2023

FY 2023
Debt Investor Presentation

31 December 2023

Bank of Ireland

Bank of Ireland

Overview

Step change in business performance

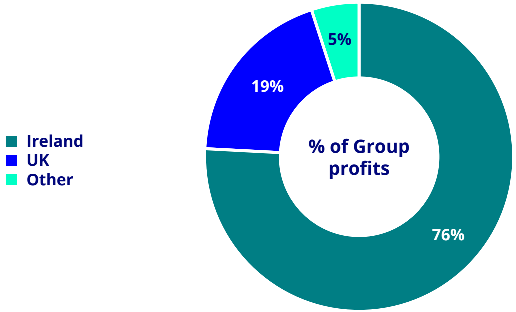
Bank of Ireland

Strategic delivery	**+23%** Irish loans	**+8%** New customers[1]	**+18%** AUM
Strong financial performance	**€1.9bn** PBT	**42%** CIR[2]	**17.3%** ROTE[3]
Step change in distributions	**340bps** Capital generation[4] (2018-22 avg 100bps)	**14.3%** CET1	**€1.15bn** 72% total distribution 13% of market capitalisation[5]

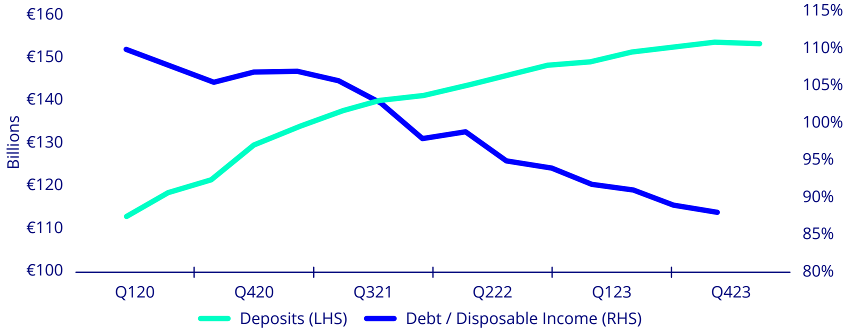
For footnotes please refer to slide 38

Highly attractive Irish market

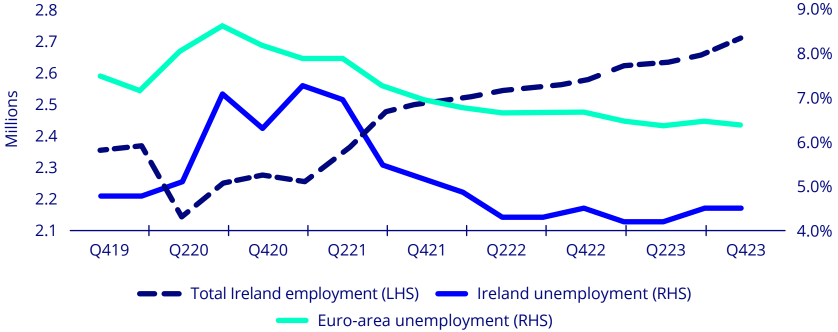
Irish franchises driving profit growth



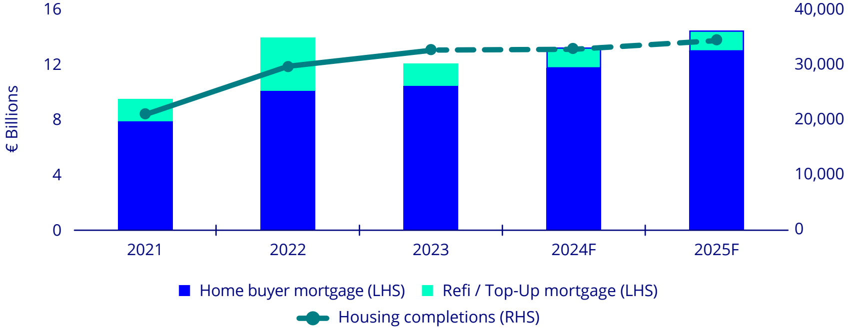
Strong household finances[1]



Strong labour market[1]



Growing Irish housing and mortgage market[1]



For footnotes please refer to slide 38

Strong Irish retail performance

Irish residential mortgages

+8%

Net Irish mortgage book growth y/y (excluding KBCI portfolio)[1]

41%

Irish mortgage market share (+13pts y/y)

Capturing value in a growing market

Everyday Banking

€80.1bn

Irish customer balances (+€2.5bn in 2023)

+11%

Customer fee income y/y

Protecting and growing relationship value

Wealth and Insurance

€46bn

AUM (+18% y/y)

€3.3bn

Net inflows (+275% y/y)

Leading the market via clear brand propositions

For footnotes please refer to slide 38

Supporting Irish businesses and a complementary international footprint

Corporate and Commercial

Ireland

€3.4bn

Irish SME new lending
(+6% y/y)

€0.9bn

Irish corporate new lending
(+1% y/y)

Property and international corporate

-10%

Net reduction in property and international corporate book y/y

3.4%

Coverage ratio on CRE portfolio
(+100bps y/y)

Serving simple and complex customer needs

Retail UK

+22%

Growth in new lending y/y

+57%

Increase in underlying PBT since 2019

Delivering strong returns through niche strategy

Strategic pillars supporting growth and improved **Customer** experience…

Bank of Ireland

1 Stronger relationships

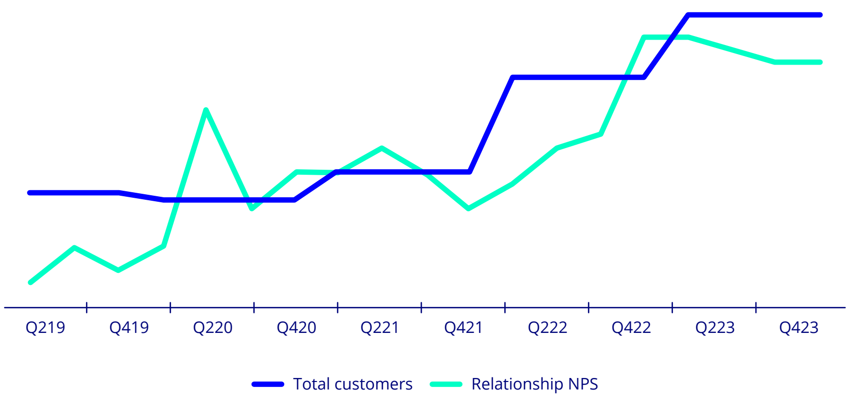
+75k

Increased product holdings[1] y/y

+8%

New-to-bank customer growth[2] in 2023

Growing Customer numbers



2 Simpler business

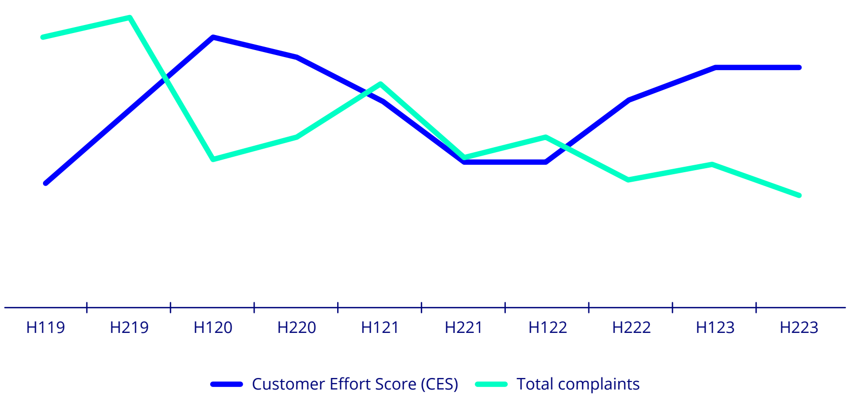
-5%

Customer complaints[3] y/y

+18%

Active digital users[4] y/y

Better Customer outcomes



For footnotes please refer to slide 38

...delivering benefits to **Society** and **Colleagues**...

3 Sustainable company

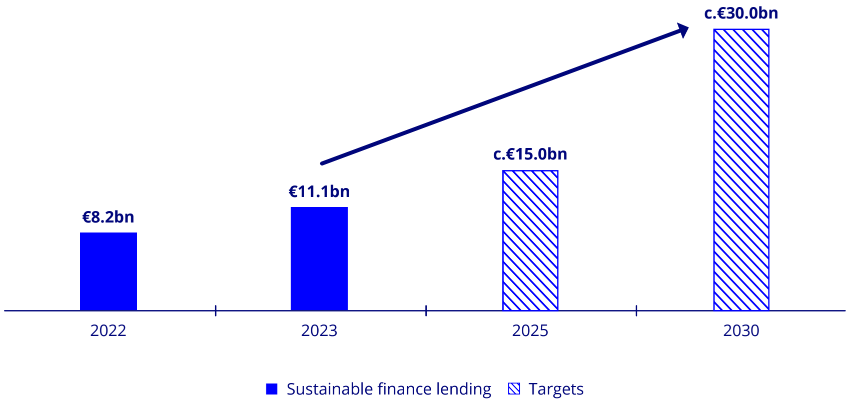
Practical, meaningful ESG interventions

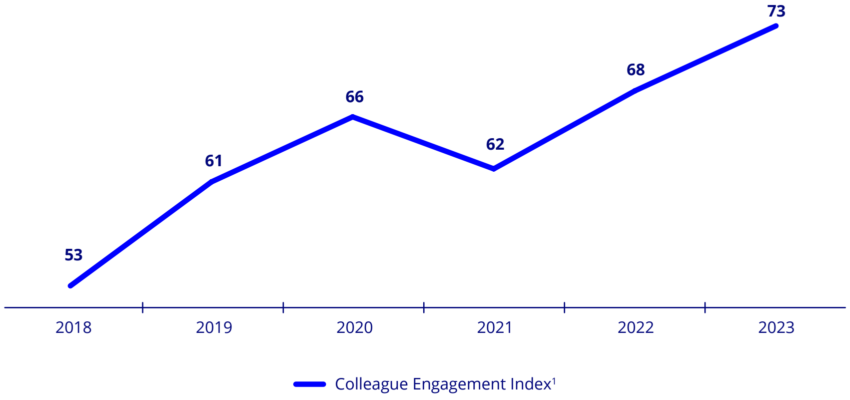
#1
for Financial Wellbeing in Ireland

€11.1bn
Sustainable finance +35% y/y

46%
Female senior appointments in 2023 vs 50:50 target (40% 2022)

80%
Colleague Cultural Embedding Index[1] (+4ppts y/y)





For footnotes please refer to slide 38

...and rewarding our **Shareholders**

	FY23-25 Financial Targets (all targets apply to each year)	FY23 performance
Return on Tangible Equity (ROTE)	c.15%	17.3% ✔
Cost-to-Income Ratio (CIR)	< 50%	42% ✔
Ordinary dividend	Building to c.40% payout c.40-60% policy provides flexibility	40% payout (60c DPS)[1] ✔
Surplus capital	Distribution considered on an annual basis	€520m approved buyback (72% total distribution) ✔

For footnotes please refer to slide 38

Unique opportunity as The National Champion Bank

Bank of Ireland

Strategic clarity and focus

Differentiated business model

Strong capital generation

Interim distributions to commence in 2024

Highly attractive markets

On track to deliver 2023-2025 financial targets

Operational Performance

FY23 financial performance; PBT +92%

	FY 2022 (€m[1])	FY 2023 (€m)	y/y
Net interest income	2,482	3,682	48%
Business income	624	707	13%
Other income and valuation items	11	39	nmf
Total Income	**3,117**	**4,428**	42%
Operating expenses	(1,675)	(1,857)	11%
Levies and regulatory charges	(142)	(170)	20%
Operating profit pre-impairment	**1,300**	**2,401**	85%
Net impairment charges	(187)	(403)	116%
Share of associates / JVs	40	25	-38%
Underlying profit before tax	**1,153**	**2,023**	75%
Non-core Items	(142)	(85)	-40%
Profit before tax	**1,011**	**1,938**	92%
Net interest margin (NIM)	1.96%	3.01%	+105bps
Cost-to-income ratio	54%	42%	-12ppt
ROTE - adjusted	10.1%	17.3%	+7ppt
Earnings per share (statutory)[3]	72.9c	140.1c	92%
Dividend per share	21c	60c	186%
TNAV per share	863c	965c	12%

2023 PBT up 92%

Total income +42%

- higher interest rates
- strategic actions and acquisitions
- positive business momentum

CIR of 42% (-12ppts y/y) demonstrates operating leverage

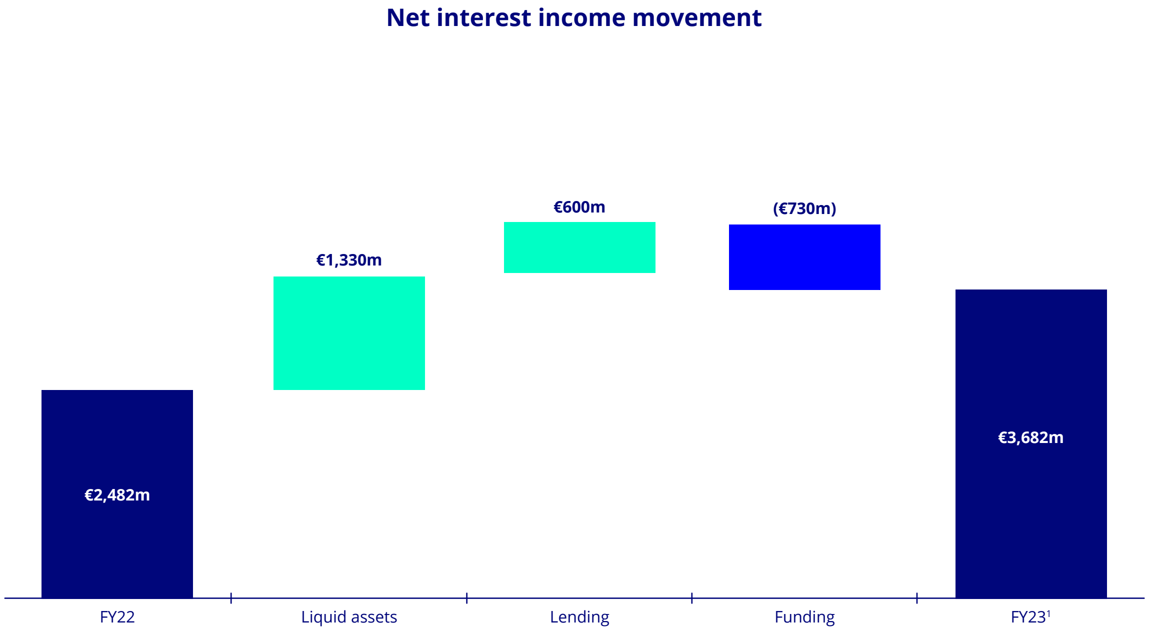
Net impairment charge (€403m); slightly higher loan loss experience and additional pro-active management adjustments of €138m

