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2021 Debt Investor Presentation

31 December 2021



**Bank of
Ireland**

Bank of Ireland Overview

Strong performance and strategic momentum in 2021

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2021 Performance

€1.4bn
Underlying profit before tax

- Operating profit pre-impairment increased by 53% vs 2020 and 25% vs 2019
- Adjusted RoTE¹ of 12.7% reflecting a strong business performance and an impairment gain; on path to deliver sustainable RoTE > 10%
- State sell down progressing; expect to be fully privately owned during 2022

Asset Quality

5.5%
NPE ratio

- Net credit impairment gain of €194m reflects improved economic outlook and limited loan loss experience
- Asset quality remains strong despite impact of COVID-19; NPEs -20bps vs 2020 to 5.5%
- Improvement in asset quality supported by NPE disposal of €0.3bn

Transformation

4%
Reduction in costs

- Cost target of <€1.65bn achieved; eighth consecutive reporting period of cost reduction
- Reaping benefits from UK restructuring; operating contribution +32% vs 2020
- Increased digital adoption drives 36% reduction in branch footprint on Island of Ireland

Capital and Distributions

17%
Regulatory CET1 ratio

- Strong capital position; Fully Loaded CET1 ratio 16.0%; increased by 280bps² in 2021
- Capital strength supporting c.200bps investment to execute agreed acquisitions of Davy and KBC Bank Ireland (KBCI) portfolios³
- Prudent and progressive distributions recommence; distribution of €104m, reflecting strong financial performance, strategic progress and confident outlook

¹ Adjusted RoTE calculation explained on slide 57

² Excluding distributions

³ Subject to customary completion conditions

Our purpose is to enable our Customers, Colleagues and Communities to thrive

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Serving Customers

€2.4bn in new Irish mortgage lending (+12% y/y)



> 151k Financial Health Checks since FWB¹ launch



€2.7bn in new Irish SME lending (+2% y/y)



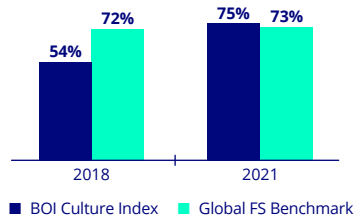
Customer complaints -9% y/y²



- Recognised as **market leader in supporting customer Financial Wellbeing** through award winning 'F-word' campaign
- Vulnerable Customer Unit** aided c.6,000 customers in need of support
- Sustainable Finance Fund** increased to €5bn by 2024
- The Mortgage Store received Brokers Ireland's '**Excellence in Mortgage Service 2021**' award

Enabling Colleagues

Cultural embedding continues to improve above global benchmark



- Programmes launched in 2021 to support **colleague wellbeing and mental health**:
 - Power Down and Recharge
 - Mental Health First Responder
 - Show We Care
 - Zero Suicide Ireland/Alliance UK
- Launch of **BOI Academy**, supporting development of **digital abilities**; > 1,300 colleagues graduate from future digital learning pathways in 2021
- Launched dedicated **female and ethnic minority development** programmes

Supporting Communities

Begin Together Fund €4m donation



Multilingual support hub provided in 38 languages



€1.3bn in Green bonds issued



+c.100% y/y growth in IPA accounts³ opened



- c.€0.9bn of **development funding** approved, to support the development of **c.10,000 new homes including 2,000 social housing units**, to be delivered over the next three years
- Founding signatory to UN PRB 'Commitment to Financial Health and Inclusion'**
- Senior customer advisory model** further strengthened to improve financial confidence and wellbeing in local communities; NPS of +98

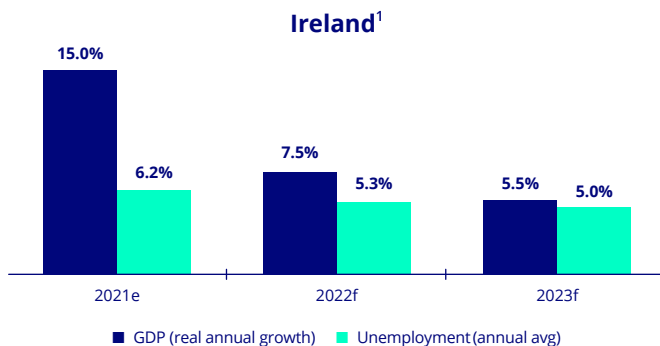
¹ The Bank of Ireland Financial Wellbeing initiative aims to empower people to thrive financially by enabling them to make better financial decisions

² Q4 2021 vs Q4 2020, Ireland

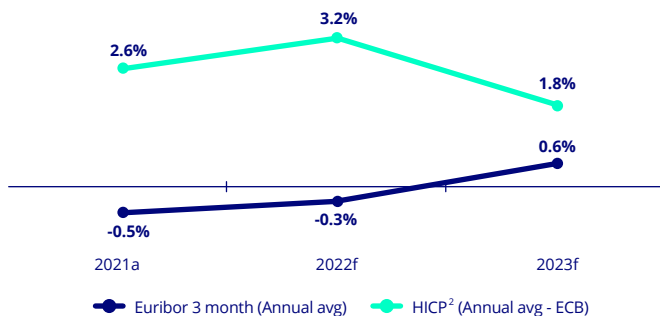
³ Basic Bank Accounts opened for international protection applicants (IPA) seeking refugee or asylum status in Ireland

Positive outlook for Irish economy

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Eurozone interest rate and inflation outlook



