security Agent (for the benefit of the Primary Creditors) that the establishment of that loan, credit or debt facility as a Pari Passu Facility under this Agreement will not breach the terms of any of its existing Primary Documents;
 - (ii) each lender in respect of that loan, credit or debt facility shall accede to this Agreement as a Pari Passu Lender (except where it would not be conventional for such lender to become a Party and its Creditor Representative has become a Party on its behalf);
 - (iii) each arranger in respect of that loan, credit or debt facility shall accede to this Agreement as a Pari Passu Arranger (except where it would not be conventional for such arranger to become a Party and its Creditor Representative has become a Party on its behalf); and
 - (iv) the facility agent (if any) in respect of that loan, credit or debt facility shall accede to this Agreement as the Creditor Representative in relation to that loan, credit or debt facility pursuant to Clause 19.12 (*Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking*).

19.11 New Ancillary Lender

If any Affiliate of a Credit Facility Lender becomes an Ancillary Lender in accordance with the relevant Credit Facility Agreement, it shall not be entitled to share in any of the Transaction Security or in the benefit of any guarantee or indemnity in respect of any of the liabilities arising in relation to its Ancillary Facilities unless it has (if not already a Party as a Credit Facility Lender) acceded to this Agreement as a Credit Facility Lender pursuant to Clause 19.12 (*Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking*) and, to the extent required by the Credit Facility Agreement, to the Credit Facility Agreement as an Ancillary Lender.

19.12 Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking

With effect from the date of acceptance by the Security Agent of a Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking duly executed and delivered to the Security Agent by the relevant acceding party or, if later, the date specified in that Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking:

- (a) any Party ceasing entirely to be a Creditor shall be discharged from further obligations towards the Security Agent and other Parties under this Agreement and their respective rights against one another shall be cancelled (except in each case for those rights which arose prior to that date);
- (b) as from that date, the replacement or new Creditor shall assume the same obligations and become entitled to the same rights, as if it had been an original Party in the capacity specified in the Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking;
- (c) to the extent envisaged by the relevant Credit Facility Agreement, any new Ancillary Lender (which is an Affiliate of a Credit Facility Lender shall also become party to the relevant Credit Facility Agreement as an Ancillary Lender and shall assume the same obligations and become entitled to the same rights as if it had been an original party to the Credit Facility Agreement as an Ancillary Lender; and
- (d) at the reasonable request of the Security Agent, the acceding Creditor or Creditor Representative shall promptly raise to the status of a Spanish Public Document the Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking.

19.13 New Debtor

- (a) If any member of the Group:
 - (i) incurs any Intra-Group Liabilities as borrower of a Qualifying Intra-Group Loan; or
 - (ii) gives any Security, guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against loss in respect of a Qualifying Intra-Group Loan,

the Debtors will procure that such member of the Group (if not already a Party as a Debtor) accedes to this Agreement as a Debtor, in accordance with paragraph (d) below, within 20 days of the date on which such member of the Group incurs those Intra-Group Liabilities as borrower of that Qualifying Intra-Group Loan or gives that assurance against loss in respect of that Qualifying Intra-Group Loan (the "**Debtor Accession Date**") unless its Intra-Group Liabilities as borrower of that Qualifying Intra-Group Loan are repaid (or otherwise discharged) and cancelled in full or, as the case may be, its assurance against loss in respect of that Qualifying Intra-Group Loan is released and discharged in full, in each case, on or before the Debtor Accession Date.

- (b) If any member of the Group:
 - (i) incurs any Liabilities (other than Intra-Group Liabilities); or
 - (ii) gives any Security, guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against loss in respect of any Liabilities (other than Intra-Group Liabilities),

the Debtors will procure that such member of the Group accedes to this Agreement as a Debtor, in accordance with paragraph (d) below, no later than

contemporaneously with the incurrence of those Liabilities or the giving of that assurance.

- (c) If any Affiliate of a Credit Facility Borrower becomes a borrower of an Ancillary Facility in accordance with the relevant Credit Facility Agreement, the relevant Credit Facility Borrower shall procure that such Affiliate accedes to this Agreement as a Debtor no later than contemporaneously with the date on which it becomes a borrower.
- (d) With effect from the date of acceptance by the Security Agent of a Debtor Accession Deed duly executed and delivered to the Security Agent by the new Debtor or, if later, the date specified in the Debtor Accession Deed, the new Debtor shall assume the same obligations and become entitled to the same rights as if it had been an original Party as a Debtor.
- (e) Any accession to this Agreement of a member of the Group as a Debtor pursuant to paragraph (a), (b) or (c) above shall be subject to any limitations set out in the relevant Debtor Accession Deed as may be required to ensure that the accession of such member of the Group as a Debtor would not result in (x) a breach of fiduciary duties of directors or officers of such member of the Group or personal, civil or criminal liability on the part of any director or officer of the applicable member of the Group or other members of the Group or (y) any violation of applicable law (including, without limitation, under corporate benefit, thin capitalisation, fraudulent preference, "earnings stripping", financial assistance, equitable subordination, transfer pricing, controlled foreign corporation, capital maintenance, liquidity preservation or similar laws or principles) that, in each case, cannot be avoided or otherwise prevented through measures reasonably available to the Company or such member of the Group.

19.14 Additional parties

- (a) Each of the Parties appoints the Security Agent to receive on its behalf each Debtor Accession Deed and Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking delivered to the Security Agent and the Security Agent shall, as soon as reasonably practicable after receipt by it, sign and accept the same if it appears on its face to have been completed, executed and, where applicable, delivered in the form contemplated by this Agreement or, where applicable, by the relevant Debt Document.
- (b) In the case of a Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking delivered to the Security Agent by any new Ancillary Lender (which is an Affiliate of a Credit Facility Lender):
 - (i) the Security Agent shall, as soon as practicable after signing and accepting that Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking in accordance with paragraph (a) above, deliver that Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking to the relevant Creditor Representative; and

- (ii) the relevant Creditor Representative shall, as soon as practicable after receipt by it, sign and accept that Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking if it appears on its face to have been completed, executed and delivered in the form contemplated by this Agreement.