ROTE 17.3% (+7ppts y/y)

Strong **TNAV** per share growth +12%[2]

For footnotes please refer to slide 38

48% growth in net interest income



Increase in 2023

- **Liquid asset income** from higher rates and growing deposit franchise
- **Lending income** driven by higher yields, Irish franchise momentum and KBCI transaction, marginally offset by UK personal loans impact[1]
- **Higher wholesale and deposit** funding costs

2024 outlook

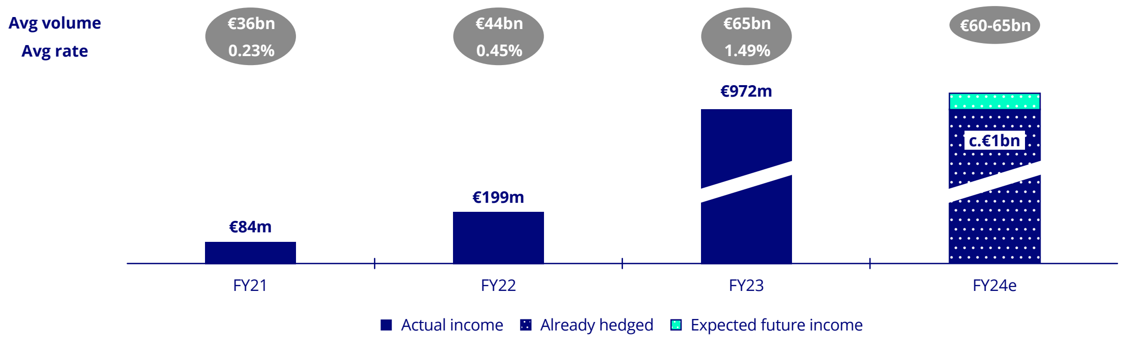
- Q4 2023 annualised run-rate of c.€3.65bn
- 2024 NII expected to be 5-6% lower than Q4 2023, reflecting interest rates* and higher deposit costs, partially offset by business momentum

For footnotes please refer to slide 38

*Interest rate assumptions for end 2024: ECB deposit rate of 2.75%, BOE base rate of 4.0%, Fed Funds rate of 4.0%

Structural hedge providing NII resilience

Structural hedge (gross fixed leg income)[1]



Illustrative NII sensitivity[2]

	EUR	GBP	USD	Total
+100bps	€130m	€25m	€15m	**€170m**
-100bps	(€260m)	(€35m)	(€20m)	**(€315m)**

Higher structural hedge volumes in 2023 primarily due to growth in current a/c balances and decisions taken in 2022

c.€9bn maturing annually; average hedge duration 3.5yrs; exit rate 1.65%

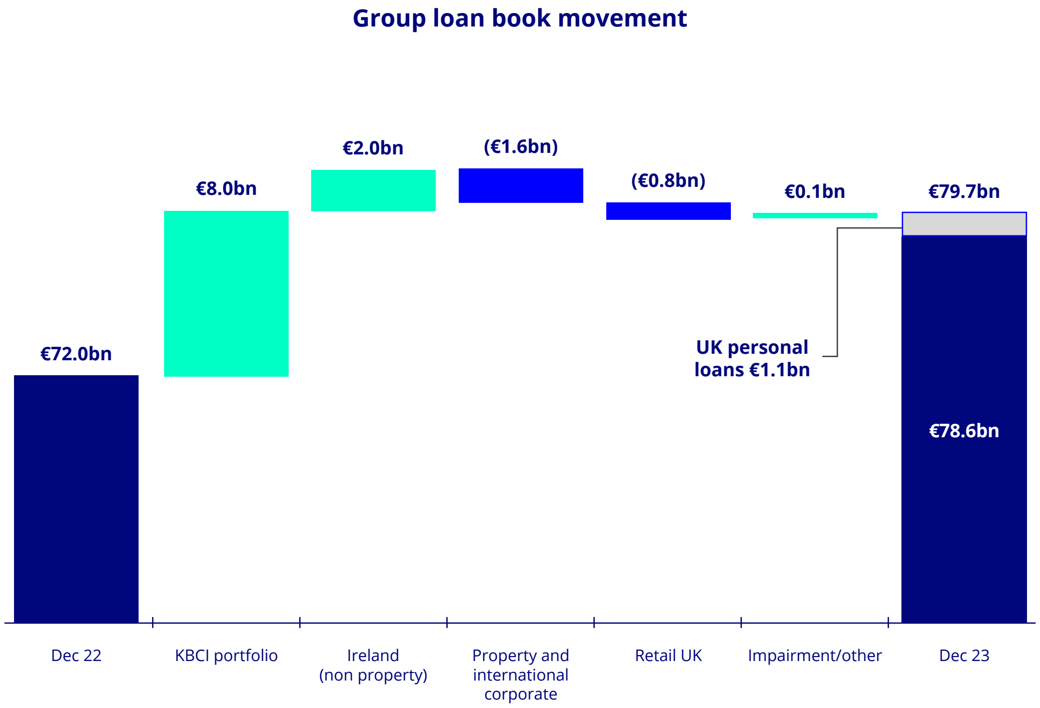
c.10% growth of gross hedge income expected in 2024

Hedge volumes to decrease modestly reflecting flow to term assumption

NII sensitivity to lower rates materially reduced through increased structural hedge

For footnotes please refer to slide 38

Loan book growth reflects KBCI and Irish net lending



Net lending in Irish non-property loan books of €2.0bn supported by 25% increase in new mortgage lending

Reduction in property and international corporate lending reflects cautious approach

2024 outlook

Expected to grow modestly reflecting:

- Growth in Ireland, primarily mortgages
- Stabilisation of UK (excluding exit from personal loans[1])
- Cautious approach to property and international corporate

For footnotes please refer to slide 38

Total business income[1] 10% higher

	FY 2022 (€m[2])	FY 2023 (€m)
Wealth and Insurance	234	332
Retail Ireland	144	146
Retail UK	(36)	(34)
Corporate and Commercial	297	281
Group Centre and other	(15)	(18)
Business Income	**624**	**707**
Share of associates / JVs	40	25
Business Income incl. JVs	**664**	**732**
Other (expenses)/income	100	(4)
Other valuation items	(89)	43
Other Income	**675**	**771**

Increase in business income

- **Wealth and Insurance +42%;** growth in New Ireland and full year Davy contribution[3]
- **Retail Ireland** fee income growth, with small positive one-off items in FY22
- **Corporate and Commercial;** strong SME fee growth and cessation of a business activity
- **Associates / JVs** reduction primarily reflects exit costs

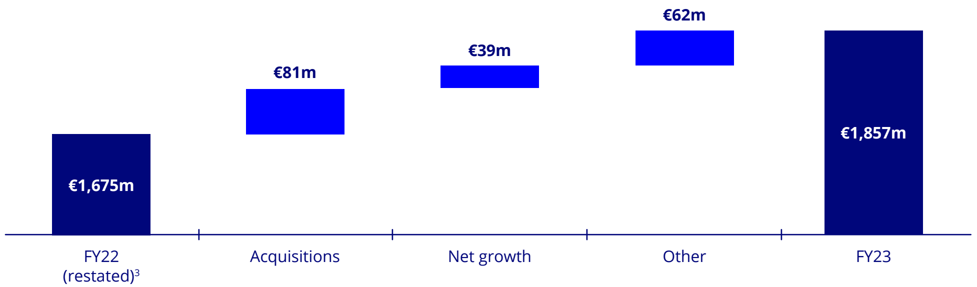
2024 outlook

- Total business income (incl. JVs) expected mid-single digit % higher

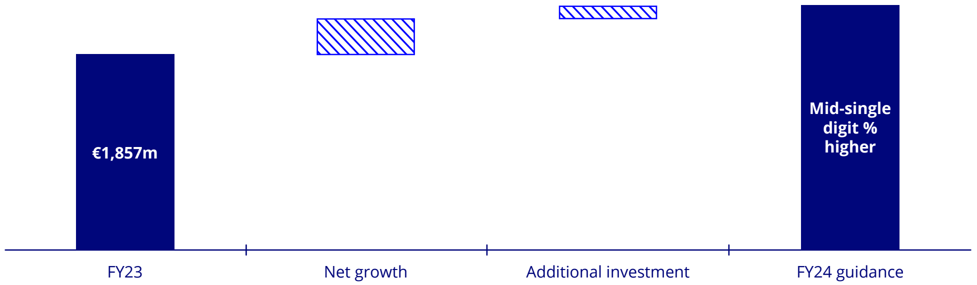
For footnotes please refer to slide 39

Operating expenses[1] in line with c.€1.85bn guidance

Operating expenses movement[2]



FY24 outlook



Acquisitions primarily Davy and KBCI

€39m (c.2.5%) net growth reflects inflation and BAU investment, partially offset by pension costs and efficiencies

Other includes accrual for performance-related variable pay and additional investment to drive future efficiencies

2024 outlook

Operating expenses mid-single digit % higher

- net growth (BAU investment, inflation partially offset by efficiencies)
- additional investment to drive future efficiencies

Levies and regulatory charges €160-165m

For footnotes please refer to slide 39

Bank of Ireland

Non-core items of €85m

Non-core items	FY 2022 (€m)	FY 2023 (€m)
Transformation programme costs	(50)	(2)
Acquisition costs	(54)	(61)
Liability management exercises	0	(22)
Portfolio divestments	1	(18)
Customer redress charges	(29)	0
Other	(10)	18
Total non-core items	**(142)**	**(85)**

Non-core items

- **Acquisition costs** related to KBCI and Davy transactions
- **Liability management exercises** related to repurchase of legacy securities
- **Portfolio divestments;** exit from UK personal loans, transferred to non-core from 1 Sept 2023[1]

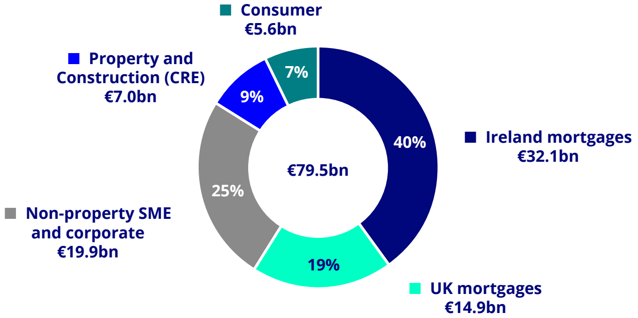
2024 outlook

Expected to be similar to 2023

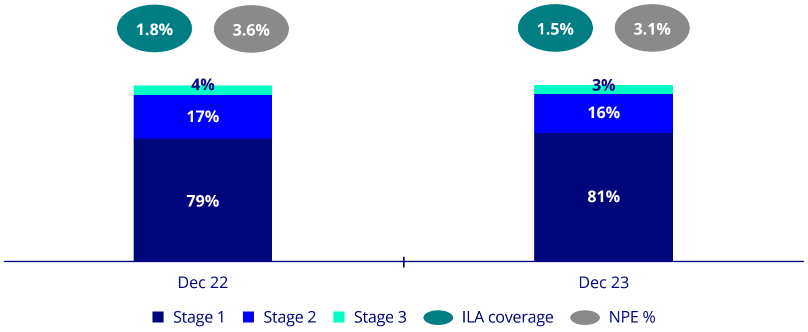
For footnotes please refer to slide 39

Improved asset quality and strong coverage maintained

Group loan book segment mix (net)



Group loan asset quality



Diversified loan book with strong collateralisation

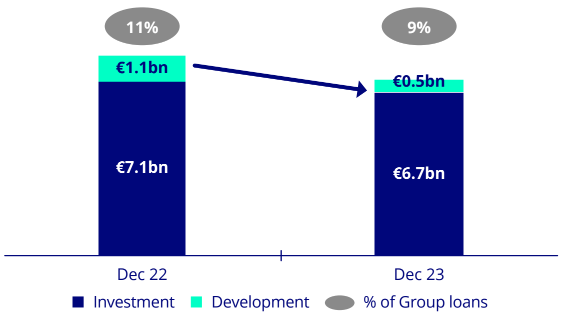
- c.60% residential mortgages; weighted average LTV of 55%; FY23 new lending LTV of 74%
- Non-property SME and corporate includes acquisition finance (AF) of €4.7bn; CRT covers c.50% of AF

Lower NPEs and improved staging profile

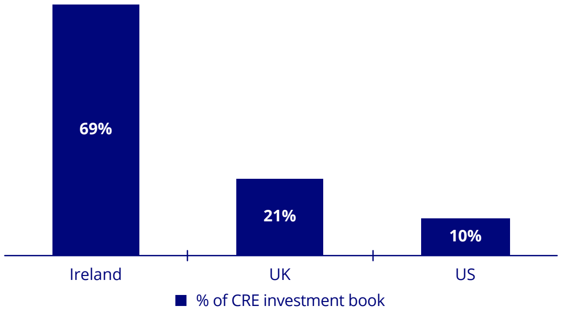
- Reduced NPE ratio by c.50bps to 3.1%
- Coverage of 1.5%; reduction reflects resolution of high coverage legacy NPEs, mix impact and KBCI portfolio acquisition; like-for-like coverage unchanged

Pro-active approach to CRE

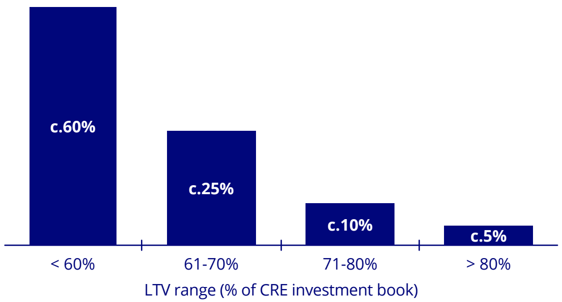
12% reduction in CRE lending



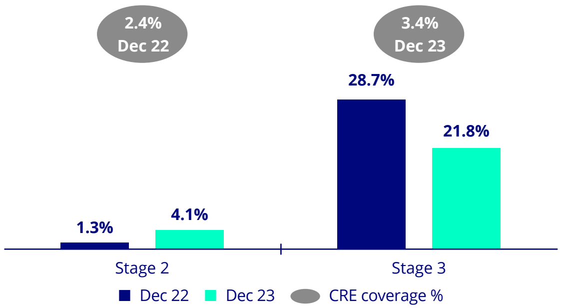
Book heavily skewed to Ireland



Strong collateral values



Increased coverage level



12% y/y reduction in CRE loans; cautious approach and pro-active portfolio management