Irish economy benefitting from broad-based recovery

- Strong recovery in domestic economic activity; modified domestic demand +4.9% y/y in Q1-Q3 last year, adding to yet another strong year for export growth
 - Volume of retail sales increased by 8.8% y/y in 2021; 6.3% higher than 2019
 - Stock of Irish household deposits at end 2021 was €136bn, +€25bn (+23%) since end-2019
- Total employment rose to a record 2.5m in Q4 2021, c.6% above pre-COVID levels; continued strong employment growth expected
- Irish CPI +5.0% y/y in Jan 2022; transport and housing-related costs including energy are key drivers
- House prices +14.4% y/y in Dec 2021; increase driven by the continued mismatch between demand and supply
 - Housing completions were 20,433 in 2021;
 - New home commencements of c.31,000 in 2021 (+42% y/y)
 - Completions expected to increase to c.27,000 in 2022 vs demand for > 30,000 per annum
- Market expectations on interest rates undergoing significant shift, with a faster rise in interest rates than previously expected
- With > 90% of Irish adults having completed a primary course of COVID-19 vaccination, in tandem with a strong take up of booster vaccination, the Irish government effectively ended all restrictions related to the pandemic on 21 January 2022

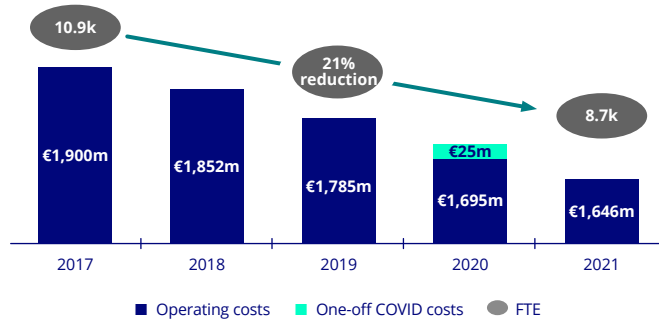
¹ Forecasts from Bank of Ireland Economic Research Unit (ERU)

² Forecasts from ECB, HICP = Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices

Sources: CSO; Central Bank of Ireland; Ireland Health Service Executive; European Centre for Disease Control; ECB; Bloomberg; Department of Housing, Local Government & Heritage

2021 cost target of <€1.65bn delivered

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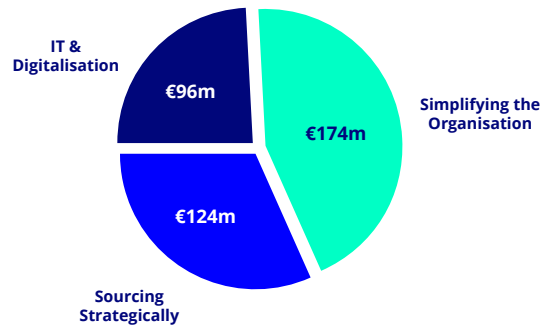
Consistent progress on cost delivery

- Costs reduced by 13% vs 2017, net of wage inflation and transformation investment
- Costs reduced in each of the past eight consecutive reporting periods
- 21% reduction in FTEs since Dec 2017

Broad based efficiencies

- €394m in gross cost savings since 2017 across the organisation
- Investment in systems, digitalisation and business model support further efficiencies

2017- 2021 gross cost savings



Cost outlook

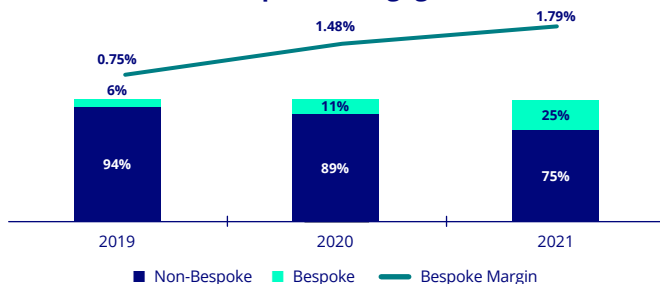
- 2022 costs to be lower than 2021 after absorbing inflation and excluding the announced acquisitions
- Initiatives underpinning 2023 €1.5bn cost target remain; acquisitions and market dynamics will inform end state cost base, update as part of strategy refresh

UK strategic actions and supportive market drive turnaround in 2021

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Retail UK	2019	2020	2021
Net interest income	£494m	£497m	£536m
Other income	(£13m)	(£2m)	£4m
Costs (excl. intangibles)	(£288m)	(£263m)	(£245m)
Operating Profit pre-impairment	£193m	£224m¹	£295m
Impairment	(£71m)	(£238m)	£65m
JV income	£30m	(£1m)	(£2m)
Underlying profit / (loss)	£152m	(£15m)	£358m
Cost income ratio	60%	53%	45%
Loan book	£24.8bn	£24.5bn	£21.9bn
Deposits	£19.1bn	£18.3bn	£15.8bn
NIM	1.75%	1.73%	1.97%

Increase in new business lending mix and margin from Bespoke mortgages



¹ Includes £8m goodwill intangible write-off in 2020

² Bespoke is a personalised and flexible underwriting service for good quality more complex cases

32% improvement in operating profit pre-impairment vs 2020

- 8% increase in net interest income underpinned by strategic actions on product mix, supported further by strong market backdrop in 2021
- 7% reduction in costs driven by >300 FTE reduction
- Impairment gain reflects improved macroeconomic conditions and outlook
- Lending £2.6bn lower, in line with strategic plans, driving balance sheet value over volume
- Deposits £2.5bn lower vs Dec 2020, supporting margin performance via lower funding costs