19.15 Resignation of a Debtor

- (a) The Company may request that a Debtor ceases to be a Debtor by delivering to the Security Agent a Debtor Resignation Request.
- (b) The Security Agent shall accept a Debtor Resignation Request and notify the Company and each other Party of its acceptance if:
 - (i) the Company has confirmed that no Default is continuing or would result from the acceptance of the Debtor Resignation Request;
 - (ii) to the extent that the Credit Facility Discharge Date has not occurred, each relevant Creditor Representative notifies the Security Agent that that Debtor is not, or has ceased to be, a Credit Facility Borrower or a Credit Facility Guarantor;
 - (iii) to the extent that the Pari Passu Discharge Date has not occurred, each Pari Passu Note Trustee notifies the Security Agent that the Debtor is not, or has ceased to be, an issuer or guarantor of the Pari Passu Liabilities for which it is the Creditor Representative; and
 - (iv) the Company confirms that that Debtor is under no actual or contingent obligations in respect of Intra-Group Liabilities which are in excess of €100,000.
- (c) Upon notification by the Security Agent to the Company of its acceptance of the resignation of a Debtor, that member of the Group shall cease to be a Debtor and shall have no further rights or obligations under this Agreement as a Debtor.
- (d) Notwithstanding the above, if a Debtor:
 - (i) ceases to be a member of the Group pursuant to any disposal or other transaction which is not prohibited under the Primary Documents; or
 - (ii) automatically ceases to have any obligations as a borrower, issuer or guarantor under the applicable Primary Documents and is under no actual or contingent obligations in respect of Intra-Group Liabilities which are in excess of €100,000,

any rights and obligations of that Debtor under this Agreement shall automatically terminate.

SECTION 8

ADDITIONAL PAYMENT OBLIGATIONS

20. COSTS AND EXPENSES

20.1 Transaction expenses

The Company shall (or shall procure that another Debtor shall) within thirty days of demand, pay the Security Agent the amount of all costs and expenses (including legal fees) (together with any applicable VAT) reasonably incurred by the Security Agent and by any Receiver or Delegate in connection with the negotiation, preparation, printing, execution and perfection of:

(a) this Agreement and any other documents referred to in this Agreement and the Transaction Security; and

(b) any other Debt Documents executed after the date of this Agreement,

subject to any agreed cap.

20.2 Amendment costs

If a Debtor requests an amendment, waiver or consent, the Company shall (or shall procure that another Debtor shall), within thirty Business Days of demand, reimburse the Security Agent for the amount of all costs and expenses (including legal fees) (together with any applicable VAT) reasonably incurred by the Security Agent (and by any Receiver or Delegate) in responding to, evaluating, negotiating or complying with that request or requirement, in each case, up to any agreed cap.

20.3 Enforcement and preservation costs

The Company shall (or shall procure that another Debtor shall), within five Business Days of demand, pay to the Security Agent the amount of all costs and expenses (including legal fees and together with any applicable VAT) incurred by it in connection with the enforcement of or the preservation of any rights under any Debt Document and the Transaction Security and any proceedings instituted by or against the Security Agent as a consequence of taking or holding the Transaction Security or enforcing these rights, except for any arising out of the gross negligence or wilful default by the Security Agent.

20.4 Security Agent's fees

The Company shall (or shall procure that another Debtor shall) pay to the Security Agent (for its own account) the security agent fee in the amount and at the times agreed in the letter dated on or about the date of this Agreement between the Security Agent and the Company.

20.5 Stamp taxes

The Company shall (or shall procure that another Debtor shall) pay and, within five Business Days of demand, indemnify the Security Agent against any cost, loss or liability the Security Agent incurs in relation to all stamp duty, registration and other

similar Taxes payable in respect of any Debt Document, excluding any payable on or in connection with any transfer or assignment by any Primary Creditor of any of its rights and/or obligations under the Debt Documents.

20.6 Interest on demand

If any Creditor or Debtor fails to pay any amount payable by it under this Agreement on its due date, interest shall accrue on the overdue amount (and be compounded with it) from the due date up to the date of actual payment (both before and after judgment and to the extent interest at a default rate is not otherwise being paid on that sum) at the rate which is one per cent. per annum over the rate at which the Security Agent would be able to obtain by placing on deposit with a leading bank an amount comparable to the unpaid amounts in the currencies of those amounts for any period(s) that the Security Agent may from time to time select **provided that** if any such rate is below zero, that rate will be deemed to be zero.

20.7 Transfer costs

Notwithstanding any other term of this Agreement, if a Primary Creditor assigns or transfers any of its rights or obligations under the Debt Documents no member of the Group shall be required to pay any fees, costs, expenses, Taxes or other amounts relating to or arising in connection with that assignment or transfer (including without limitation any amount relating to the perfection of any Transaction Security).