Ireland c.70% of lending; modest US CRE exposure with prudent coverage

Average LTVs (60%) and interest cover (1.9x)

Coverage levels increased from 2.4% to 3.4% at Dec 2023

- Stage 2 cover 1.3% to 4.1%, pro-active approach to potential risks
- Stage 3 cover lower; resolution of high coverage legacy cases

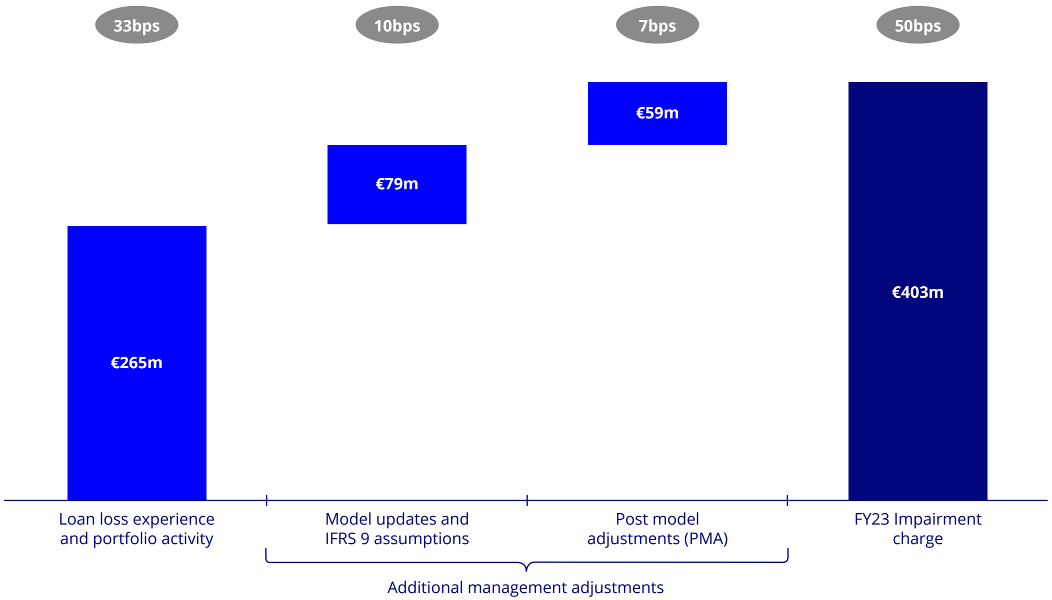
Asset quality stable with unchanged NPE ratio of 5.1%

Higher impairment charge primarily due to additional management adjustments

Cost of risk

FY 2023

FY23 impairment loss allowance (ILA) components[1]



Slightly higher loan loss experience; portfolio activity charge of €265m

- Net losses on portfolio activity €232m (vs €214m FY22[2])
- KBCI Day 1 charge (€17m) and additional affordability assessment of retail portfolios (€16m)[3]

Additional management adjustments

- €79m charge from model updates and IFRS 9 updated macroeconomic assumptions[4]
- PMA charge of €59m (PMA stock €85m) primarily due to proactive management adjustments for CRE

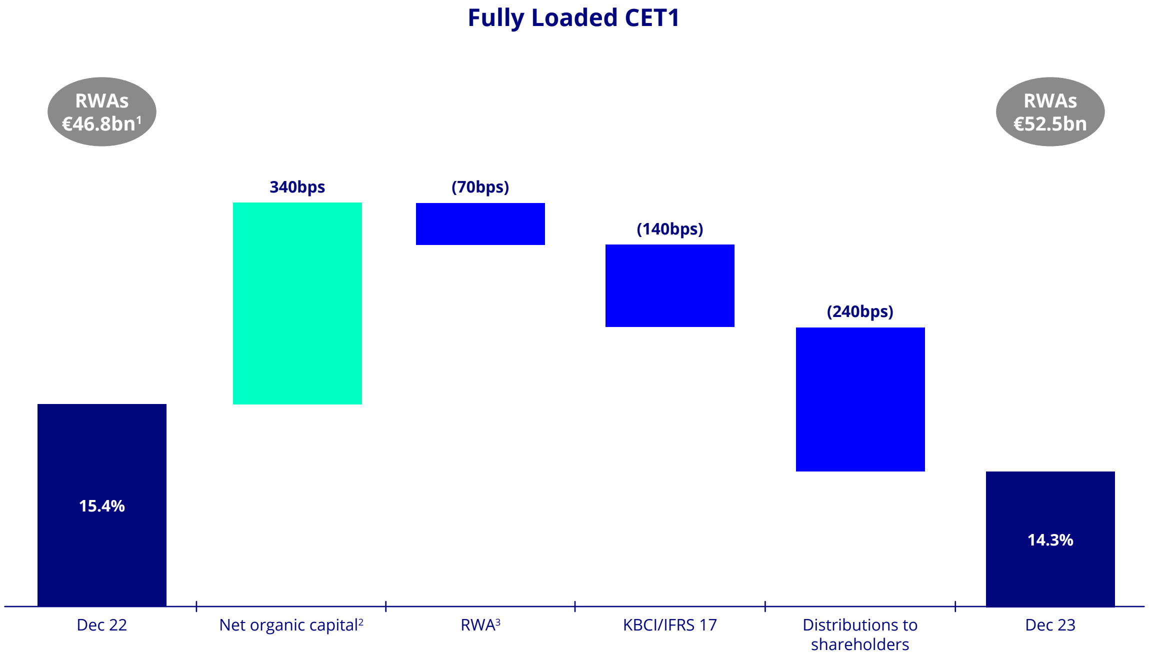
FY24 Outlook

FY24 charge expected to be low 30s bps, subject to no material change in economic conditions or outlook

For footnotes please refer to slide 39

Capital, MREL & Liquidity

Significantly higher capital generation...



Net organic capital generation of 340bps

RWA growth of €5.7bn primarily reflects KBCI (€3.5bn of RWA), lending and operational risk RWA

Total distribution of c.€1.15bn / 240bps

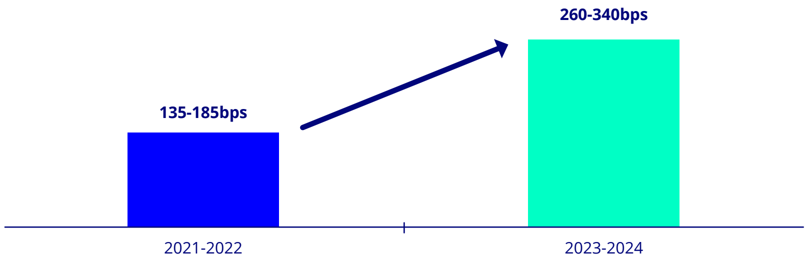
- **Ordinary dividend**[4] of 60c (c.€634m) / 140bps CET1 (40% payout ratio)
- **Approved share buyback** of €520m / 100bps CET1 (32% payout ratio)

CET1 ratio 14.3% in line with >14% guidance

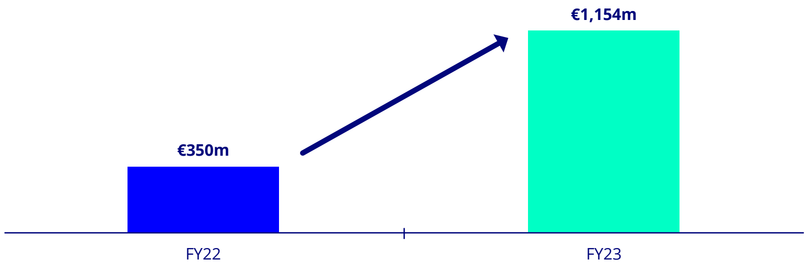
For footnotes please refer to slide 39

…results in sustainable step change in distributions

Net organic capital generation c.2x



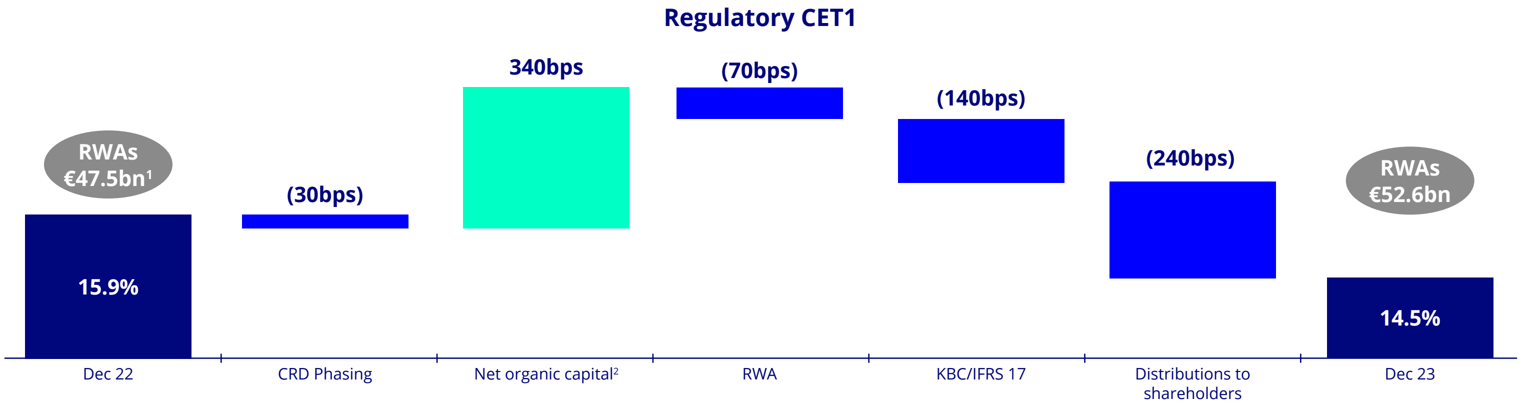
Distributions c.3x



Outlook

- Sustainably higher capital generation, 260-280bps expected in 2024
- Distributions for FY24 expected to comprise both dividends and buybacks
- Interim distributions to commence in 2024
- Basel IV expected modest positive impact from 2025

Regulatory Ratios



Regulatory Capital Metrics	Dec 22	Dec 23
CET1 Ratio	15.9%	14.5%
Tier 1 Items/ Instruments:	2.0%	1.9%
Tier 1 Ratio	17.9%	16.4%
Tier 2 Items/ Instruments:	3.1%	2.8%
Total Capital Ratio	21.0%	19.2%
Risk Weighted Assets[3]	€47.5bn	€52.6bn
MREL Ratio	31.5%	31.7%
Leverage Ratio	6.5%	6.4%

CET1
- Movement in Regulatory CET1 ratio broadly aligned with movement in fully loaded ratio

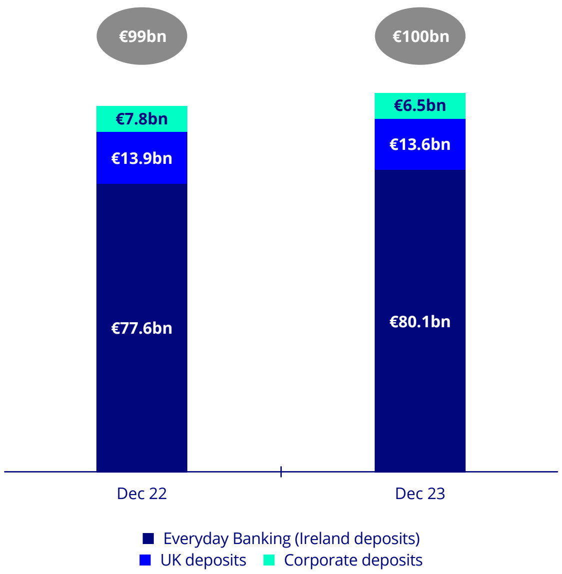
Tier 1 & Total Capital
- Reduction in Tier 1 and Total Capital ratios broadly aligned with reduction in CET1 ratio
- Tier 1 and Tier 2 buckets reduced by c.10bps and c.30bps to 1.9% and 2.8% respectively reflecting RWA growth in the period

MREL
- MREL eligible senior debt issuance of €2.25bn in 2023; partially offset by redemption of €0.6bn
- MREL ratio of 31.7%; c.280bps above MREL requirement of c.28.9%

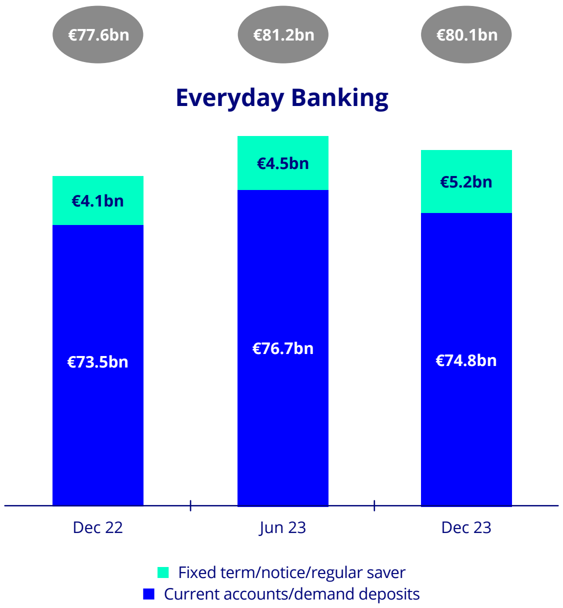
For footnotes please refer to slide 39

Strong retail deposit franchise

Growth in customer deposits



Term migration trends



2023 deposit trends

- Increase in volumes primarily due to growth in Everyday Banking of €2.5bn
- Everyday Banking performance in H2 reflects underlying growth offset by flows to Davy
- H223 migration of €0.7bn into term/ other products, concentrated in Q4

2024 outlook

- Modest growth in customer balances expected
- Pace of migration to term expected to be similar to Q4 run rate

Bank of Ireland

Balance sheet

	Dec 22 (€bn)	Dec 23 (€bn)
Customer loans	72	80
Liquid assets	49	44
Other assets	30	32
Total assets	**151**	**156**
Customer deposits	99	100
Wholesale funding	11	12
Shareholders' equity	11	12
Other liabilities	30	32
Total liabilities	**151**	**156**
TNAV per share	€8.63	€9.65
Closing EUR / GBP FX rates	0.89	0.87

	Dec 22 (€bn)	Dec 23 (€bn)
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	221%	196%
Net Stable Funding Ratio	163%	157%
Loan-to-Deposit Ratio	73%	80%