Strategic actions have re-set UK for sustainable returns

- Growth in Bespoke² mortgage lending to continue, with increased margins and lower LTV vs standard mortgages
 - Bespoke new lending of £0.5bn in 2021 (up 50% vs 2020); LTV of 74% in 2021 vs 82% for standard mortgages
 - Best Specialist Lender at L&G Mortgage Clubs awards, demonstrating strength of Bespoke product proposition
- Further deleveraging planned in 2022 prior to loan book stability in 2023
- Competition in UK mortgage market expected to persist in 2022, reinforcing our UK strategy focused on
 - Higher new lending margins driven by product mix
 - Reduced funding costs supported by more efficient liability mix
 - Efficient, right-sized operating cost base
 - Smaller, more profitable balance sheet

Wealth and Insurance generated strong performance vs 2020

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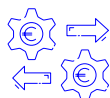
32% increase in operating profit to €121m



33% y/y growth in Life and non Life APE sales to €417m



14% increase in AUM to €22.5bn vs Dec 2020



42% of Group business income (FY20 38%)



Operating income +25% or €52m vs 2020



1% improvement in life assurance market share to 20%



22% uplift in Embedded Value of Wealth and Insurance business to €1.1bn



Positive investment market performance of €34m (FY20 negative return €36m)

Digital investments and platforms provide increased ability to scale



76% pensions applications¹ made via digital platforms

50% y/y increase in online home insurance sales via digital wallets

Market leading propositions for retail and mass affluent



Net life inflows of c.€800m into suite of funds offered by Wealth and Insurance during 2021 (+107% vs 2020)

Organic growth potential; Ireland's only universal bancassurer



35% bank channel penetration of wealth products in 2021 (2018 26%)

Strong momentum behind organic wealth strategy supported by transformational Davy acquisition²

¹ Applications made via broker channel
² Subject to regulatory approval process

Transformational acquisitions to add significant scale



Ireland's market leading provider of mass affluent and high net worth wealth advisory and capital markets services



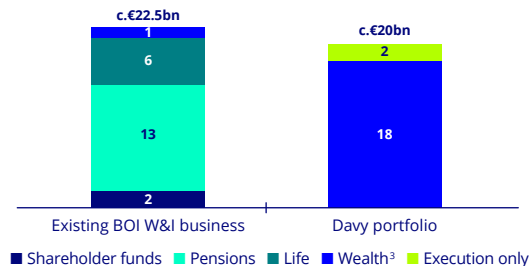
c.€20bn AUM Dec 2021 and Ireland's market leader in wealth management



€33m in adjusted PBT¹ in 2020, expected CET1 capital ratio impact of c.80bps

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Diversified and complimentary AUM (€bn)



Competition approval received for Davy acquisition, awaiting regulatory approval; expected to close during H1 2022



€160m of incremental net interest income expected from KBCI portfolio in FY23² at marginal cost

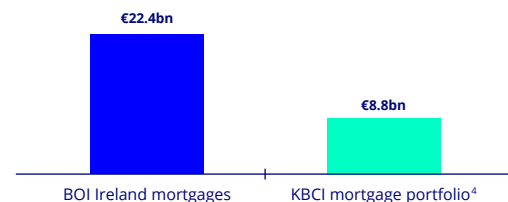


€8.9bn of performing loans and €4.4bn of deposits included in KBCI portfolio⁴ being acquired



Acquisition expected to support a c.1.1% improvement to Group RoTE on a full year basis. Expected CET1 ratio impact of c.120bps upon completion

KBCI portfolio a significant addition to overall mortgage business



KBCI portfolios acquisition currently in Phase 2 of competition approval process and we have received preliminary assessment, final decision expected summer 2022

¹ Davy reported profit adjusted for assets not included in acquisition and excluding finance costs on debt facilities being repaid with proceeds

² Incremental net interest income expected in FY23 based on assumed amortization profile of KBCI portfolio balances as at 31 March 2021 and assumed 2022 transfer of portfolios


³ Advisory and Discretionary managed assets

⁴ Volumes included in currently agreed portfolio as at 31 March 2021

Responsible and Sustainable Business; delivering on our 'Investing in Tomorrow'¹ strategy launched in 2021

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Pillar 1
Enabling all Colleagues to Thrive



**Digitally able
Employability
Inclusive development**

50:50 gender target for new leadership appointments (FY21 45% +4pt y/y, Q421 51%)


Pillar 2
Enhancing Financial Wellbeing



Increasing **capability and inclusion**
Protecting the most **vulnerable**
Enabling better **financial decisions**

Improve customer **Financial Wellbeing² Index for BOI customers** to > 70 (FY21 65 -1pt y/y)

Pillar 3
Supporting the Green Transition



Setting **Science Based Targets³** by end 2022
Providing **Sustainable Finance**
Transparently report progress

Own operations **Net Zero by 2030**

Supporting the Green Transition – Focused on managing risk and well positioned to avail of material opportunities

Set Science-Based Targets (SBT)

- **Baseline financed emissions** for key assets now calculated
- **€64bn of assets or 82% of customer lending** baselined with target setting underway for in-scope portfolios under SBTi
- Portfolios in scope include **mortgages, corporate and CRE**
- On track to **set targets during 2022**