21. OTHER INDEMNITIES

21.1 Indemnity to the Security Agent

- (a) Each Debtor jointly and severally shall within five Business Days of demand indemnify the Security Agent and every Receiver and Delegate against any cost, loss or liability (together with any applicable VAT) incurred by any of them as a result of:
 - (i) any failure by the Company to comply with its obligations under Clause 20 (*Costs and expenses*);
 - (ii) acting or relying on any notice, request or instruction which it reasonably believes to be genuine, correct and appropriately authorised;
 - (iii) the taking, holding, protection or enforcement of the Transaction Security in accordance with the relevant Debt Documents;
 - (iv) the exercise of any of the rights, powers, discretions, authorities and remedies vested in the Security Agent, each Receiver and each Delegate by the Debt Documents or by law;
 - (v) any default by any Debtor in the performance of any of the obligations expressed to be assumed by it in the Debt Documents;
 - (vi) instructing lawyers, accountants, tax advisers, surveyors, a Financial Adviser or other professional advisers or experts as permitted under

this Agreement **provided that** such instruction has been authorised by the Company and subject to any agreed caps on legal and other fees; or

- (vii) acting as Security Agent, Receiver or Delegate under the Debt Documents or which otherwise relates to any of the Security Property (otherwise, in each case, than by reason of the relevant Security Agent's, Receiver's or Delegate's gross negligence or wilful misconduct or deliberate breach of the terms of this Agreement).
- (b) The Security Agent and every Receiver and Delegate may, in priority to any payment to the Secured Parties, indemnify itself out of the Charged Property in respect of, and pay and retain, all sums necessary to give effect to the indemnity in this Clause 21.1 and shall have a lien on the Transaction Security and the proceeds of the enforcement of the Transaction Security for all moneys payable to it.

21.2 **Company's indemnity to Primary Creditors**

The Company shall promptly and as principal obligor indemnify each Primary Creditor against any cost, loss or liability (together with any applicable VAT), whether or not reasonably foreseeable, incurred by any of them in relation to or arising out of the operation of Clause 13 (*Distressed Disposals*) (otherwise than by reason of the relevant cost, loss or liability being caused by the gross negligence, wilful misconduct or wilful default of the relevant Primary Creditor).

SECTION 9 ADMINISTRATION

22. INFORMATION

22.1 Dealings with Security Agent and Creditor Representatives

Subject to clause 37.5 (*Communication when Agent is Impaired Agent*) of the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement and to any Equivalent Provision of any other Credit Facility Agreement or any Pari Passu Facility Agreement, each Credit Facility Lender, Pari Passu Noteholder and Pari Passu Lender shall deal with the Security Agent exclusively through its Creditor Representative.

22.2 Disclosure between Primary Creditors and Security Agent

Notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary but subject to compliance with applicable laws (including securities law relating to insider dealing and market abuse), each of the Debtors and the Subordinated Creditors consents, until the Final Discharge Date, to the disclosure by any Primary Creditor and the Security Agent to each other (whether or not through a Creditor Representative or the Security Agent) of such information concerning the Debtors and the Subordinated Creditors as any Primary Creditor or the Security Agent shall see fit.

22.3 Notification of prescribed events

- (a) If an Event of Default or Default under a Primary Document either occurs or ceases to be continuing the relevant Creditor Representative shall, upon becoming aware of that occurrence of cessation, notify the Security Agent and the Security Agent shall, upon receiving that notification, notify each other Primary Creditor.
- (b) If a Credit Facility Acceleration Event occurs the relevant Credit Facility Agent shall notify the Security Agent and the Security Agent shall, upon receiving that notification, notify each other Party.
- (c) If a Pari Passu Acceleration Event occurs the relevant Creditor Representative(s) shall notify the Security Agent and the Security Agent shall, upon receiving that notification, notify each other Party.
- (d) If the Security Agent enforces, or takes formal steps to enforce, any of the Transaction Security it shall notify each Party of that action.
- (e) If any Primary Creditor exercises any right it may have to enforce, or to take formal steps to enforce, any of the Transaction Security it shall notify the Security Agent and the Security Agent shall, upon receiving that notification, notify each Party of that action.
- (f) If the Security Agent receives a notice under paragraph (a) of Clause 5.1 (*Option to purchase: Pari Passu Creditors*) it shall upon receiving that notice, notify, and send a copy of that notice to, each Credit Facility Agent.

23. NOTICES

23.1 Communications in writing

Any communication to be made under or in connection with this Agreement shall be made in writing and, unless otherwise stated, may be made by fax or letter.

23.2 Security Agent's communications with Primary Creditors

The Security Agent shall be entitled to carry out all dealings with the Credit Facility Lenders, Pari Passu Noteholders and Pari Passu Lenders through their respective Creditor Representatives and may give to the Creditor Representatives, as applicable, any notice or other communication required to be given by the Security Agent to a Credit Facility Lender, Pari Passu Noteholder or Pari Passu Lender.

23.3 Addresses

The address and fax number (and the department or officer, if any, for whose attention the communication is to be made) of each Party for any communication or document to be made or delivered under or in connection with this Agreement is:

- (a) in the case of the Company, that identified with its name below;
- (b) in the case of the Senior Secured Note Trustee, the Revolving Agent and the Security Agent, that identified with its name below; and
- (c) in the case of each other Party, that notified in writing to the Security Agent on or prior to the date on which it becomes a Party,

or any substitute address, fax number or department or officer which that Party may notify to the Security Agent (or the Security Agent may notify to the other Parties, if a change is made by the Security Agent) by not less than five Business Days' notice.

23.4 Delivery

- (a) Any communication or document made or delivered by one person to another under or in connection with this Agreement will only be effective:
 - (i) if by way of fax, when received in legible form; or
 - (ii) if by way of letter, when it has been left at the relevant address or five Business Days after being deposited in the post postage prepaid in an envelope addressed to it at that address,

and, if a particular department or officer is specified as part of its address details provided under Clause 23.3 (*Addresses*), if addressed to that department or officer.

- (b) Any communication or document to be made or delivered to the Security Agent will be effective only when actually received by the Security Agent and then only if it is expressly marked for the attention of the department or officer

identified with the Security Agent's signature below (or any substitute department or officer as the Security Agent shall specify for this purpose).