Funding & Liquidity

- Funding and liquidity remains strong from stable customer deposits and MREL issuance
- LDR increased (73% to 80%), NSFR reduced (163% to 157%) and LCR decreased (221% to 196%); the changes in all three ratios primarily reflect the impact of the KBCI transaction

Customer deposits: €100.2bn

- Overall Group customer deposit volumes of €100.2bn at 31 Dec 2023 are €1.0bn higher than 31 Dec 2022, primarily due to growth in Irish Everyday Banking retail balances, partially offset by a reduction in corporate and Retail UK deposits

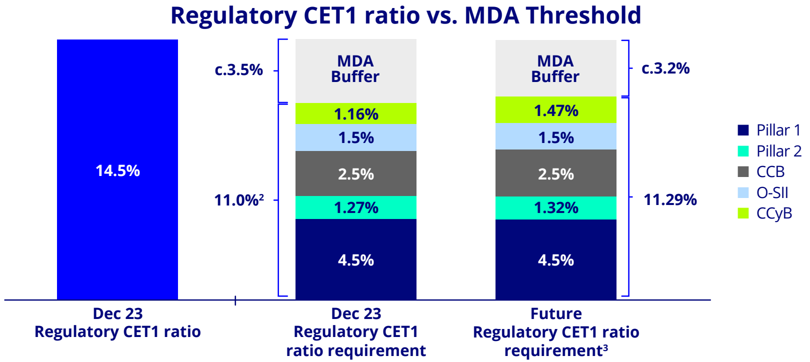
Wholesale funding: €11.8bn

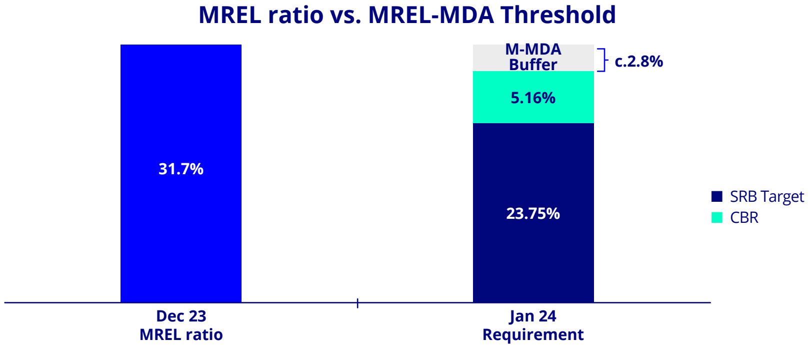
- €0.6bn higher than Dec 2022 primarily due to MREL eligible senior debt issuances of €2.25bn, partially offset by MREL eligible senior debt redemption / maturities of €1.7bn
- Capital and MREL requirements primary driver of new wholesale funding

Tangible Net Asset Value

- TNAV increased c.12% to €9.65

Significant buffer to potential MDA[1] restrictions





- Regulatory CET1 ratio of 14.5% at Dec 2023; includes c.20bps of transitional adjustments which are expected to be phased out in 2024
- Dec 2023 Regulatory CET1 ratio provides a buffer of c.3.5% to Dec 2023 MDA threshold and c.3.2% over future MDA threshold
- Future regulatory CET1 requirement reflects phase-in of ROI CCyB (1.5% from Jun 2024)
- The Group's MREL requirements to be met from 1 January 2024, are c.28.9% on RWA basis and 7.59% on a leverage basis[4]
- Dec 2023 MREL ratio of 31.7% (12.4% on a leverage basis) provides a buffer of c.2.8% to current MREL-MDA threshold
- The Group issued €2.25bn of MREL eligible senior debt in 2023

For footnotes please refer to slide 39

Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs) / Leverage ratio

Customer lending average credit risk weights – Dec 2023[1, 2]

(Based on regulatory exposure class)

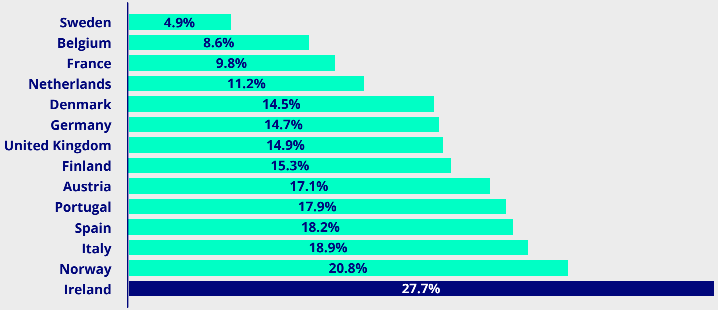
	EAD[3] (€bn)	RWA (€bn)	Avg. Risk Weight
Ireland Mortgages	31.8	8.6	27%
UK Mortgages	15.8	3.6	23%
SME	15.1	11.5	76%
Corporate	11.4	10.5	93%
Other Retail	6.4	4.4	68%
Customer lending credit risk	**80.4**	**38.6**	**48%**

- IRB approach accounts for:
  - 54% of credit EAD (Dec 2022: 55%)
  - 67% of credit RWA (Dec 2022: 70%)

EBA transparency exercise 2023

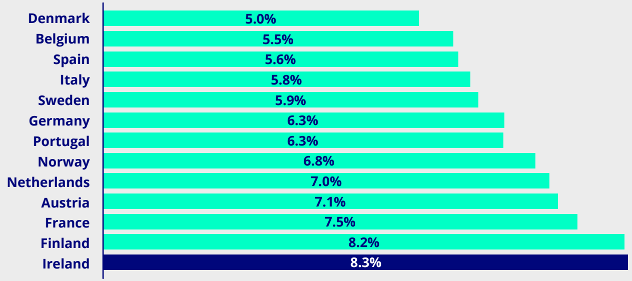
Country by country average IRB risk weights

Residential Mortgages – Jun 2023



EBA risk dashboard - Dec 2023

Country by country average regulatory leverage ratios



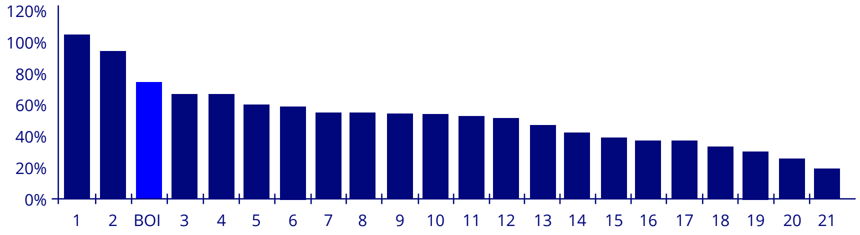
For footnotes please refer to slide 40

Bank of Ireland

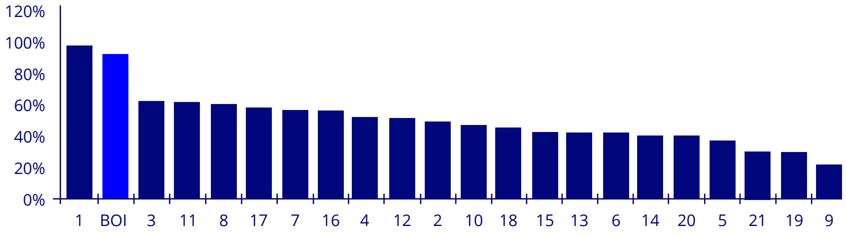
EBA Transparency Exercise 2023[1]

Bank of Ireland's IRB RWA density across major loan portfolios exceeds a wide distribution of European peers

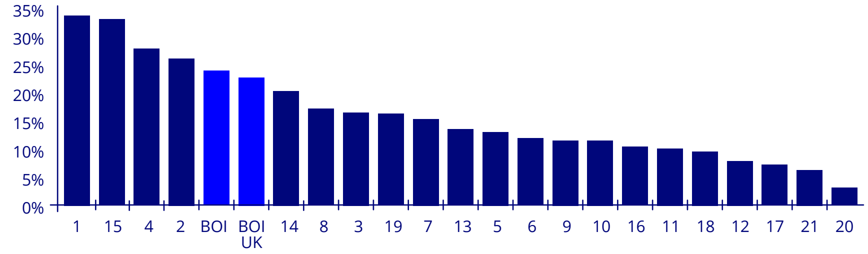
IRB RWA: SME Lending[2]



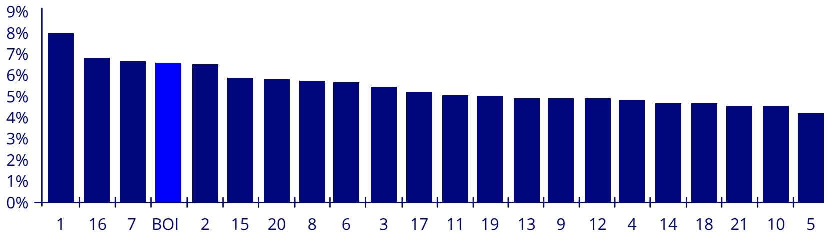
IRB RWA: Corporate Lending[3]



IRB RWA: Domestic Mortgage Lending[4]



Leverage Ratio (Regulatory Basis)[5]



For footnotes please refer to slide 40

Bank of Ireland

Regulatory capital requirements

Pro forma CET1 regulatory capital requirements	2023	2024	2025
Pillar 1 – CET1	**4.50%**	4.50%	4.50%
Pillar 2 Requirement (P2R)	**1.27%**	1.32%	1.32%
Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)	**2.50%**	2.50%	2.50%
Ireland Countercyclical buffer (CCyB)	**0.63%**	0.94%	0.94%
UK Countercyclical buffer (CCyB)	**0.50%**	0.50%	0.50%
US and Other	**0.03%**	0.03%	0.03%
O-SII Buffer	**1.50%**	1.50%	1.50%
Systemic Risk Buffer – Ireland	**–**	–	–
Pro forma Minimum CET1 Regulatory Requirements	**10.93%**	**11.29%**	**11.29%**
Pillar 2 Guidance (P2G)	**Not disclosed in line with regulatory preference**		

Regulatory capital requirements

- The Group is required to maintain a CET 1 ratio of 10.93% on a regulatory basis at 31 Dec 2023, increasing to 11.29% from Jun 2024
- CET1 P2R increased by 5bps from 1 Jan in 2024 following receipt of the 2023 SREP decision
- 2024 requirements include the increase of the ROI CCyB from 1% to 1.5% from Jun 2024
- CET1 regulatory ratio of 14.5% provides headroom of c.360bps to Dec 2023 regulatory capital requirements of 10.93%
- Regulatory total capital ratio of 19.2% at Dec 2023 provides headroom of c.380bps above 2023 total capital requirement of 15.40%

Credit ratings

	BOIG (Stand alone ratings)	BOIG (Senior ratings)
Moody's	baa1 Positive	A3 Positive
FitchRatings	bbb+ Stable	BBB+ Stable
S&P Global	bbb+ Stable	BBB Stable

Instrument ratings

	Moody's			FitchRatings		S&P Global	
	BOIG	GovCo	BOIMB (ACS)[1]	BOIG	GovCo	BOIG	GovCo
Investment Grade	Aaa	Aaa	**Aaa** C	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
	Aa1	Aa1	Aa1	AA+	AA+	AA+	AA+
	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	AA	AA	AA	AA
	Aa3	Aa3	Aa3	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-
	A1	**A1** S	A1	A+	A+	A+	A+
	A2	A2	A2	A	A	A	**A** S
	A3 S	A3	A3	A-	**A-** S	A-	A-
	Baa1	Baa1	Baa1	**BBB+** S	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+
	Baa2 T2	Baa2	Baa2	BBB	BBB	**BBB** S	BBB
	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3	**BBB-** T2	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-
Sub Investment Grade	**Ba1** AT1	Ba1	Ba1	BB+	BB+	**BB+** T2	BB+
	Ba2	Ba2	Ba2	**BB** AT1	BB	BB	BB
	Ba3	Ba3	Ba3	BB-	BB-	**BB-** AT1	BB-
	B1	B1	B1	B+	B+	B+	B+
	B2	B2	B2	B	B	B	B
	B3	B3	B3	B-	B-	B-	B-
	(...)	(...)	(...)	(...)	(...)	(...)	(...)

C Covered bond S Senior unsecured T2 Tier 2 AT1 Additional Tier 1

For footnotes please refer to slide 40

Bank of Ireland

Summary highlights

Capital	• Strong capital generation of 340bps in 2023; 260-280bps expected in 2024 • Future capital issuance influenced by market conditions and refinancing/ growth
RWA	• IRB RWA density across largest customer loan portfolios continues to exceed a wide distribution of European peers • Basel IV expected to have a modest positive impact from 2025
MREL	• MREL ratio of 31.7% at Dec 2023; materially above MREL requirement of c.28.9% • MREL eligible senior debt issuance of c.€1bn-€2bn p.a. anticipated; Green bonds will continue to form part of capital and MREL issuance
Economy	• Highly attractive Irish market • Strong household finances; growing Irish housing and mortgage market
Asset Quality	• Improved asset quality; strong coverage maintained • NPE ratio reduced by c.50bps to 3.1% at Dec 2023

Green Bond Framework

Green Bond Framework

Green Bonds are an important part of the Group's Responsible and Sustainable Business Strategy as we look to finance our customers' transition to the low carbon economy and take an active role in combating climate change through sustainable finance.