Provide sustainable financing and products

- **Ireland's leading Green mortgage provider**; €1.8bn drawn since launch in 2019
- Leveraging our leading Corporate & SME franchise to **provide Green solutions to business customers**
 - Largest provider of ECV wholesale finance in Ireland
 - Sustainability-linked loan commitments totalling €1.4bn (+144% y/y)
- Strong **franchise positions** support our ability to capitalise on green lending **opportunities**

Decarbonise our own operations

- Make our own operations Net Zero by 2030
- **84% reduction in carbon emissions intensity** (on a 2011 baseline) across Scope 1 and 2 emissions, **an improvement of 6% since 2020**
- Expanded use of **renewable energy contracts (now c.100%)**
- **44% reduction** in Group office space since 2017

Manage climate related risks

- Embedding climate-related risks in **decision processes**
- Climate related objectives established in **organisational scorecard**
- Ongoing development of internal **climate scenario analysis and stress testing capabilities**

Transparently report our progress

- 2nd TCFD report included in 2021 annual report
- Further details to be provided in **standalone Sustainability report to be published in Q2 2022**
- Progress reflected in **improved ratings across key ESG agencies**

In 2022, we are further enhancing the governance of RSB through the appointment of a Chief Sustainability Officer and the establishment of a dedicated board-level Responsible and Sustainable Business Committee

¹ Full 'Investing in Tomorrow' RSB Strategy available on RSB hub on Group website

² National survey conducted by BOI covering saving, spending, borrowing and planning, scored on a 0-100 scale

³ Using methodology aligned with Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) standards

Operational Performance

Strong 2021 financial performance

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	FY 2020 (€m)	FY 2021 (€m)
Net interest income	2,115	2,219
Business income	561	636
Additional gains, valuation and other items	(56)	89
Total Income	2,620	2,944
Operating expenses	(1,720)	(1,646)
Levies and Regulatory charges	(125)	(130)
Impairment of intangibles and goodwill	(12)	(1)
Operating profit pre-impairment	763	1,167
Net impairment charges	(1,133)	194
Share of associates / JVs	(4)	5
Underlying profit / (loss) before tax	(374)	1,366
Non-core Items	(386)	(145)
Profit before tax	(760)	1,221

	FY 2020 (%)	FY 2021 (%)
Net interest margin (NIM)	2.00%	1.86%
Cost income ratio ¹	64%	58%
Underlying earnings per share	(38.6c)	100.2c
Return on Tangible Equity (RoTE) - adjusted ²	(4.4)%	12.7%

¹ See slide 56 for calculation

² Adjusted RoTE calculation explained on slide 57

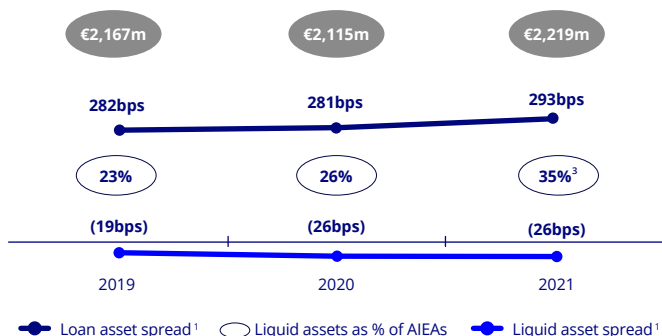
³ Including Share of Associates and JVs

- Operating profit pre-impairment +53%
- Net interest income +5%
- Business income³ +15% with +27% increase in H2 vs H1 2021
- Additional gains, valuation and other items +€89m primarily reflecting recovery in equity and bond markets
- 4% reduction in operating expenses, including absorption of inflation and continued investment in transformation
- Net credit impairment gain of €194m supported by the improved macro outlook during H2 2021
- Non-core items of €145m primarily reflecting continued investment in transformation

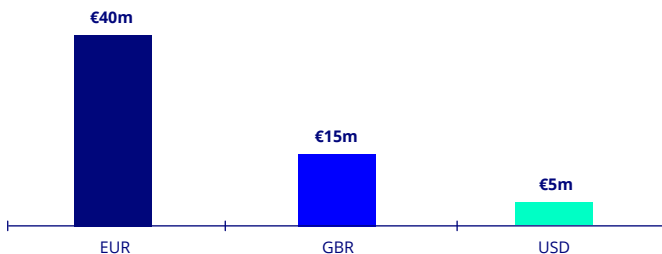
Net interest income +5%

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Net interest income



Estimated sensitivity on Group income (annualised) to a +25bps move in interest rates²



- Pricing discipline maintained
 - Loan asset spread 12bps higher FY 2021 vs FY 2020
- Interest income boosted by €62m from TLTRO participation in 2021
- Application of negative interest rates on deposits and reduction in UK funding costs offsetting the impact of low rates on liquid assets and structural hedge
 - €72m generated from application of negative interest rates (€31m FY 2020); €6.0bn increase in average deposit volumes attracting a negative rate in 2021
 - c.€45m improvement in Retail UK net interest income
 - Reflecting build-up of liquidity and TLTRO participation, liquid assets increased by 9% to 35% of AIEA (26% in 2020)
- Net interest income is positively geared to changing interest rate environment
 - Market currently expects Euribor/ECB rates rise to zero by end 2022/early 2023
 - Approx. 66% of NII sensitivity to EUR rates, 25% GBP and balance USD
 - 2022 annualised benefit of +25bps rise in EUR interest rates c.€40m

¹ Spread = Loan asset yield or Liquid asset yield less Group's average cost of funds, excludes impact from TLTRO