- (c) Any communication or document made or delivered to the Company in accordance with this Clause 23.4 will be deemed to have been made or delivered to each of the Debtors.
- (d) Any communication or document which becomes effective, in accordance with paragraphs (a) to (c) above, after 5.00 p.m. in the place of receipt shall be deemed only to become effective on the following day.

23.5 Notification of address and fax number

Promptly upon receipt of notification of an address and fax number or change of address or fax number pursuant to Clause 23.3 (*Addresses*) or changing its own address or fax number, the Security Agent shall notify the other Parties.

23.6 Electronic communication

- (a) Any communication to be made between any two Parties under or in connection with this Agreement may be made by electronic mail or other electronic means (including, without limitation, by way of posting to a secure website) if those two Parties:
 - (i) notify each other in writing of their electronic mail address and/or any other information required to enable the transmission of information by that means; and
 - (ii) notify each other of any change to their address or any other such information supplied by them by not less than five Business Days' notice.
- (b) Any such electronic communication as specified in paragraph (a) above to be made between a Subordinated Creditor, a Debtor or an Intra-Group Lender and the Security Agent or a Primary Creditor may only be made in that way to the extent that those two Parties agree that, unless and until notified to the contrary, this is to be an accepted form of communication.
- (c) Any such electronic communication as specified in paragraph (a) above made between any two Parties will be effective only when actually received (or made available) in readable form and in the case of any electronic communication made by a Party to the Security Agent only if it is addressed in such a manner as the Security Agent shall specify for this purpose.
- (d) Any electronic communication which becomes effective, in accordance with paragraph (c) above, after 5:00 p.m. in the place in which the Party to whom the relevant communication is sent or made available has its address for the purpose of this Agreement shall be deemed only to become effective on the following day.

- (e) Any reference in this Agreement to a communication being sent or received shall be construed to include that communication being made available in accordance with this Clause 23.6.

23.7 English language

- (a) Any notice given under or in connection with this Agreement must be in English.
- (b) All other documents provided under or in connection with this Agreement must be:
 - (i) in English; or
 - (ii) if not in English, and if so required by the Security Agent, accompanied by a certified English translation and, in this case, the English translation will prevail unless the document is a constitutional, statutory or other official document.

24. PRESERVATION

24.1 Partial invalidity

If, at any time, any provision of a Debt Document is or becomes illegal, invalid or unenforceable in any respect under any law of any jurisdiction, neither the legality, validity or enforceability of the remaining provisions nor the legality, validity or enforceability of that provision under the law of any other jurisdiction will in any way be affected or impaired.

24.2 No impairment

If, at any time after its date, any provision of a Debt Document (including this Agreement) is not binding on or enforceable in accordance with its terms against a person expressed to be a party to that Debt Document, neither the binding nature nor the enforceability of that provision or any other provision of that Debt Document will be impaired as against the other party(ies) to that Debt Document.

24.3 Remedies and waivers

No failure to exercise, nor any delay in exercising, on the part of any Party, any right or remedy under a Debt Document shall operate as a waiver of any such right or remedy or constitute an election to affirm any Debt Document. No election to affirm any Debt Document on the part of a Secured Party shall be effective unless it is in writing. No single or partial exercise of any right or remedy shall prevent any further or other exercise or the exercise of any other right or remedy. The rights and remedies provided in each Debt Document are cumulative and not exclusive of any rights or remedies provided by law.

24.4 Waiver of defences

The provisions of this Agreement or any Transaction Security will not be affected by an act, omission, matter or thing which, but for this Clause 24.4, would reduce,

release or prejudice the subordination and priorities expressed to be created by this Agreement including (without limitation and whether or not known to any Party):

- (a) any time, waiver or consent granted to, or composition with, any Debtor or other person;
- (b) the release of any Debtor or any other person under the terms of any composition or arrangement with any creditor of any member of the Group;
- (c) the taking, variation, compromise, exchange, renewal or release of, or refusal or neglect to perfect, take up or enforce, any rights against, or security over assets of, any Debtor or other person or any non-presentation or non-observance of any formality or other requirement in respect of any instrument or any failure to realise the full value of any Security;
- (d) any incapacity or lack of power, authority or legal personality of or dissolution or change in the members or status of any Debtor or other person;
- (e) any amendment, novation, supplement, extension (whether of maturity or otherwise) or restatement (in each case, however fundamental and of whatsoever nature, and whether or not more onerous) or replacement of a Debt Document or any other document or security;
- (f) any unenforceability, illegality or invalidity of any obligation of any person under any Debt Document or any other document or security;
- (g) any intermediate Payment of any of the Liabilities owing to the Primary Creditors in whole or in part; or
- (h) any insolvency or similar proceedings.

24.5 Priorities not affected

Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement and to the extent permitted by applicable law the priorities referred to in Clause 2 (*Ranking and Priority*) will:

- (a) not be affected by any reduction or increase in the principal amount secured by the Transaction Security in respect of the Liabilities owing to the Primary Creditors or by any intermediate reduction or increase in, amendment or variation to any of the Debt Documents, or by any variation or satisfaction of, any of the Liabilities or any other circumstances;
- (b) apply regardless of the order in which or dates upon which this Agreement and the other Debt Documents are executed or registered or notice of them is given to any person; and
- (c) secure the Liabilities owing to the Primary Creditors in the order specified, regardless of the date upon which any of the Liabilities arise or of any fluctuations in the amount of any of the Liabilities outstanding.