Key Features

- Aligned to the Green Bond Principles published by ICMA in 2018
- Second Party Opinion provided by Sustainalytics
- The Group will allocate an equivalent amount of the net proceeds to lending to eligible Green assets
- The Framework caters for secured, senior and subordinated issuance
- A 'lookback' period of 36 months has been applied to the Green Eligible Assets Portfolio

Improved ESG Ratings

SUSTAINALYTICS	ESG Risk rating 17.9 (Low Risk). Places the Group in the top 18th percentile of Banks (Industry Group)
MSCI	A
CDP	B (management level)
S&P Global	50

Green Bond Framework Pillars

1 Use of Proceeds

- An amount equivalent to net proceeds will be allocated to finance/ refinance:
  - Green Buildings & Energy Efficiency
  - Renewable Energy
  - Clean Transportation

2 Project Evaluation and Selection Criteria

- Sustainable Finance Working Group is responsible for the evaluation and selection of assets for inclusion in the Green Eligible Assets Portfolio
- The portfolio is reviewed on a quarterly basis with loans no longer meeting eligibility criteria being removed

3 Management of Proceeds

- Net proceeds will be managed on a portfolio basis
- The Group will ensure that the balance of the Green Eligible Assets Portfolio matches or exceeds the total balance of Green bonds outstanding

4 Reporting & External Review

- Allocation Report – is published alongside independent external verification
- Impact Report – the Group provides investors with an impact report on the assets within the Green Eligible Assets Portfolio
- First published in March 2022 and annually thereafter

Use of proceeds

Green Bond Principles Eligible Category	Eligibility Criteria	Impact	UN SDG
Green Buildings & Energy Efficiency – Residential	• Residential property with an energy efficiency rating within the Top 15% in Ireland, equivalent to BER of ‘B3’ or better • Residential property with a date of construction of 2015 or later • New buildings where the net primary energy demand of the new construction is at least 20% lower than the primary energy demand resulting from the relevant NZEB requirements; and/or: • Renovations to residential property achieving savings in net Primary Energy Demand of at least 30%	Annual energy efficiency improvements, MWh tCO2e avoided	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
Green Buildings & Energy Efficiency - Commercial	• Commercial property in Ireland, UK and US holding a BREEAM ‘Outstanding’ or ‘Excellent’ or LEED ‘Platinum’ or ‘Gold’ Certification • Net primary energy demand of the new construction is a Commercial property belonging to the top 15% of buildings in Ireland and UK, in terms of energy efficiency[1] • New commercial property where at least 20% lower than the primary energy demand resulting from the relevant NZEB requirements, and/or: • Renovations to commercial property where the renovation achieves savings in net Primary Energy Demand of at least 30%	Annual energy efficiency improvements, MWh tCO2e avoided	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
Renewable Energy	• Renewable energy generation facilities including onshore and offshore wind, solar and geothermal	Renewable energy capacity added, MW tCO2e avoided	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
Clean Transportation	• Financing of the purchase, manufacture and operation of Battery Electric Vehicles and electrically-powered public transport systems, and the infrastructure that supports clean transportation	tCO2e avoided	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

For footnotes please refer to slide 40

Bank of Ireland

Green Bond Allocation Report - 31 December 2023

Green Eligible Assets Portfolio			Green Liabilities			
Eligibility Criteria	Number of Loans	Amount (EUR)	ISIN	Settlement Date	Maturity Date	Amount (EUR)
Green Buildings - Residential	22,626	7,661,967,239	XS2311407352	10-Mar-21	10-May-27[1]	750,000,000
Green Buildings - Commercial	17	550,089,736	XS2340236327	11-May-21	11-Aug-31[2]	500,000,000
Renewable Energy	11[3]	250,423,195	XS2528657567	06-Sep-22	06-Dec-32[4]	346,050,000[5]
Clean Transportation	4,831	118,008,841	XS2532384372	16-Sep-22	16-Sep-26[6]	905,900,000[5]
			XS2576362839	16-Jan-23	16-Jul-28[7]	750,000,000
			XS2643234011	04-Jul-23	04-Jul-31[8]	750,000,000
			XS2717301365	13-Nov-23	13-Nov-29[9]	750,000,000
Total	**27,485**	**8,580,489,038**	**Total**			**4,751,950,000**

- Total Green Eligible Assets Portfolio* **€8,580,489,038**
- Amount of Proceeds allocated to Green Eligible Assets Portfolio **€4,751,950,000**
- Percentage of Proceeds allocated to Green Eligible Assets Portfolio **100%**
- Unallocated Green Eligible Portfolio Assets **€3,828,539,038**
- New eligible loans added since 31 December 2022 **€2,894,508,196**[10]

*Amount of Green Eligible Assets outstanding as at 31 December 2023. Criteria as outlined in Bank of Ireland Green Bond Framework.[11]

For footnotes please refer to slide 40

Footnote glossary

Slide 3: Step change in business performance

1. New Irish bank channel customer relationships as a proportion of total customers at the start of the year
2. Basis of calculation set out on slide 56
3. Basis of calculation set out on slide 55
4. Net organic capital generation
5. Based on market capitalisation of Bank of Ireland at 31 Dec 2023

Slide 4: Highly attractive Irish market

1. Sources: CSO, Eurostat, Central Bank of Ireland BPFI; Forecasts: Bank of Ireland Economic Research Unit, Davy

Slide 5: Strong Irish retail performance

1. Excluding KBCI portfolio acquisition but including redemptions. 11% growth excluding KBCI redemptions

Slide 7: Strategic pillars supporting growth and improved Customer experience

1. Total products sold to Irish personal and business customers
2. New Irish bank channel customer relationships as a proportion of total customers at start of the year
3. Ireland retail banking and New Ireland life assurance subsidiary
4. Users who have logged into Banking 365 in the last 90 days

Slide 8: delivering benefits to Society and Colleagues

1. Bank of Ireland internal Colleague surveys

Slide 9: and rewarding our Shareholders

1. Ordinary dividend subject to shareholder approval

Slide 12: FY23 financial performance; PBT +92%

1. Restated for impact of IFRS 17
2. TNAV calculation as at 31 Dec 2023 and does not include any adjustment for distributions announced at FY23 results
3. Statutory EPS is calculated post adjustment for Additional Tier 1 coupons and premium paid on redemption of legacy instruments

Slide 13: 48% growth in net interest income

1. 2023 NII reflects transfer of UK personal loans to non-core from 1 Sept 2023; €25m in non-core items, €55m in reported NII of €3,682m

Slide 14: Structural hedge providing NII resilience

1. Gross interest income from fixed leg of hedging swap; the Group's fixed rate assets (e.g. fixed rate lending) are fully hedged for interest rate risk; these hedges partially offset the Group's structural hedge
2. The sensitivity assumes (i) an instantaneous and parallel movement in all interest rates, with a starting point of an ECB deposit rate of 4%; (ii) a static balance sheet in size and composition; (iii) assets and liabilities whose pricing is mechanically linked to market or central bank policy rates reprice immediately; (iv) certain other inputs including pass throughs to assets and liabilities. The sensitivities should not be considered a forecast of future performance in rate scenarios as they do not capture potential management action in response to unexpected changes in the interest rate environment. Net interest income sensitivities will change depending on interest rate starting point

Slide 15: Loan book growth reflects KBCI and Irish net lending

1. Included in Group net loan volumes of €79.7bn at 31 Dec 2023 is €1.1bn of UK personal loans transferred to non-core from 1 Sept 2023

Slide 16: Total business income 10% higher

1. Business income including share of associates and JVs
2. Restated for impacts of IFRS 17 and transfer of Business Banking from Retail Ireland into Corporate and Commercial
3. Acquisition of Davy completed 1 June 2022

Slide 17: Operating expenses[1] in line with c.€1.85bn guidance

1. Operating expenses excluding levies and regulatory charges of €170m
2. 2023 operating expenses reflect transfer of UK personal loans to non-core from 1 Sept 2023; €4m in non-core items, €10m in reported operating expenses of €1,857m
3. Restated for impact of IFRS 17

Slide 18: Non-core items of €85m

1. Portfolio divestments charge of €18 million includes income of €28m, expenditure of €24m and impairment charges of €22m related to UK personal loans

Slide 21: Higher impairment charge primarily due to additional management adjustments

1. Underlying impairment charge of €403m reflects transfer of UK personal loans to non-core from 1 Sept 2023; underlying impairment charge includes €32m related to UK personal loans for period 1 Jan 2023 to 31 Aug 2023; statutory impairment charge of €425m includes non-core impairment charge of €22m
2. Excluding one-off gain of €47m related to recoveries received 2018-2021 in respect of loans previously subject to ILA utilisation
3. Total stock of ILA for affordability assessment of retail portfolios of €33m
4. See slide 52 for macroeconomic assumptions used in IFRS 9 models

Slide 23: Significantly higher capital generation

1. Restated for impact of IFRS 17; reported FY22 RWA €47.5bn
2. Net organic capital generation primarily consists of attributable profit after impairment and movements in regulatory deductions, and is calculated with reference to RWAs at the start of the period
3. RWA movements from changes in loan book mix, asset quality, operational risk RWA and movements in other RWAs
4. Subject to shareholder approval

Slide 25: Regulatory Ratios

1. Dec 2022 RWA and CET1 are restated in the FY23 report for the application of IFRS 17 on 1 Jan 2023 (Dec 2022 RWA restated to €46.8bn; Regulatory CET1 to 15.6%.) CET1 impact of (30bps) is captured in the CET1 walk above
2. Net organic capital generation primarily consists of attributable profit after impairment and movements in regulatory deductions, and is calculated with reference to RWAs at the start of the period
3. RWA movements from changes in loan book mix, asset quality, operational risk RWA and movements in other RWAs

Slide 28: Significant buffer to potential MDA restrictions

1. The Maximum Distributable Amount (MDA) is determined as a percentage of attributable profits earned in the period to which the buffer breach and MDA calculation pertains, and will vary depending on the extent of the breach of the CBR which is measured in quartiles (bottom quartile – 0%, second quartile – 20%, third quartile – 40% and top quartile – 60% of profits)
2. Includes c.7bps in respect of AT1 bucket shortfall
3. Future capital requirements reflect increase in ROI CCyB to 1.5% (effective June 2024) and assumes no AT1 bucket shortfall. This is expected to increase capital requirements by c.30bps
4. The MREL RWA requirement consists of a Single Resolution Board (SRB) requirement of 23.75% and the Group's Combined Buffer Requirement (CBR) of 5.16% on 1 January 2024 (comprising the Capital Conservation Buffer of 2.5%, and an OSII buffer of 1.5% and a CCyB of 1.16%)

Slide 29: Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs) / Leverage ratio

1. EAD and RWA include both IRB and Standardised approaches and comprise both non-defaulted and defaulted loans
2. Securitised exposures are excluded from the table (i.e. excludes exposures included in CRT transactions)
3. Exposure at default (EAD) is a regulatory estimate of credit risk exposure consisting of both on balance exposures and off-balance sheet commitments

Slide 30: EBA Transparency Exercise 2023

1. Charts represent 30 June 2023 figures published by the EBA forA BN AMRO, AIB Group, BBVA, Banco de Sabadell, Banco Santander,B NP Paribas, CaixaBank, Commerzbank, Danske Bank, Deutsche Bank, Erste Group, Groupe Credit Agricole, ING Groep, Intesa Sanpaolo, KBC Group, Nordea Bank, Rabobank, Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Société Générale, Swedbank, Unicredit
2. Credit Risk IRB Approach Risk Exposure Amount divided by Exposure Value for "Corporates – Of Which SME" at 30 June 2023
3. Credit Risk IRB Approach Risk Exposure Amount divided by Exposure Value for "Corporates – Excluding SME & Specialised Lending" at 30 June 2023
4. Credit Risk IRB Approach Risk Exposure Amount divided by Exposure Value for "Retail – Secured on Real Estate Property - SME" and "Retail – Secured on Real Estate Property – Non SME" at 30u Jne 2023
5. "Leverage Ratio – Using a transitional definition of Tier 1 Capital" at 30 June 2023

Slide 32: Credit ratings

1. BOIMB is the Group's issuer of Irish Covered Bonds (ACS). Moody's has not assigned an issuer rating to BOIMB

Slide 36: Use of proceeds

1. As determined by reference to established energy performance benchmarks. Bank of Ireland anticipates drawing on the most current dataset available at the time of the allocation process (including datasets compiled by any retained technical consultants). As average building energy efficiencies and related datasets improve, relevant benchmarks and determinations involving proxies (e.g. Building Energy Ratings) will be updated accordingly.

Slide 37: Green Bond Allocation Report - 31 December 2023

1. Optional Redemption Date of 10-May-2026
2. Optional Redemption Period from 11-May-2026 to 11-Aug-2026
3. Ireland only
4. Optional Redemption Period from 06-Sep-2027 to 06-Dec-2027
5. Euro equivalent amount (Exchange rate of 29 December 2023; GBP 1 = EUR 1.1535, USD 1 = EUR 0.9059)
6. Optional Redemption Date of 16-Sep-2025
7. Optional Redemption Date of 16-Jul-2027
8. Optional Redemption Date of 04-Jul-2030
9. Optional Redemption Date of 13-Nov-2028
10. Represents new loans added to the portfolio since Dec 2022, does not capture change in amount on loans that were in the portfolio as at 31st Dec 2022
11. https://investorrelations.bankofireland.com/app/uploads/Green-Bond-Framework-March-2021.pdf

Appendix

Appendix

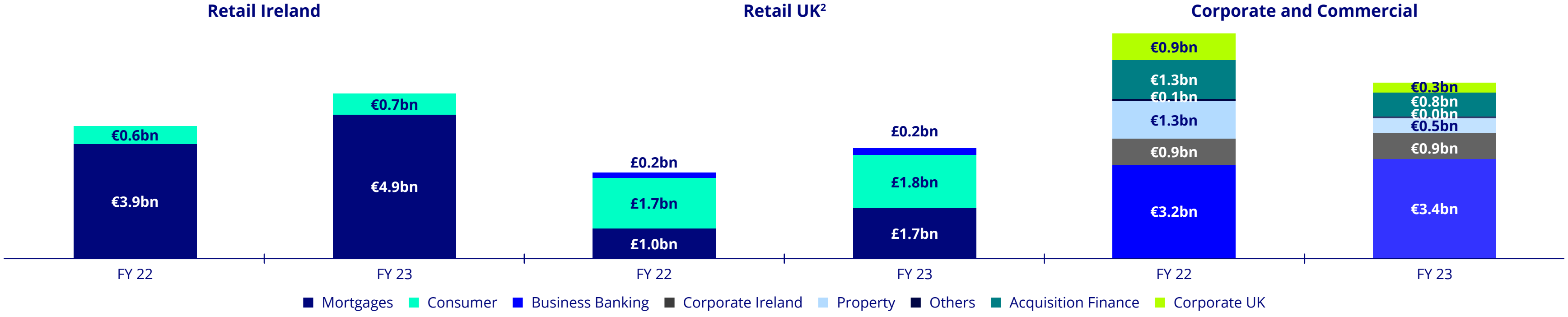
Bank of Ireland

Overview of customer loans

Profile of customer loans[1] at Dec 2023 (Gross)

Composition (Dec 23)	Ireland (€bn)	UK (€bn)	RoW (€bn)	Total (€bn)	Total (%)
Mortgages	**32.3**	**15.2**	**0**	**47.5**	**59%**
Non-property SME & Corporate	**10.6**	**4.8**	**5.0**	**20.4**	**25%**
SME	**7.1**	**1.6**	**0**	**8.7**	**11%**
Corporate	**3.5**	**3.2**	**5.0**	**11.7**	**15%**
Property & Construction	**4.4**	**1.1**	**1.7**	**7.2**	**9%**
Investment	**4.1**	**1.0**	**1.6**	**6.7**	**8%**
Development	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0**	**0.5**	**1%**
Consumer	**2.4**	**3.4**	**0**	**5.8**	**7%**
Customer Loans (Gross)	**49.8**	**24.5**	**6.7**	**81**	**100%**
Geographic (%)	61%	30%	8%	100%	