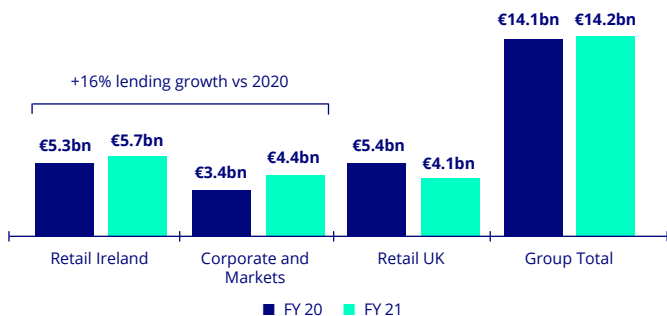
² More details on assumptions underlying interest rate sensitivity calculations on slide 44

³ 29% excluding impact from TLTRO

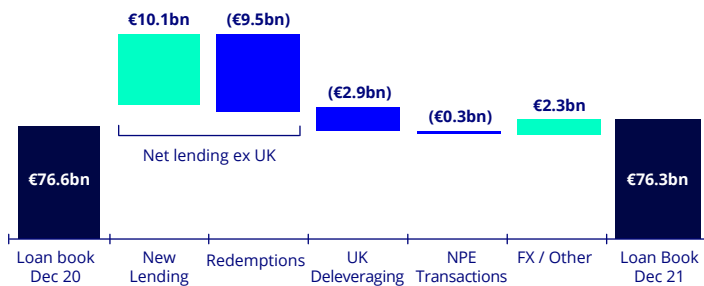
New customer lending +16% (excluding Retail UK)¹

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New lending by division



Group Loan Book Movement



Lending trends in 2021

- Total new lending of €14.2bn in 2021
 - Corporate and Markets +30% with strong growth across portfolios
 - Retail Ireland +7% with growth across mortgage, business banking and consumer portfolios
 - Retail UK -24% with fall in mortgages partly offset by growth in asset finance lending, in line with strategy
 - Higher redemptions in 2021 vs 2020 impacted by build-up of liquidity during COVID-19
- Net lending of €0.6bn in Retail Ireland and Corporate and Markets
 - Net lending also impacted by €0.3bn NPE disposal in H1 2021
- UK deleveraging of €2.9bn in line with strategy. Further reduction planned in 2022 prior to loan book stability in 2023

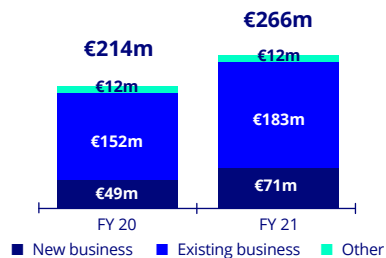
¹ On a constant currency basis

Business income¹ +15%

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	FY 2020 (€m)	FY 2021 (€m)
Wealth and Insurance	214	266
Retail Ireland	209	215
Retail UK	6	2
Corporate and Markets	139	157
Group Centre and other	(7)	(4)
Business Income	561	636
Share of associates / JVs	(4)	5
Total Business Income incl. JVs	557	641
Additional Gains	5	17
Valuation and other items	(61)	72
Other Income	501	730

Wealth and Insurance income



Total other income +46% vs 2020

- Wealth and Insurance +24% vs 2020 due to higher new business and improved performance on the existing book
- Retail Ireland +3% vs 2020 due to higher current account and card fee income
- Corporate and Markets +13% vs 2020 on increased customer activity
- JV FX income showing early signs of recovery as travel restrictions are lifted
- Additional gains generated €17m in income mainly driven by bond sales in 2021
- Valuation and other items provided contribution of €72m primarily reflecting recovery in equity and bond markets
- Wealth and Insurance model, including Bancassurer, delivering diversified income across life and non life business; Wealth and Insurance products held by 35% of bank channel customers² in 2021 vs 26% in 2018

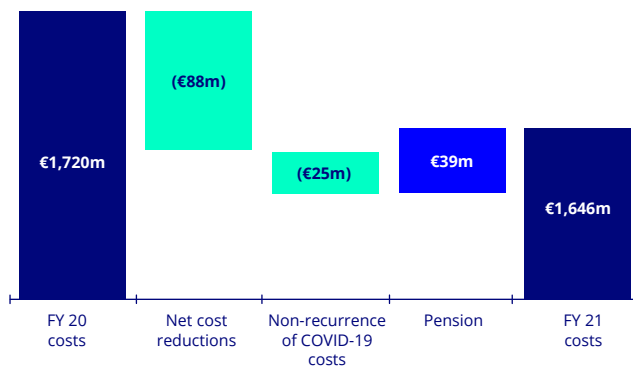
¹ Including Share of Associates and JVs

² Includes eligible customers for Wealth and Insurance products

Operating expenses -4%

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Cost Movement



Broad based cost reduction in 2021

- €74m reduction in costs reflects lower staff costs, depreciation and transformation investment
- Cost efficiencies absorbed wage inflation and supported continued investment in our transformation
- Reduction in staff cost supported by successful voluntary redundancy programme completed in 2020
 - 2021 average staff numbers down 9% vs 2020

2021 net impairment gain of €194m

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FY 2021

IFRS 9 models Macro-economic update and management adjustment

€152m gain

- Improved economic outlook resulting in an impairment loss allowance (ILA) gain, offset slightly from model updates, with a net gain of c.€307m
- Total management adjustment increases by €155m reflecting
 - Reduction in COVID-19 management adjustment by €31m to €132m, reflecting reduced latent credit risk from pandemic
 - Additional €260m related to Ireland mortgage NPEs, Business Banking Ireland, non-retail LGD and transfer of mortgage LGD captured in-model at HY21
- Remaining €132m stock of COVID-19 management adjustment to be reassessed at 2022 interim results. Balance of management adjustments assumed to be utilised or brought in-model during 2022