25. CONSENTS, AMENDMENTS AND OVERRIDE

25.1 Required consents

- (a) Subject to paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) below, Clause 3.6 (*Additional Credit Facility Liabilities*), Clause 4.3 (*Additional Pari Passu Liabilities*), Clause 17.24 (*Release and re-grant of Transaction Security*), Clause 25.4 (*Exceptions*), Clause 25.5 (*Excluded Credit Facility Credit Participations*) and Clause 25.6 (*Disenfranchisement of Significant Shareholders*):
 - (i) Clause 16.1 (*Equalisation Definitions*) to Clause 16.3 (*Equalisation*) may be amended or waived with the consent of the Creditor Representatives in respect of any Credit Facilities, the Credit Facility Creditors and the Security Agent to the extent that that amendment or waiver does not affect the Pari Passu Creditors, the Intra-Group Lenders, the Subordinated Creditors or the Debtors;
 - (ii) Schedule 4 (*Enforcement Principles*) may be amended or waived with the consent of the Required Credit Facility Creditors and the Required Pari Passu Creditors and the Security Agent and without the consent of the Company, any Debtor, any Intra-Group Lender or any Subordinated Creditor to the extent that that amendment or waiver does not impose obligations on the Company, any Debtor, any Intra-Group Lender or any Subordinated Creditor; and
 - (iii) subject to paragraphs (i) and (ii) above, this Agreement may be amended or waived only with the consent of the Company, the Required Credit Facility Creditors and the Required Pari Passu Creditors.
- (b) Subject to Clause 25.4 (*Exceptions*), an amendment or waiver that has the effect of changing or which relates to:
 - (i) Clause 10 (*Redistribution*), Clause 11 (*Enforcement of Transaction Security*), Clause 15 (*Application of Proceeds*) or this Clause 25 (*Consents, Amendments and Override*); or
 - (ii) paragraphs (d)(iii), (e) and (f) of Clause 17.2 (*Instructions*),shall not be made without the consent of:
 - (A) the Required Credit Facility Creditors; and
 - (B) the Required Pari Passu Creditors.
- (c) An amendment that has the effect of changing or which relates to:
 - (i) curing defects, resolving ambiguities or reflecting changes of a minor, technical or administrative nature; or

- (ii) the requirements of any person proposing to act as a Creditor Representative which are customary for persons acting in such capacity,

may be made by the relevant Creditor Representative and Security Agent and in each case the Company, without the need for consent from any other Party.

- (d) To the extent that an amendment or consent or waiver only affects the rights or obligations of (i) the Credit Facility Creditors and cannot reasonably be expected to adversely affect the interests of the Pari Passu Creditors or (ii) the Pari Passu Creditors and cannot reasonably be expected to adversely affect the interests of the Credit Facility Creditors, such amendment may be made by the relevant Creditor Representative in respect of the Credit Facility Creditors or the Pari Passu Creditors, as applicable, without the need for consent from any other Creditor.

25.2 Amendments and Waivers: Security Documents

- (a) Subject to Clause 25.4 (*Exceptions*) and unless the provisions of any Debt Document expressly provide otherwise, the Security Agent may, if the Company consents, amend the terms of, waive any of the requirements of or grant consents under the Security Documents with:
 - (i) prior to the Revolving Lender Discharge Date, the consent of the Revolving Agent acting on the instructions of the requisite Revolving Lenders (to the extent such Security Document secures the Initial Revolving Facility Liabilities);
 - (ii) prior to the Senior Secured Note Discharge Date, the consent of the Senior Secured Note Trustee acting on the instructions of the requisite Senior Secured Noteholders (to the extent such Security Document secures the Senior Secured Note Liabilities);
 - (iii) prior to the Credit Facility Discharge Date, the consent of the relevant Creditor Representative acting on the instructions of the requisite Credit Facility Lenders (other than the Revolving Lenders) in respect of which it is the Creditor Representative (to the extent such Security Document secures the Credit Facility Liabilities owed by the Debtors to such Credit Facility Lenders); and
 - (iv) prior to the Pari Passu Discharge Date:
 - (A) the consent of the Pari Passu Note Trustee acting on the instructions of the requisite Pari Passu Noteholders (other than the Senior Secured Noteholders) in respect of which it is the Creditor Representative (to the extent such Security Document secures such Pari Passu Note Liabilities); and
 - (B) the consent of the relevant Creditor Representative acting on the instructions of the requisite Pari Passu Lenders in respect of which it is the Creditor Representative (to the extent such

Security Document secures the Pari Passu Liabilities owed by the Debtors to such Pari Passu Lenders).

- (b) For the avoidance of doubt, paragraph (a) above is without prejudice to:
 - (i) any amendment supplement, restatement or renewal of any Security Document made or given in accordance with Clause 3.6 (*Additional Credit Facility Liabilities*), Clause 4.3 (*Additional Pari Passu Liabilities*) or Clause 17.24 (*Release and re-grant of Transaction Security*); and
 - (ii) any release of Transaction Security permitted under this Agreement (including, without limitation, under Clause 12 (*Non-Distressed Disposals*) or Clause 17.24 (*Release and re-grant of Transaction Security*)) or under each Credit Facility Agreement, Pari Passu Facility Agreement and Pari Passu Note Indenture (in each case, without prejudice to any obligation of any member of the Group to provide replacement security in accordance with the terms of such Credit Facility Agreement, Pari Passu Facility Agreement or Pari Passu Note Indenture).

25.3 Effectiveness

- (a) Any amendment, waiver or consent given in accordance with this Clause 25 will be binding on all Parties and the Security Agent may effect, on behalf of any Primary Creditor, any amendment, waiver or consent permitted by this Clause 25.
- (b) Without prejudice to the generality of Clause 17.7 (*Rights and discretions*) the Security Agent may engage, pay for and rely on the services of lawyers in determining the consent level required for and effecting any amendment, waiver or consent under this Agreement.

25.4 Exceptions

- (a) Subject to paragraphs (c) and (d) below, if the amendment, waiver or consent may impose new or additional obligations on or withdraw or reduce the rights of any Party other than:
 - (i) in the case of a Primary Creditor (other than any Creditor Representative or any Arranger), in a way which affects or would affect Primary Creditors of that Party's class generally; or
 - (ii) in the case of a Debtor, to the extent consented to by the Company under paragraph (a) of Clause 25.2 (*Amendments and Waivers: Security Documents*),

the consent of that Party is required.