Gross lending volumes

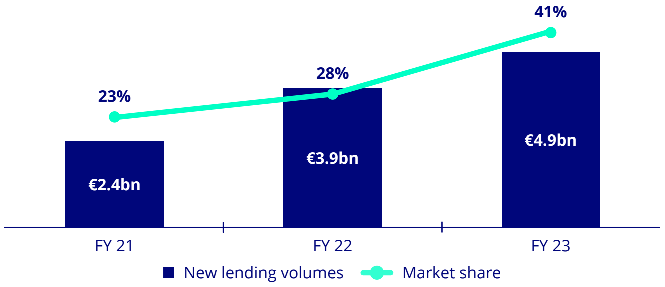


[1] Based on geographic location of customer

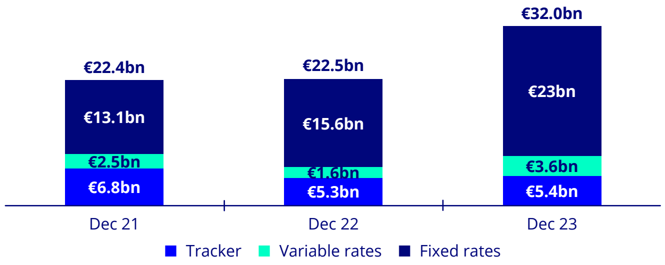
[2] Retail UK consumer lending comprises £1.9bn of loans in Northridge and £1.1bn of lending in personal loans

Ireland mortgages

New lending volumes and market share



Ireland mortgages (gross)



Pricing strategy
- Fixed rate led mortgage pricing strategy which provides value, certainty and stability to our customers and to the Group
- Fixed rate products accounted for c.97% of our new lending in FY 2023, up from c.30% in 2014

Distribution strategy – continued expansion into broker channel
- The Group has continued building out The Mortgage Store broker channel in 2023, establishing a large network of active brokers at a national level

Wider proposition
- 5 in 10 Ireland customers who take out a new mortgage take out a life assurance policy through the BOI Group
- 4 in 10 Ireland customers who take out a new mortgage take out a general insurance policy through the BOI Group with insurance partners

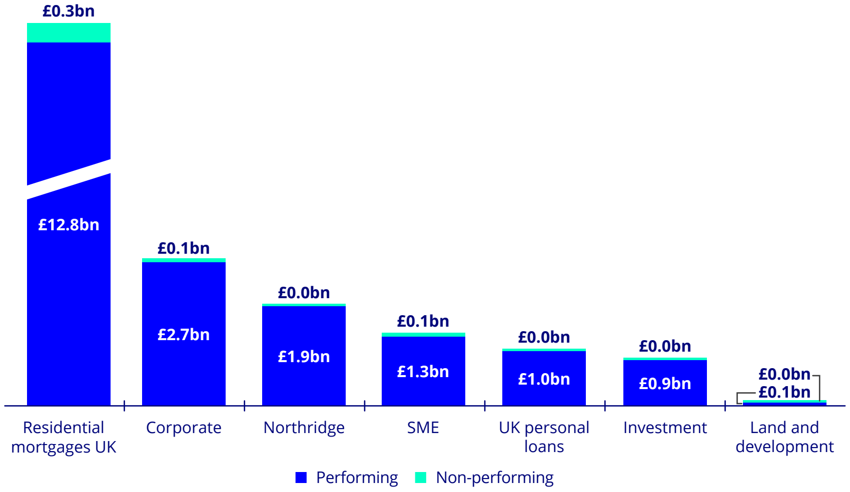
LTV profile
- Average LTV of 53% on mortgage stock at Dec 2023 (Dec 2022: 51%)
- Average LTV of 74% on new mortgages in 2023 (2022: 72%)

Tracker mortgages
- €5.4bn or 98% trackers at Dec 2023 are on a capital and interest repayment basis
- 87% of trackers are Owner Occupier mortgages; 13% of trackers are Buy-to-Let mortgages

Macroprudential rules
- c.66% of Irish residential mortgage book originated since introduction of Central Bank of Ireland macroprudential rules in 2015
- Weighted average LTV for pre 2015 mortgages is < 40%

Bank of Ireland

UK customer loans £21.3bn (€24.5bn)



UK mortgages – £13.2bn; NPEs 2.6%

- Average LTV of 57% on existing stock at Dec 2023; average LTV of 74% on new UK mortgages in 2023
- 70% of the current mortgage portfolio originated since 2010; of these, 79% are standard owner occupier mortgages
- BTL book (£4.4bn) is well seasoned with 58% originated prior to Jan 2010; £2.1bn on fixed rates, 24% maturing in next 12 months; average LTV on BTL portfolio of 51% at Dec 2023

Other UK customer loans (excluding personal loans) - £8.1bn

- **Corporate:** specialist lending teams in acquisition finance and corporate lending through a focused sector strategy; corporate lending primarily focused on FTSE350 companies
- **Northridge:** Asset backed motor finance business; mid-market targeting prime business only; below industry arrears and loan losses; participating in FCA s.166 review of historical commission arrangements; update expected later in the year
- **SME:** relationship originated book from NI franchise; broad sectoral diversification with low concentration risk
- **Investment Property:** primarily retail, office and residential sectors; average LTV of 55%

UK personal loans - £1.1bn

- Decision to exit UK personal loans announced in Dec 2023. Book in run down and held as non-core from Sept 2023
- Portfolio divestment non-core charge of €18 million includes income of €28m, expenditure of €24m and impairment charges of €22m

Net interest income analysis

	H1 2022			H2 2022			H1 2023			H2 2023		
	Average volumes (€bn)	Gross interest (€m)	Gross rate (%)	Average volumes (€bn)	Gross interest (€m)	Gross rate (%)	Average volumes (€bn)	Gross interest (€m)	Gross rate (%)	Average volumes (€bn)	Gross interest (€m)	Gross rate (%)
Ireland loans	23.2	306	2.66%	23.6	375	3.16%	30.7	561	3.69%	32.9	635	3.82%
UK loans	25.0	368	2.97%	22.6	362	3.17%	20.6	422	4.13%	19.6	419	4.24%
C&C loans	27.8	518	3.75%	28.8	643	4.42%	27.6	612	4.47%	27.3	553	4.02%
Total loans and advances[1]	**76.0**	**1,192**	**3.16%**	**75.0**	**1,380**	**3.65%**	**78.9**	**1,595**	**4.08%**	**79.9**	**1,607**	**3.99%**
Liquid assets[2]	49.3	(28)	(0.11%)	52.2	210	0.80%	43.8	648	2.99%	42.1	867	4.09%
Total interest earning assets	**125.3**	**1,164**	**1.87%**	**127.3**	**1,590**	**2.48%**	**122.7**	**2,243**	**3.69%**	**122.0**	**2,474**	**4.02%**
Ireland deposits	22.9	11	0.09%	24.6	1	0.01%	27.2	(8)	(0.06%)	27.5	(32)	(0.23%)
Credit balances[3]	53.2	32	0.12%	58.1	5	0.02%	60.1	(0)	(0.00%)	60.3	(1)	(0.00%)
UK deposits	12.4	(17)	(0.28%)	10.0	(22)	(0.44%)	8.8	(60)	(1.38%)	9.0	(118)	(2.60%)
C&T deposits	4.1	3	0.15%	4.8	(11)	(0.44%)	4.3	(27)	(1.25%)	3.8	(39)	(2.01%)
Total deposits (inc credit balances)	**92.7**	**29**	**0.06%**	**97.6**	**(27)**	**(0.05%)**	**100.5**	**(95)**	**(0.19%)**	**100.7**	**(190)**	**(0.37%)**
Wholesale funding[2,4]	21.3	(61)	(0.58%)	19.5	(150)	(1.53%)	11.9	(281)	(4.78%)	11.5	(333)	(5.75%)
Subordinated liabilities	2.0	(35)	(3.65%)	1.8	(46)	(4.98%)	1.7	(58)	(6.67%)	1.7	(63)	(7.37%)
Total interest bearing liabilities	**116.0**	**(68)**	**(0.12%)**	**118.9**	**(223)**	**(0.37%)**	**114.1**	**(434)**	**(0.77%)**	**113.8**	**(585)**	**(1.02%)**
Other[2,5]		(24)			43			(7)			(9)	
Net interest margin as reported	**125.3**	**1,072**	**1.73%**	**127.3**	**1,410**	**2.20%**	**122.7**	**1,802**	**1.96%**	**122.0**	**1,880**	**3.06%**
Average ECB Refi rate			0.00%			1.23%			3.31%			4.36%
Average 3 month Euribor			(0.44%)			1.12%			3.00%			3.87%
Average BOE rate			0.71%			2.22%			4.15%			5.21%
Average SONIA			0.64%			2.15%			4.08%			5.14%

1 Income and expense from derivatives in hedging relationships is allocated within 'Loans and Advances'.
2 Volume impact of TLTRO included in liquid assets and wholesale funding; Income impact (€16m) of TLTRO in H1 22 and €51m in H2 2022 included in Other
3 Credit balances in H2 2023: ROI €50.5bn, UK €4.7bn, C&T €5.1bn
4 Includes impact of credit risk transfer transactions executed in Dec 2016, Nov 2017, Dec 2019, Oct 2021, Dec 2021 and Dec 2023
5 Includes IFRS 16 lease expense, interest on certain FVPTL items and adjustments that are of a non-recurring nature such as customer termination fees and EIR adjustments

Non-performing exposures by portfolio

Composition (Dec 23)	Advances (€bn)	Non-performing exposures (€bn)	Non-performing exposures as % of advances	Impairment loss allowance (€bn)	Impairment loss allowance as % of non-performing exposures
Residential mortgages	**47.5**	**0.9**	**1.9%**	**0.2**	**27%**
– Ireland	32.3	0.5	1.6%	0.2	30%
– UK	15.2	0.4	2.6%	0.1	23%
Non-property SME and Corporate	**20.4**	**1.1**	**5.4%**	**0.5**	**50%**
– Ireland SME	7.1	0.4	4.9%	0.2	67%
– UK SME	1.6	0.1	5.9%	0.1	62%
– Corporate	11.7	0.7	5.6%	0.3	39%
Property and Construction	**7.2**	**0.4**	**5.1%**	**0.2**	**68%**
– Investment property	6.7	0.3	4.8%	0.2	73%
– Land and development	0.5	0.0	9.1%	0.0	35%
Consumer	**5.8**	**0.1**	**2.3%**	**0.2**	**136%**
– Ireland	2.4	0.1	3.2%	0.1	108%
– UK	3.4	0.1	1.6%	0.1	175%
Total loans and advances to customers	**81.0**	**2.5**	**3.1%**	**1.2**	**49%**

Composition (Dec 22)	Advances (€bn)	Non-performing exposures (€bn)	Non-performing exposures as % of advances	Impairment loss allowance (€bn)	Impairment loss allowance as % of non-performing exposures
Residential mortgages	**38.0**	**0.5**	**1.3%**	**0.1**	**30%**
– Ireland	22.5	0.3	1.3%	0.1	34%
– UK	15.5	0.2	1.3%	0.0	24%
Non-property SME and Corporate	**21.5**	**1.6**	**7.3%**	**0.8**	**50%**
– Ireland SME	7.2	0.6	8.1%	0.4	63%
– UK SME	1.6	0.1	7.2%	0.1	57%
– Corporate	12.7	0.9	6.9%	0.4	40%
Property and Construction	**8.2**	**0.4**	**5.1%**	**0.2**	**46%**
– Investment property	7.1	0.4	5.7%	0.2	45%
– Land and development	1.1	0.0	1.4%	0.0	83%
Consumer	**5.4**	**0.1**	**2.7%**	**0.2**	**116%**
– Ireland	2.2	0.1	3.5%	0.1	86%
– UK	3.2	0.1	2.3%	0.1	147%
Total loans and advances to customers	**73.0**	**2.6**	**3.6%**	**1.3**	**49%**

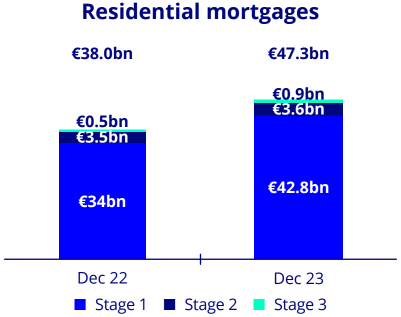
Portfolio by stage

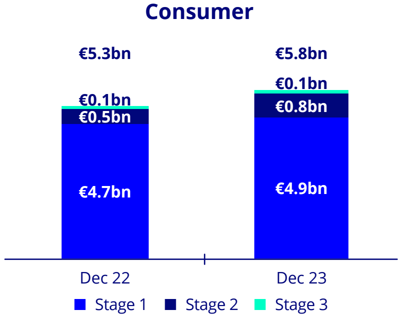
Composition (Dec 23) Sectoral analysis by stage	Gross carrying amount (before impairment loss allowance) Stage 1 €m	Stage 2 €m	Stage 3 €m	POCI €m	Total €m	Impairment loss allowance Stage 1 €m	Stage 2 €m	Stage 3 €m	POCI €m	Total €m	ILA % of gross loans
Residential Mortgages	**42,786**	**3,574**	**770**	**142**	**47,272**	**40**	**56**	**141**	**9**	**246**	**0.5%**
– Ireland	29,365	2,354	383	142	32,244	28	32	89	9	158	0.5%
– UK	13,421	1,220	387	–	15,028	12	24	52	–	88	0.6%
Non-property SME and Corporate	**14,737**	**4,632**	**1,080**	**1**	**20,450**	**65**	**154**	**330**	**–**	**549**	**2.7%**
– Ireland SME	5,667	1,144	342	1	7,154	36	45	161	–	242	3.4%
– UK SME	1,154	313	80	–	1,547	5	22	22	–	49	3.2%
– Corporate	7,916	3,175	658	–	11,749	24	87	147	–	258	2.2%
Property and Construction	**3,336**	**3,518**	**369**	**–**	**7,223**	**25**	**144**	**80**	**–**	**249**	**3.4%**
– Investment property	2,934	3,429	320	–	6,683	22	141	69	–	232	3.5%
– Land and development	402	89	49	–	540	3	3	11	–	17	3.1%
Consumer	**4,870**	**801**	**130**	**–**	**5,801**	**50**	**67**	**61**	**–**	**178**	**3.1%**
– Motor lending UK	1,749	410	38	–	2,197	4	7	13	–	24	1.1%
– Loans UK	966	234	15	–	1,215	29	41	1	–	71	5.8%
– Motor lending Ireland	798	3	12	–	813	6	–	5	–	11	1.4%
– Loans Ireland	800	117	55	–	972	8	13	36	–	57	5.9%
– Credit cards Ireland	557	37	10	–	604	3	6	6	–	15	2.5%
Total	**65,729**	**12,525**	**2,349**	**143**	**80,746**	**180**	**421**	**612**	**9**	**1,222**	**1.5%**