Loan loss experience and portfolio activity

€42m gain

- Gain primarily reflects
 - Muted net losses related to case specific credit events and actual loan loss emergence on stage 3 assets
 - Provision gain and post write-off recoveries

31 December 2021 2022 2023 2024-2026

Central Scenario - 45% weighting

Irish GDP growth	5.7%	3.9%	3.2%
Irish Unemployment (unadjusted)	7.0%	6.0%	5.5%
Irish House Price Index	4.0%	1.0%	2.0%
Irish Commercial Real Estate	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%

- Macro-economic scenarios¹ have been updated to reflect improvement in economic outlook since 30 June 2021
- Improvements to unemployment, residential property prices and commercial real estate prices in Ireland over 2022-2026 period

2022
Outlook



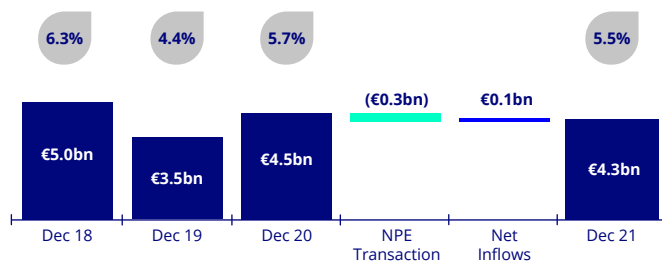
Impairment outlook expected to remain benign in 2022 with charge expected to be below normalised levels. Subject to no material change in the economic conditions or outlook, we expect the 2022 impairment charge to be lower than 20bps

¹ See slide 50 for 2022-2026 macro-economic assumptions used in IFRS 9 models

NPEs reduce to 5.5%

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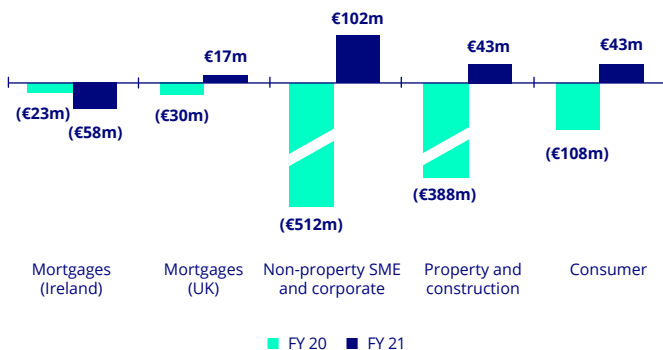
NPE movements



Non-performing exposures

- NPEs reduced by c.€0.2bn to €4.3bn during 2021, and NPE ratio reduced 20bps to 5.5%
- NPE reduction supported by Irish residential mortgage NPE transaction completed in H1 2021
- Government fiscal supports continued to be supportive with minimal net NPE inflows during 2021
- Proven track record of working with customers to implement sustainable solutions

Net impairment gain¹ (charge)



Stock of impairment loss allowance of €2bn

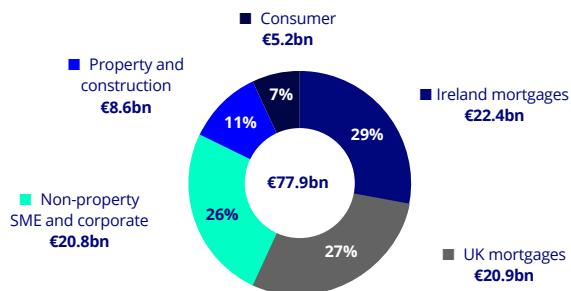
- Net impairment gain on loans and advances¹ of €147m / 19bps (2020: 134bps charge)
- Impairment coverage reduced to 2.5% (2.9% Dec 2020) primarily driven by the net impairment gain and a c.20% reduction in Stage 2 loans
- ILA coverage remains materially higher than pre-pandemic levels (1.6% Dec 2019)
- Remaining stock of €132m COVID-19 management adjustment to be reassessed at 2022 interim results

¹ Net impairment gain of €147m on loans and advances to customers, net impairment gain on other financial instruments €47m, total net impairment gain of €194m

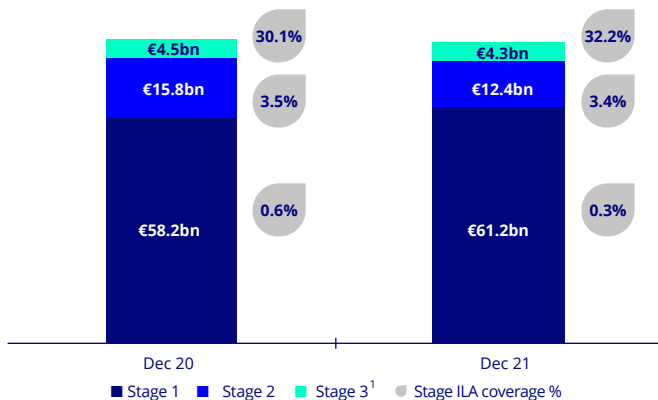
Asset quality improved in 2021 and remains strong

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Group loan book by portfolio