- (b) Subject to paragraphs (c) and (d) below, an amendment, waiver or consent which relates to the rights or obligations of a Creditor Representative, an Arranger or the Security Agent (including, without limitation, any ability of

the Security Agent to act in its discretion under this Agreement) may not be effected without the consent of that Creditor Representative or, as the case may be, that Arranger or the Security Agent.

(c) Neither paragraph (a) nor (b) above shall apply:

- (i) to any release of Transaction Security, claim or Liabilities; or
- (ii) to any consent,

which, in each case, the Security Agent gives in accordance with Clause 3.6 (*Additional Credit Facility Liabilities*), Clause 4.3 (*Additional Pari Passu Liabilities*), Clause 12 (*Non-Distressed Disposals*), Clause 13 (*Distressed Disposals*) or Clause 17.24 (*Release and re-grant of Transaction Security*).

(d) Paragraphs (a) and (b) above shall apply to an Arranger only to the extent that Liabilities are then owed to that Arranger.

25.5 Excluded Credit Facility Credit Participations and Pari Passu Credit Participations

(a) Subject to paragraph (b) below, if in relation to:

- (i) a request for a Consent in relation to any of the terms of this Agreement;
- (ii) a request to participate in any other vote of Credit Facility Creditors or Pari Passu Facility Creditors under the terms of this Agreement;
- (iii) a request to approve any other action under this Agreement;
- (iv) a request to provide any confirmation or notification under this Agreement; or
- (v) a request to provide details of an Exposure,

any Credit Facility Creditor or any Pari Passu Facility Creditor:

- (A) fails to respond to that request within 15 Business Days of that request being made; or
- (B) (in the case of paragraphs (i) to (iii) above) fails to provide details of its Credit Facility Participation or Pari Passu Credit Participation to the Security Agent within the timescale specified by the Security Agent;
- (vi) in the case of paragraphs (i) to (iii) above, that Credit Facility Creditor's Credit Facility Participation or that Pari Passu Facility Creditor's Pari Passu Credit Participation (as the case may be), shall be deemed to be zero for the purpose of calculating the Credit Facility Credit Participations or Pari Passu Credit Participations, as applicable, when ascertaining whether any relevant percentage (including, for the

avoidance of doubt, unanimity) of Credit Facility Credit Participations or Pari Passu Credit Participations, as applicable, has been obtained to give that Consent, carry that vote or approve that action;

- (vii) in the case of paragraphs (i) to (iii) above, that Credit Facility Creditor's status as a Credit Facility Creditor or that Pari Passu Facility Creditor's status as a Pari Passu Facility Creditor shall be disregarded for the purposes of ascertaining whether the agreement of any specified group of Credit Facility Creditors or Pari Passu Facility Creditors has been obtained to give that Consent, carry that vote or approve that action;
- (viii) in the case of paragraph (iv) above, that confirmation or notification shall be deemed to have been given; and
- (ix) in the case of paragraph (v) above, that Credit Facility Creditor's Exposure or that Pari Passu Facility Creditor's Exposure shall be deemed to be zero.

- (b) Paragraph (a)(A) above shall not apply to an amendment or waiver referred to in paragraphs (b)(i) or (b)(ii) of Clause 25.1 (*Required Consents*).

25.6 **Disenfranchisement of Significant Shareholders under the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement**

- (a) For so long as a Significant Shareholder (i) beneficially owns a Credit Facility Credit Participation relating to a "Commitment" under and as defined in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement (an "**Initial Revolving Facility Credit Participation**") or (ii) has entered into a sub-participation agreement relating to an Initial Revolving Facility Credit Participation or other agreement or arrangement having a substantially similar economic effect and such agreement or arrangement has not been terminated, in ascertaining:

- (i) the Majority Credit Facility Creditors; or
- (ii) whether:
 - (A) any relevant percentage (including, for the avoidance of doubt, unanimity) of Credit Facility Credit Participations; or
 - (B) the agreement of any specified group of Credit Facility Creditors,

has been obtained to approve any request for a Consent or to carry any other vote or approve any action under this Agreement,

that Initial Revolving Facility Credit Participation shall be deemed to be zero and that Significant Shareholder (or the person with whom it has entered into that sub-participation, other agreement or arrangement) shall be deemed not to be a Credit Facility Lender in respect of the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement.

- (b) Each Significant Shareholder that is a Revolving Lender agrees that:
 - (i) in relation to any meeting or conference call to which all the Revolving Lenders are invited to attend or participate, it shall not attend or participate in the same if so requested by the Security Agent or, unless the Security Agent otherwise agrees, be entitled to receive the agenda or any minutes of the same; and
 - (ii) it shall not, unless the Security Agent otherwise agrees, be entitled to receive any report or other document prepared at the behest of, or on the instructions of, the Security Agent or one or more of the Revolving Lenders.