Composition (Dec 22) Sectoral analysis by stage	Gross carrying amount (before impairment loss allowance) Stage 1 €m	Stage 2 €m	Stage 3 €m	POCI €m	Total €m	Impairment loss allowance Stage 1 €m	Stage 2 €m	Stage 3 €m	POCI €m	Total €m	ILA % of gross loans
Residential Mortgages	**34,020**	**3,546**	**450**	**4**	**38,020**	**18**	**38**	**89**	**1**	**146**	**0.4%**
– Ireland	19,733	2,484	251	4	22,472	8	22	69	1	100	0.4%
– UK	14,287	1,062	199	–	15,548	10	16	20	–	46	0.3%
Non-property SME and Corporate	**15,253**	**4,665**	**1,534**	**16**	**21,468**	**65**	**153**	**563**	**2**	**783**	**3.6%**
– Ireland SME	4,931	1,683	561	–	7,175	39	63	269	–	371	5.2%
– UK SME	1,177	280	121	–	1,578	4	12	45	–	61	3.9%
– Corporate	9,145	2,702	852	16	12,715	22	78	249	2	351	2.8%
Property and Construction	**3,864**	**3,922**	**355**	**60**	**8,201**	**10**	**53**	**102**	**30**	**195**	**2.4%**
– Investment property	3,216	3,469	339	60	7,084	7	47	97	30	181	2.6%
– Land and development	648	453	16	–	1,117	3	6	5	–	14	1.3%
Consumer	**4,694**	**510**	**146**	**–**	**5,350**	**49**	**41**	**81**	**–**	**171**	**3.2%**
– Motor lending UK	1,553	225	27	–	1,805	3	4	9	–	16	0.9%
– Loans UK	1,216	126	45	–	1,387	31	25	34	–	90	6.5%
– Motor lending Ireland	736	–	23	–	759	4	–	10	–	14	1.8%
– Loans Ireland	686	137	40	–	863	8	9	21	–	38	4.4%
– Credit cards Ireland	503	22	11	–	536	3	3	7	–	13	2.4%
Total	**57,831**	**12,643**	**2,485**	**80**	**73,039**	**142**	**285**	**835**	**33**	**1,295**	**1.8%**

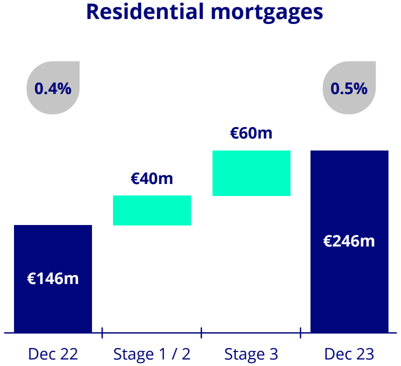
Residential mortgages / Consumer loans

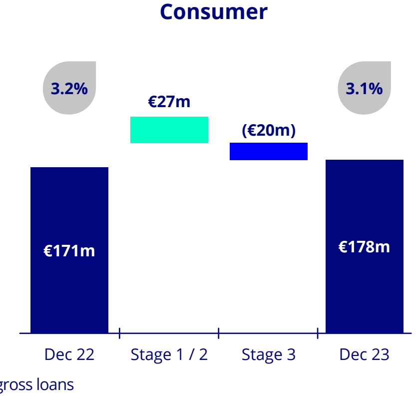
Gross loans by stage





ILA movement





Residential mortgages

- Mortgage portfolios 59% of Group loan book
  - Average LTV of 55% on stock
  - 88% of the portfolio has LTV < 80%
- Stage 2 loans increased from €3.5bn at FY22 to €3.6bn at FY23 primarily reflecting credit risk assessments for emerging affordability risk and portfolio activity offset by impacts of model updates
- Stage 3 loans (incl. POCIs) increased by €0.4bn to €0.9bn partially due to acquisition of c.€0.1bn KBCI POCIs alongside emergence of new defaults (primarily UK)
- Stage 3 cover (excl. POCIs) decreased to 18.3% at FY23 (FY22 19.7%) reflecting evolution of asset mix in defaulted book (now weighted to owner occupied) and disposal of legacy NPE buy-to-let exposures
- €0.1bn increase in ILA stock reflects net impacts arising from portfolio activity, model updates, PMAs and KBCI acquisition leading to an increase in total impairment cover from 0.4% at FY22 to 0.5% at FY23

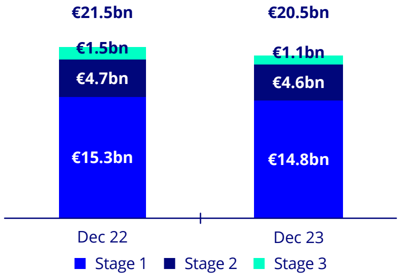
Consumer

- 7% of Group loan book
- Stage 2 loans increased from €0.5bn at FY 2022 to €0.8bn at FY23 primarily reflecting credit risk assessments for emerging affordability risk
- €7m increase in ILA stock reflects increases from portfolio activity and FLI/ model updates partly offset by ILA utilisation (primarily UK personal loans)
- Total impairment cover remained stable at 3.1% (3.2% at FY22)

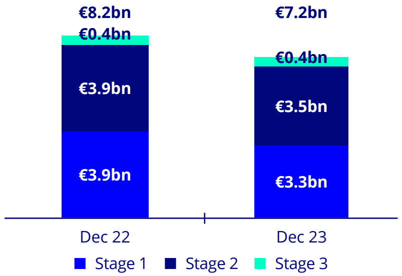
Non-property SME and Corporate / Property and Construction

Gross loans by stage

Non-property SME and Corporate

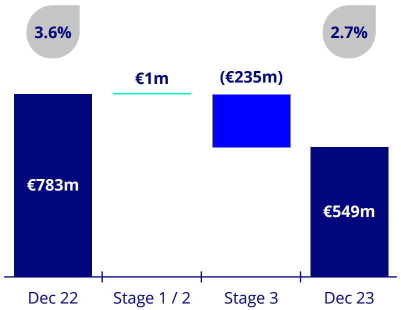


Property & Construction

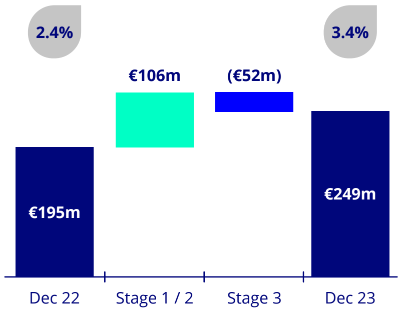


ILA movement

Non-property SME and Corporate



Property and Construction



ILA % of gross loans

Non-property SME and Corporate

- 25% of Group loan book, well diversified by geography and sector
- €0.1bn decrease in Stage 2 loans since FY22 driven by portfolio activity offset by FLI/model updates
- Stage 3 balances decreased by €0.4bn reflecting resolution activity including NPE portfolio disposal completed in H223
- Stage 3 cover reduced to 30.5% (FY22 36.7%) and total impairment cover reduced to 2.7% (FY22 3.6%) reflecting NPE disposal and resolution of highly provisioned legacy cases in the Corporate portfolio

Property & Construction

- 9% of Group loan book (FY22 11%); €6.7bn investment property; €0.5bn development lending
- €0.4bn reduction in stage 2 loans in FY23 due to portfolio activity including net repayments/redemptions
- Stage 3 loans have remained stable at €0.4bn (FY22 €0.4bn). Stage 3 cover reduced to 21.8% (FY22 28.7%) reflecting resolution activity including NPE disposal
- Total impairment cover increased from 2.4% at FY22 to 3.4% at FY23, driven by the application of the €48m Investment Property PMA
- Investment property exposures Office (37%), Retail (32%), Residential (20%) and Other (11%)

Forward Looking Information (FLI) – macroeconomic scenarios

31 December 2023	Ireland			United Kingdom		
	2024	2025	2026-2028	2024	2025	2026-2028
Probability weighted scenario						
GDP growth[1]	2.9%	3.6%	3.4%	0.1%	0.6%	1.5%
GNP growth[1]	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unemployment rate[2]	4.6%	5.1%	5.3%	4.9%	5.2%	5.3%
Residential property price growth[3]	(4.4%)	(1.2%)	1.5%	(7.0%)	(1.2%)	1.9%
Commercial property price growth[3]	(11.6%)	(3.2%)	1.7%	(10.5%)	(3.2%)	1.7%
Central scenario - 45% probability weighting						
GDP growth	3.3%	4.0%	3.6%	0.5%	1.1%	1.6%
GNP growth	4.2%	4.0%	3.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unemployment rate	4.2%	4.3%	4.5%	4.7%	4.7%	4.6%
Residential property price growth	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	(4.0%)	0.0%	2.3%
Commercial property price growth	(11.0%)	(2.5%)	2.5%	(9.5%)	(2.0%)	2.5%
Upside scenario - 20% probability weighting						
GDP growth	4.4%	5.0%	3.9%	1.4%	1.8%	2.0%
GNP growth	5.0%	4.7%	3.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unemployment rate	3.9%	3.8%	3.8%	4.1%	3.9%	3.7%
Residential property price growth	1.0%	2.0%	3.0%	(1.0%)	2.0%	2.7%
Commercial property price growth	(3.0%)	2.0%	3.0%	(2.0%)	1.0%	2.7%
Downside scenario 1 - 25% probability weighting						
GDP growth	2.1%	2.6%	3.1%	(0.7%)	(0.3%)	1.2%
GNP growth[1]	2.7%	2.3%	2.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unemployment rate	5.1%	6.3%	6.6%	5.2%	6.1%	6.5%
Residential property price growth	(12.0%)	(4.0%)	0.7%	(13.0%)	(4.0%)	1.3%
Commercial property price growth	(16.0%)	(6.5%)	0.3%	(15.5%)	(6.5%)	0.5%
Downside scenario 2 - 10% probability weighting						
GDP growth	(0.2%)	1.3%	2.6%	(2.2%)	(1.9%)	0.9%
GNP growth	0.4%	1.0%	2.4%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unemployment rate	6.3%	8.1%	9.0%	6.4%	8.0%	8.4%
Residential property price growth	(16.0%)	(6.0%)	(0.7%)	(17.0%)	(6.0%)	0.0%
Commercial property price growth	(20.0%)	(8.5%)	(1.2%)	(19.0%)	(8.5%)	(0.8%)

[1] Annual growth rate; for all scenarios
[2] Average yearly rate; for all scenarios
[3] Year-end figures; for all scenarios

ILA sensitivity to macroeconomic scenarios

The following table indicates the approximate extent to which impairment loss allowance (ILA), excluding Group management adjustments, would be higher or lower than reported were a 100% weighting applied to the central, upside and downside future macroeconomic scenarios respectively.

31 December 2023	Multiple scenarios	Change in impairment loss allowance							
		Central scenario		Upside scenario 1		Downside scenario 1		Downside scenario 2	
Impact of applying only a central, upside or downside scenario rather than multiple probability weighted scenarios[1]	Impairment loss allowance €m	Impairment loss allowance €m	Impact %	Impairment loss allowance €m	Impact %	Impairment loss allowance €m	Impact %	Impairment loss allowance €m	Impact %
Total	**1,137**	**(107)**	**(10%)**	**(219)**	**(19%)**	**311**	**27%**	**821**	**72%**

The following table indicates the approximate extent to which impairment loss allowances for the residential mortgage portfolios, would be higher or lower than the application of a central scenario if there was an immediate change in residential property prices at the reporting date. Although such changes would not be observed in isolation, as economic indicators tend to be correlated in a coherent scenario, this gives insight into the sensitivity of the Group's impairment loss allowance to a once-off change in residential property values.

31 December 2023	Central scenario	Change in impairment loss allowance							
		Residential property price reduction of 10%		Residential property price reduction of 5%		Residential property price increase of 5%		Residential property price increase of 10%	
Impact of an immediate change in residential property prices compared to a central scenario impairment loss allowance	Impairment loss allowance €m	Impairment loss allowance €m	Impact %	Impairment loss allowance €m	Impact %	Impairment loss allowance €m	Impact %	Impairment loss allowance €m	Impact %
Residential mortgages	**197**	**39**	**20%**	**18**	**9%**	**(13)**	**(7%)**	**(26)**	**(13%)**

Ordinary shareholders' equity and TNAV

Movement in ordinary shareholders' equity	Dec 22 (€m[1])	Dec 23 (€m)
Ordinary shareholders' equity at beginning of period	**9,933**	**10,489**
Movements:		
Profit / (Loss) for the period	858	1,601
Share buy back - repurchase of shares	(50)	(125)
Dividend paid to ordinary shareholders	(54)	(225)
Dividends on preference equity interests	(8)	(6)
Redemption and buyback of preference stock		(40)
Distribution on other equity instruments – Additional Tier 1 coupon (net of tax)	(69)	(69)
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit pension liability	91	(28)
Debt instruments at FVOCI reserve movements	(146)	(5)
Revaluation reserve movement	(3)	(6)
Cash flow hedge reserve movement	5	(12)
Liability credit reserve movements	15	(14)
Foreign exchange movements	(93)	29
Changed in value and amount of shares held	10	3
Ordinary shareholders' equity at end of period	**10,489**	**11,592**

Tangible Net Asset Value	Dec 22 (€m[1])	Dec 23 (€m)
Ordinary shareholders' equity at the end of period	**10,489**	**11,592**
Adjustments:		
Intangible assets and goodwill	(1,276)	(1,408)
Own shares held for benefit of life assurance policyholders	10	7
Tangible Net Asset Value (TNAV)	**9,223**	**10,191**
Number of ordinary shares in issue at the end of the period excluding treasury shares	1,069	1,056
TNAV per share (€)	**€8.63**	**€9.65**