Group loan book by stage



¹ Includes POCI

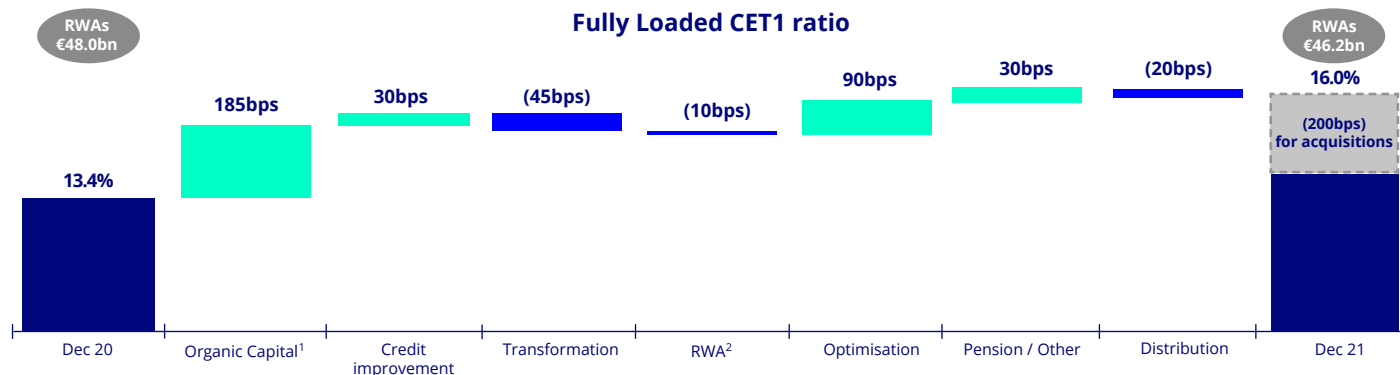
Diversified balance sheet with strong credit quality

- Mortgage portfolios 56% of Group loan book
- Non-property SME and corporate diversified by sector
- > 80% of the Group loan book is predominantly secured
- Geographic breakdown of book
 - Ireland €40.3bn / 52%
 - UK €31.3bn / 40%
 - Rest of the World €6.3bn / 8%
- Stage 2 loans decrease by €3.3bn since Dec 2020, primarily reflecting
 - Corporate and SME lending €3.1bn lower
 - Property and Construction €0.6bn lower
 - UK residential mortgages €0.4bn higher
- Improvements to FLI outlook, model updates, net repayments and positive portfolio activity supporting reduction in Stage 2 loans

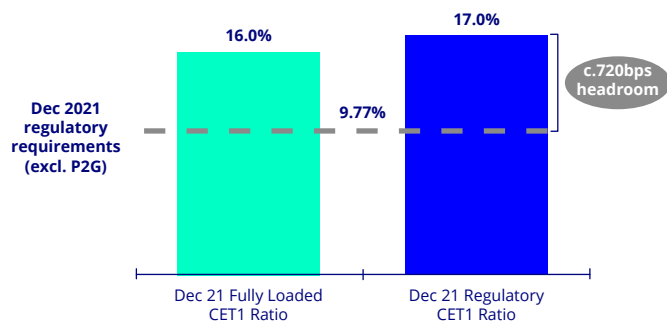
Capital & MREL

Capital ratios remain strong as we emerge from COVID-19

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Headroom to 2021 CET1 regulatory capital requirements



Strong capital position driven by organic capital generation

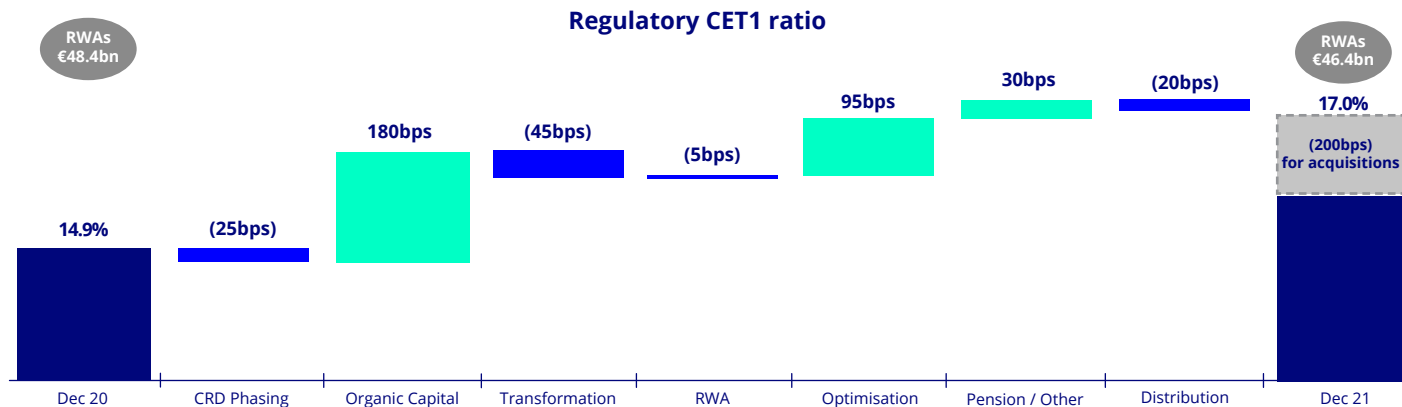
- Fully Loaded CET1 ratio grew by 280bps excluding distributions; c.200bps CET1 capital for expected acquisitions
- Optimisation includes NPE disposal completed in H1 2021 and CRT transactions completed in H2 2021
- Distributions recommence with distribution of €104m; dividend of €54m and €50m ordinary share buyback subject to regulatory approval
- RWAs decreased by €1.8bn, primarily reflecting capital optimisation and improvement in asset quality
- RWA density on Irish mortgage lending c.5% lower; total loan book density c.2% lower
- Regulatory capital requirements to increase by c.30bps following reintroduction of UK countercyclical capital buffer in Dec 2022