25.7 **Disenfranchisement of Significant Shareholders under other Credit Facility Agreements and Pari Passu Documents**

- (a) If and to the extent any Credit Facility Agreement (other than the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement), any Pari Passu Facility Agreement or any Pari Passu Note Indenture (other than the Senior Secured Note Indenture) provides for disenfranchisement of Significant Shareholders, the provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c) below shall apply in respect of the Credit Facility Credit Participations under such Credit Facility Agreement (a "**Relevant Credit Facility Credit Participation**") or the Pari Passu Credit Participations under such Pari Passu Facility Agreement or such Pari Passu Note Indenture (a "**Relevant Pari Passu Credit Participation**"), as the case may be.
- (b) For so long as a Significant Shareholder (i) beneficially owns a Relevant Credit Facility Credit Participation or a Relevant Pari Passu Credit Participation or (ii) has entered into a sub-participation agreement relating to a Relevant Credit Facility Credit Participation or a Relevant Pari Passu Credit Participation or other agreement or arrangement having a substantially similar economic effect and such agreement or arrangement has not been terminated, in ascertaining:
 - (i) the Majority Credit Facility Creditors;
 - (ii) the Majority Pari Passu Creditors; or
 - (iii) whether:
 - (A) any relevant percentage (including, for the avoidance of doubt, unanimity) of Credit Facility Credit Participations or Pari Passu Credit Participations; or
 - (B) the agreement of any specified group of Primary Creditors,

has been obtained to approve any request for a Consent or to carry any other vote or approve any action under this Agreement,

that Relevant Credit Facility Credit Participation or Relevant Pari Passu Credit Participation shall be deemed to be zero and that Significant Shareholder (or the person with whom it has entered into that sub-participation, other

agreement or arrangement) shall be deemed not to be a Credit Facility Lender or Pari Passu Creditor.

- (c) Each Significant Shareholder to the extent it is a Credit Facility Lender in respect of a Relevant Credit Facility Credit Participation or a Pari Passu Creditor in respect of a Relevant Pari Passu Credit Participation agrees that:
 - (i) in relation to any meeting or conference call to which all the Credit Facility Creditors, all the Pari Passu Creditors, all the Primary Creditors, or any combination of those groups of Primary Creditors are invited to attend or participate, it shall not attend or participate in the same if so requested by the Security Agent or, unless the Security Agent otherwise agrees, be entitled to receive the agenda or any minutes of the same; and
 - (ii) it shall not, unless the Security Agent otherwise agrees, be entitled to receive any report or other document prepared at the behest of, or on the instructions of, the Security Agent or one or more of the Primary Creditors.
- (d) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, nothing in this Agreement shall override any disenfranchisement provisions in the Senior Secured Note Indenture, and such provisions shall (to the extent applicable) apply.

25.8 Disenfranchisement of Defaulting Lenders

- (a) For so long as a Defaulting Lender has any Available Commitment in ascertaining:
 - (i) the Required Credit Facility Creditors, Majority Credit Facility Creditors, Required Pari Passu Creditors or Majority Pari Passu Creditors; or
 - (ii) whether:
 - (A) any relevant percentage (including, for the avoidance of doubt, unanimity) of Credit Facility Credit Participations or Pari Passu Credit Participations; or
 - (B) the agreement of any specified group of Primary Creditors,

has been obtained to approve any request for a Consent or to carry any other vote or approve any action under this Agreement,

that Defaulting Lender's Commitments will be reduced by the amount of its Available Commitments and, to the extent that that reduction results in that Defaulting Lender's Commitments being zero, that Defaulting Lender shall be deemed not to be a Credit Facility Lender or Pari Passu Creditor.
- (b) For the purposes of this Clause 25.8, the Security Agent may assume that the following Primary Creditors are Defaulting Lenders:

- (i) any Credit Facility Lender or Pari Passu Lender which has notified the Security Agent that it has become a Defaulting Lender;
- (ii) any Credit Facility Lender or Pari Passu Lender to the extent that the relevant Creditor Representative has notified the Security Agent that that Credit Facility Lender or Pari Passu Lender is a Defaulting Lender; and
- (iii) any Credit Facility Lender or Pari Passu Lender in relation to which it is aware that any of the events or circumstances referred to in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) or (d) of the definition of "Defaulting Lender" in the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement or any Equivalent Provision of any other Credit Facility Agreement or Pari Passu Facility Agreement has occurred,

unless it has received notice to the contrary from the Credit Facility Lender or Pari Passu Lender concerned (together with any supporting evidence reasonably requested by the Security Agent) or the Security Agent is otherwise aware that the Credit Facility Lender or Pari Passu Lender has ceased to be a Defaulting Lender.

25.9 Calculation of Credit Facility Credit Participations and Pari Passu Credit Participations

For the purpose of ascertaining whether any relevant percentage of Credit Facility Credit Participations or Pari Passu Credit Participations has been obtained under this Agreement, the Security Agent may notionally convert the Credit Facility Credit Participations and/or Pari Passu Creditor Participations into their Common Currency Amounts.

25.10 No liability

None of the Primary Creditors will be liable to any other Creditor, or Debtor for any Consent given or deemed to be given under this Clause 25.

25.11 Agreement to override

- (a) Subject to paragraph (b) below, unless expressly stated otherwise in this Agreement, this Agreement overrides anything in the Debt Documents to the contrary.
- (b) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, paragraph (a) above will not cure, postpone, waive or negate in any manner any default or event of default (however described) under any Debt Document as between any Creditor and any Debtor that are party to that Debt Document.

26. LIMITATIONS

The obligations of any Debtor or Intra-Group Lender which accedes to this Agreement by executing a Debtor Accession Deed or a Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking, if applicable, shall be subject to the limitations (if any) set out therein.

27. COUNTERPARTS

This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, and this has the same effect as if the signatures on the counterparts were on a single copy of this Agreement.

28. EXECUTIVE PROCEEDINGS

28.1 Notarial document

The Company undertakes (at its own cost) to formalise in a Spanish Public Document (a) this Agreement as well as any amendments in respect thereof entered into on or prior to the date of first utilisation under the Initial Revolving Facility Agreement (the "**Closing Date**") by no later than the date falling 15 Business Days after the Closing Date and (b) any other amendments to this Agreement entered into after the Closing Date and each Debtor Accession Deed in respect of any Debtor incorporated in Spain, within 15 Business Days after receipt of the request of the Security Agent, so that each such document may have the status of a notarial document for all purposes contemplated in Article 517 of the Spanish Civil Procedural Law. The Parties agree that the Spanish Debtors will take all necessary action to comply with any reasonable request of the Security Agent in order to preserve the rights and obligations contained herein.