[1] Restated for impact of IFRS 17

Fully Loaded CET1 ratio

Capital ratios – 31 Dec 2023	Fully loaded ratio (€bn) Dec 23	Fully loaded ratio (€bn) Dec 22[4]
Total equity	12.6	11.5
Foreseeable distribution	(1.2)[3]	(0.3)
Less Additional Tier 1	(1.0)	(1.0)
Deferred tax[1]	(0.8)	(1.0)
Intangible assets and goodwill	(1.0)	(1.0)
Expected loss deduction	(0.1)	(0.2)
Pension Fund Asset	(0.6)	(0.6)
Other items[2]	(0.4)	(0.4)
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	**7.5**	**7.0**
Credit RWA	39.6	35.9
Operational RWA	5.9	4.8
Market, counterparty credit risk and securitisations	2.7	2.6
Other assets / 10% / 15% / threshold deduction	4.2	3.5
Total RWA	**52.5**	**46.8**
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio	**14.3%**	**15.1%**
Total Capital ratio	**19.0%**	**20.3%**
Leverage ratio	**6.3%**	**6.2%**

1 Deferred tax assets due to temporary differences are included in other RWA with a 250% risk weighting applied
2 Other items includes other capital deductions, principal ones being prudential valuation adjustment, 10%/15% deduction and calendar provisioning deduction
3 Reflects share buyback of €520m and proposed ordinary dividend of €634m. Ordinary dividend subject to shareholder approval
4 Restated for impact of IFRS 17

Return on Tangible Equity (ROTE)

FY 2023: Headline vs. Adjusted

	FY 2023 Headline (€m)	Adjustments		Pension Surplus	FY 2023 Adjusted (€m)
		Additional gains & valuation items, net of tax	Adjusted for CET1 ratio at 14.0%		
Profit for the period	**1,601**				
Coupon on Additional Tier 1 securities	(69)				
Preference share dividends	(6)				
Adjusted profit after tax	**1,526**	**(40)**	**–**	**–**	**1,486**
At December 2023					
Shareholders' equity	11,592		(167)	(692)	**10,733**
Intangible assets	(1,408)				**(1,408)**
Shareholders' tangible equity	10,184		(167)	(692)	**9,325**
Average shareholders' tangible equity	**9,847**	**–**	**(450)**	**(828)**	**8,569**
Return on Tangible Equity (ROTE)	**15.5%**				**17.3%**
Profit after tax (per above)					**1,526**
Average CET1 @ 14%					**7,211**
Return on Capital					**21.2%**

- **FY23 Adjusted Return on Tangible Equity is adjusted for:**
  - Additional gains and valuation items, net of tax - €40m
  - Average shareholders' tangible equity calculated on a CET1 Ratio at 14.0% - €450m
  - Pension surplus – €828m

Bank of Ireland

Underlying Cost-to-income ratio

Headline vs. Adjusted

	FY 2023 Headline (€m)	Pro forma adjustments (€m)	FY 2023 Pro forma (€m)
Net interest income	3,682		3,682
Other income			
– Business income	707		707
– Additional gains and other valuation items	39	(39)	0
Total Income	**4,428**	**(39)**	**4,389**
Costs			
– Operating expenses	(1,857)	–	(1,857)
Costs	**(1,857)**	**–**	**(1,857)**
Cost income ratio	**42%**		**42%**

- **Underlying Cost-to-income ratio excludes:**
  - Levies and regulatory fees
  - Non-core items

- **FY23 adjusted cost-to-income ratio is adjusted for:**
  - Additional gains, valuation and other items of €39m

Wealth and Insurance – IFRS 17 application

	FY 2022[1] (€m)	FY 2023 (€m)
Income	230	325
Expenses	(146)	(228)
Operating contribution	**84**	**97**
Investment valuation movement	(97)	36
Underlying contribution	**(13)**	**133**
CSM	563	589

AUM[2]	Dec 2022 (€bn)	Dec 2023 (€bn)
Davy	19	24
NIAC	20	22
Total AUM	**39**	**46**

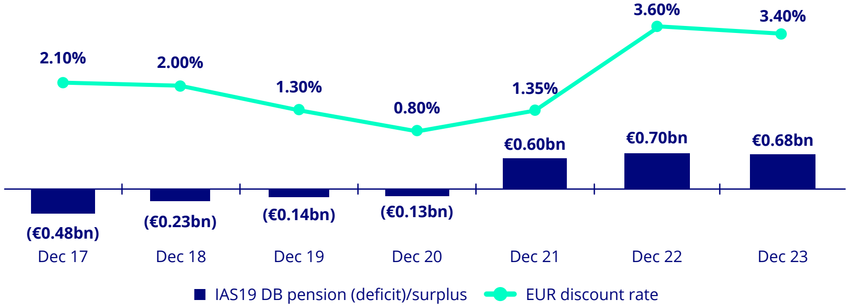
- On 1 Jan 2023, the IFRS 17 accounting standard related to insurance contracts became effective, replacing IFRS 4. This has a material impact on the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of the insurance business in the Group's financial statements. The application of IFRS 17 does not impact on the economic value created from the Wealth and Insurance division or the ability of the Group to upstream dividends from its NIAC life assurance subsidiary
- FY23 growth in operating income and operating expenses reflect a full year contribution from Davy (vs seven months in FY22), as well as underlying business momentum within NIAC; market movements have resulted in a positive investment valuation movement within NIAC of €36m for FY23
- Embedded value within the Wealth and Insurance division (excluding Davy) was €1.3bn at 31 Dec 2023 (+11% y/y)
- The impact of the introduction of IFRS 17 on shareholders' equity was €371m at the transition date of 1 Jan 2022 and €410m at the application date of 1 Jan 2023
- IFRS 17 has introduced contractual service margin (CSM) which represents the unearned profit of a group of insurance and reinsurance contracts which is released in line with insurance service provided. The CSM of the Group increased by €36m to €589m during FY23

[1] Restated for impact of IFRS 17
[2] NIAC and Davy AUM movements include impact of c.€0.95bn of client fund migration from NIAC to Davy in 2023

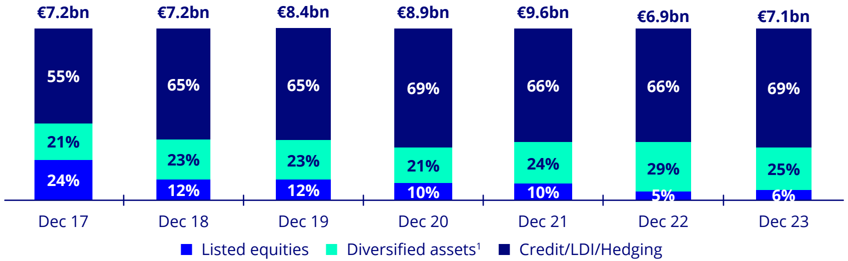
Bank of Ireland

Defined benefit pension schemes

Group IAS19 defined benefit pension (deficit)/surplus

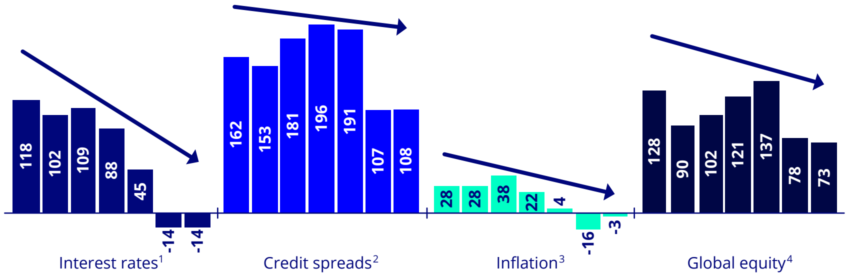


Total Group defined benefit pension scheme assets (%)



[1] Diversified assets includes infrastructure, private equity, hedge funds and property

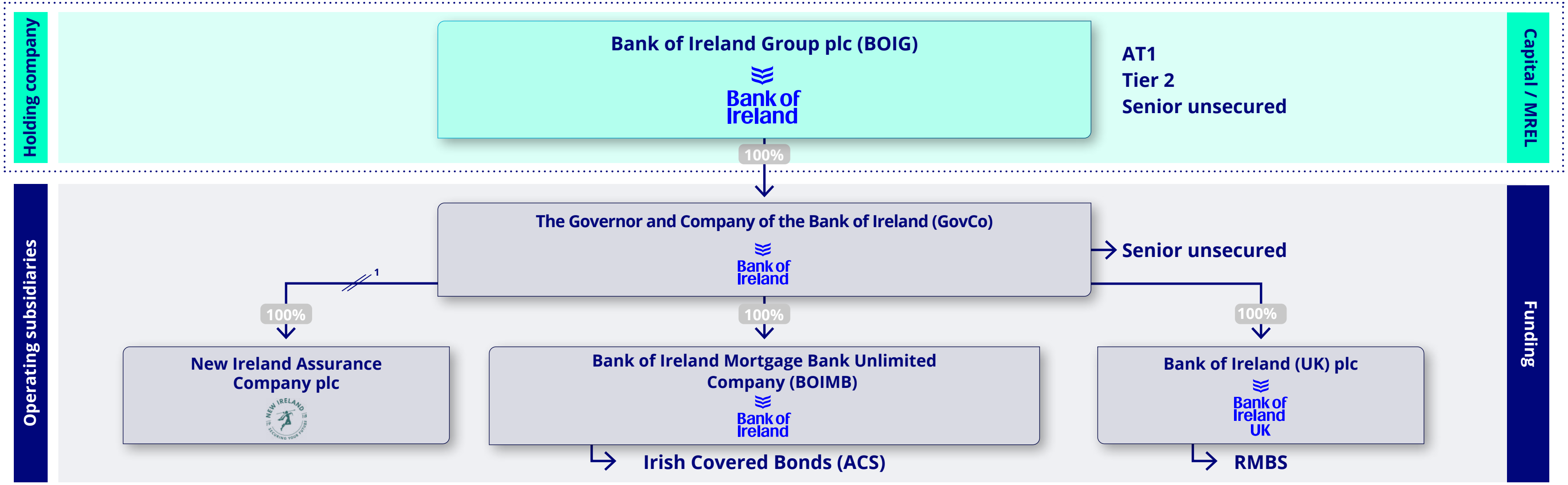
IAS19 pension sensitivities
(Dec 2017 / Dec 2018 / Dec 2019 / Dec 2020 / Dec 2021 / Dec 2022 / Dec 2023) €m



[1] Sensitivity of Group funding requirement to a 0.25% decrease in interest rates
[2] Sensitivity of IAS19 liabilities to a 0.10% decrease in credit spread over risk free rates
[3] Sensitivity of Group funding requirement to a 0.10% increase in long term inflation
[4] Sensitivity of Group assets to a 5% movement in global equity markets with allowance for other correlated diversified asset classes

- IAS19 net pension surplus of €0.68bn at Dec 2023 (€0.7bn net surplus Dec 2022). Schemes in surplus €0.69bn, schemes in deficit €0.01bn
- Both euro and sterling discount rates decreased over the year (20 bps and 25 bps respectively). The euro discount rate change was due primarily to reductions in long term risk free interest rates, while the sterling discount rate change was a combination of reductions in the corporate bond credit spreads and long term risk free interest rates
- The discount rate reductions resulted in an increase in Group DB pension scheme liabilities, partially offset by a corresponding increase in the interest rate hedging assets
- Long term euro inflation assumptions (2.3%) and sterling inflation assumptions (3.15%) reduced in the period (30 bps and 15 bps respectively). The resulting decrease in liabilities was partially offset by the decrease in inflation hedging assets
- Further progress was made over the course of the year on the de-risking of the investment strategy of the BSPF, the Group's largest pension scheme. When completed this will result in a further reduction in return-seeking assets and illiquid assets, and an increase in Credit/LDI/ Hedging assets
- The IAS19 pension sensitivities graphs demonstrate the reduction over recent years in the sensitivity of the Group's pension schemes to movements in interest rates, credit spreads, inflation and equities

Corporate Structure



- Preferred resolution strategy for the Group consists of a Single Point of Entry (SPE) bail-in strategy through the Group holding company (BOIG)
  - Transparent and well-defined resolution strategy in comparison to other jurisdictions
  - In 2017 BOIG introduced on top of the existing group structure supporting an SPE preferred resolution strategy
  - No change to any of the Group's existing operating companies
- Bail-in at BOIG is the primary resolution tool. MREL requirements are expected to be met through junior and senior issuance from BOIG
- Losses are passed to BOIG by the write-down of intragroup assets. BOIG investors bear loss in accordance with the resolution[2] hierarchy. Resolution authorities required to apply the "No creditor worse off" principle in application of the bail-in tool
- Funding requirements may also continue to be met, as required, through the issue of Irish Covered Bonds (ACS) by Bank of Ireland Mortgage Bank Unlimited Company, Residential Mortgage Backed Securities (RMBS) by Bank of Ireland (UK) plc and senior unsecured issuance by GovCo

[1] 100% shareholding via intermediate holding company
[2] Per Regulations 87 and 96 of the European Union (Bank Recovery and Resolution) Regulations 2015, as amended

Forward-Looking Statement

This document contains forward-looking statements with respect to certain of the Bank of Ireland Group plc (the ‘Company’ or ‘BOIG plc’) and its subsidiaries’ (collectively the ‘Group’ or ‘BOIG plc Group’) plans and its current goals and expectations relating to its future financial condition and performance, the markets in which it operates and its future capital requirements. These forward-looking statements often can be identified by the fact that they do not relate only to historical or current facts. Generally, but not always, words such as ‘may,’ ‘could,’ ‘should,’ ‘will,’ ‘expect,’ ‘intend,’ ‘estimate,’ ‘anticipate,’ ‘assume,’ ‘believe,’ ‘plan,’ ‘seek,’ ‘continue,’ ‘target,’ ‘goal,’ ‘would,’ or their negative variations or similar expressions identify forward-looking statements, but their absence does not mean that a statement is not forward-looking.

Examples of forward-looking statements include, among others: statements regarding the Group’s near term and longer term future capital requirements and ratios, LDRs, expected impairment charges, the level of the Group’s assets, the Group’s financial position, future income, business strategy, projected costs, margins, future payment of dividends, future share buybacks, the implementation of changes in respect of certain of the Group’s pension schemes, estimates of capital expenditures, discussions with Irish, UK, European and other regulators, plans and objectives for future operations, and the impact of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine particularly on certain of the above issues and generally on the global and domestic economies. Such forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, and hence actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, those as set out in the Risk Management Report in the Group’s Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Nothing in this document should be considered to be a forecast of future profitability, dividend forecast or financial position of the Group and none of the information in this document is or is intended to be a profit forecast, dividend forecast, or profit estimate. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as at the date it is made. The Group does not undertake to release publicly any revision to these forward-looking statements to reflect events, circumstances or unanticipated events occurring after the date hereof.

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