28.2 Determination of debt

For the purpose of the provisions of Article 571 et seq. of the Spanish Civil Procedural Law, it is expressly agreed by the Parties that the determination of the due amounts to be claimed through executive proceedings shall be calculated by the Security Agent following its accounting provisions and that any amounts so calculated shall be deemed true, net, due and payable.

28.3 Authority to obtain notarised copies

Each Debtor undertakes, at the request of the Security Agent, to notarise each Primary Document and/or any amendments to any of them subject to and in accordance with their terms and conditions (other than this Agreement and any amendments to this Agreement in respect of which Clause 28.1 (*Notarial document*) applies). The Debtors expressly authorise the Security Agent and each Primary Creditor, as appropriate, to request and obtain certificates evidencing the entry of this Agreement in the Register of Transactions of the Notary authorising the same.

SECTION 10

GOVERNING LAW AND ENFORCEMENT

29. GOVERNING LAW

This Agreement and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with it are governed by English law.

30. ENFORCEMENT

30.1 Jurisdiction

- (a) The courts of England have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any dispute arising out of or in connection with this Agreement (including a dispute relating to the existence, validity or termination of this Agreement or any non-contractual obligation arising out of or in connection with this Agreement) (a "**Dispute**").
- (b) Each Debtor, Intra-Group Lender and Subordinated Creditor agrees that the courts of England are the most appropriate and convenient courts to settle Disputes and accordingly no Debtor, Intra-Group Lender or Subordinated Creditor will argue to the contrary.
- (c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this Clause 30.1, any Secured Party may take proceedings relating to a Dispute in any other courts with jurisdiction. To the extent allowed by law, the Secured Parties may take concurrent proceedings in any number of jurisdictions.

30.2 Service of process

- (a) Each Debtor and Intra-Group Lender (unless incorporated or organised in England and Wales) agrees that the documents which start any proceedings before the English courts in relation to this Agreement, and any other documents required to be served in connection with those proceedings, may be served on it by being delivered to Opodo Limited at its registered office or place of business in England and Wales, or to such other address in England and Wales as each such Debtor or Intra-Group Lender may specify by notice in writing to the Security Agent. This paragraph applies to proceedings in England only.
- (b) Each Subordinated Creditor (unless incorporated or organised in England and Wales) agrees that the documents which start any proceedings before the English courts in relation to this Agreement, and any other documents required to be served in connection with those proceedings, may be served on it by being delivered to the person specified as agent for service of process in the relevant Creditor/Creditor Representative Accession Undertaking. This paragraph applies to proceedings in England only.
- (c) If any person appointed as an agent for service of process is unable for any reason to act as agent for service of process, the Company (on behalf of the relevant Debtor or Intra-Group Lender) or the relevant Subordinated Creditor (on its own behalf) must immediately (and in any event within five Business Days of such event taking place) appoint another agent on terms acceptable to

the Security Agent. Failing this, the Security Agent may appoint another agent for this purpose with prior notice to the Company or the relevant Subordinated Creditor, as applicable.

- (d) Nothing in this Clause 30.2 shall affect the right of any Secured Party to serve process in any other manner permitted by law.

31. **BAIL-IN**

31.1 **Contractual recognition of bail-in**

Notwithstanding any other term of any Credit Facility Document, Pari Passu Document or any other agreement, arrangement or understanding between the Parties, each Party acknowledges and accepts that any liability of any Party to any other Party under or in connection with the Credit Facility Documents and Pari Passu Documents may be subject to Bail-In Action by the relevant Resolution Authority and acknowledges and accepts to be bound by the effect of:

- (a) any Bail-In Action in relation to any such liability, including (without limitation):
 - (i) a reduction, in full or in part, in the principal amount, or outstanding amount due (including any accrued but unpaid interest) in respect of any such liability;
 - (ii) a conversion of all, or part of, any such liability into shares or other instruments of ownership that may be issued to, or conferred on, it; and
 - (iii) a cancellation of any such liability; and
- (b) a variation of any term of any Primary Document to the extent necessary to give effect to any Bail-In Action in relation to any such liability.

31.2 **Definitions**

For the purpose of this Clause 31:

"Bail-In Action" means the exercise of any Write-down and Conversion Powers.

"Bail-In Legislation" means in relation to an EEA Member Country which has implemented, or which at any time implements, Article 55 of Directive 2014/59/EU establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms, the relevant implementing law or regulation as described in the EU Bail-In Legislation Schedule from time to time.

"EEA Member Country" means any member state of the European Union, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

"EU Bail-In Legislation Schedule" means the document described as such and published by the Loan Market Association (or any successor person) from time to time.

"Resolution Authority" means any body which has authority to exercise any Write-down and Conversion Powers.

"Write-down and Conversion Powers" means in relation to any Bail-In Legislation described in the EU Bail-In Legislation Schedule from time to time, the powers described as such in relation to that Bail-In Legislation in the EU Bail-In Legislation Schedule.

This Agreement has been entered into on the date stated at the beginning of this Agreement and executed as a deed by the Company, the Original Debtors and the Original Intra-Group Lenders and is intended to be and is delivered by them as a deed on the date specified above.

THE ISSUER
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eDreams ODIGEO S.A.

€435,000,000 8.50 % Senior Secured Notes due 2021

OFFERING MEMORANDUM

Sole Global Coordinator and Joint Bookrunner

Deutsche Bank

Joint Bookrunners

Barclays

Société Générale

BBVA

Co-Managers

CM-CIC Market Solutions

Santander

October 5, 2016