¹ Pre-impairment organic capital generation primarily consists of attributable profit excluding impairment and movements in regulatory deductions

² RWA movements from changes in loan book mix, asset quality and movements in other RWAs

Regulatory Ratios

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Regulatory Capital Metrics	Dec 20	Dec 21
CET1 Ratio	14.9%	17.0%
<i>Tier 1 Items/ Instruments:</i>	2.0%	2.1%
Tier 1 Ratio	16.9%	19.1%
<i>Tier 2 Items/ Instruments:</i>	2.3%	3.2%
Total Capital Ratio¹	19.2%	22.3%
Risk Weighted Assets	€48.4bn	€46.4bn
MREL Ratio	24.6%	31.4%
Leverage Ratio	7.1%	6.6%

CET1

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

Tier 1 & Total Capital

- Tier 1 and Tier 2 buckets in excess of regulatory requirements; future issuance influenced by refinancing/ growth
- Tier 2 bucket increased to 3.2% during 2021 supported by Green Tier 2

MREL

- MREL eligible senior debt issuance of c.€1.7bn in 2021; within c.€1bn - €2bn p.a. issuance guidance
- MREL ratio of 31.4% based on RWA at Dec 2021

¹ Further to EBA Q&A 2017_3329 the calculation of the Total Capital ratio is stated after a prudent application of the requirements of Article 87 of CRR. The application of the requirements of Article 87 by SSM banks is under review by the ECB

Balance Sheet

Bank of Ireland 2021 Debt Investor Presentation

	Dec 20 (€bn)	Dec 21 (€bn)
Customer loans	77	76
Liquid assets	31	50
Other assets	26	29
Total assets	134	155
Customer deposits	89	93
Wholesale funding	9	21
Shareholders' equity	9	10
Other liabilities	27	31
Total liabilities	134	155
TNAV per share	€7.32	€8.80
Closing EUR / GBP FX rates	0.89	0.84

	Dec 20	Dec 21
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	153%	181%
Net Stable Funding Ratio	138%	144%
Loan to Deposit Ratio	86%	82%

Funding & Liquidity

- LDR reduced from 86% to 82% on foot of growth in customer deposits and lower lending
- Liquid assets increased by c.€19bn primarily due to TLTRO III borrowings of c.€11 billion and increased wholesale funding, higher customer deposits and lower lending volumes
- LCR increased from 153% to 181% predominately due to higher deposits and wholesale funding
- NSFR increased from 138% to 144% primarily driven by higher customer deposits and lower lending

Customer deposits: €92.8bn

- Growth of €4.2bn driven by higher household and SME volumes in Ireland, partially offset by lower UK deposits

Wholesale funding: €21.4bn

- Increase of c.€11bn following TLTRO participation
- MREL eligible senior issuance of €750m (green) and \$1bn along with Tier 2 issuance of €500m (green) during 2021
- Capital and MREL requirements primary driver of new wholesale funding

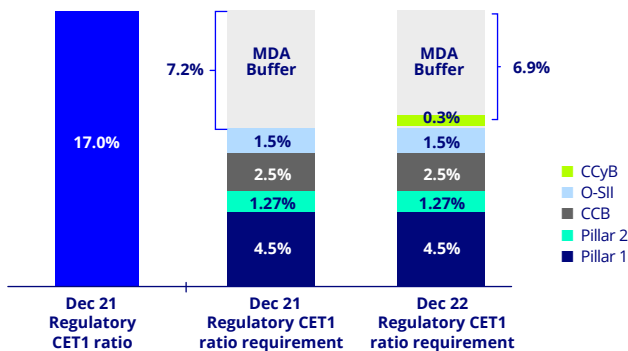
Tangible Net Asset Value

- TNAV increased c.20% to €8.80

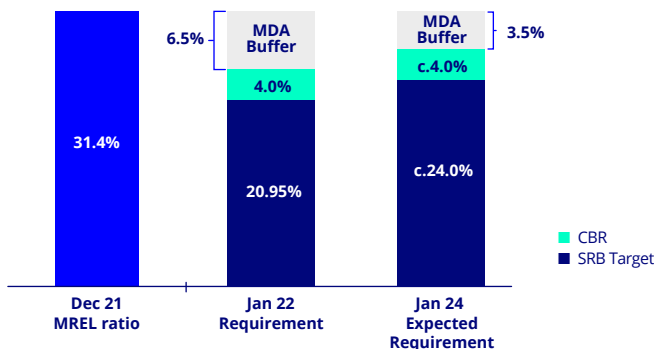
Significant buffer to potential MDA¹ restrictions

Bank of Ireland 2021 Debt Investor Presentation

Regulatory CET1 ratio vs. MDA Threshold



MREL ratio vs. MREL-MDA Threshold



- Regulatory CET1 ratio of 17.0% at Dec 2021
 - Continued phase-in of existing transitional adjustments expected to consume c.20-40bps per annum to 2025
- Dec 2021 Regulatory CET1 ratio of 17.0% provides a buffer of c.7.2% to MDA threshold and 6.9% over Dec 2022 MDA threshold
- O-SII buffer increased to 1.5% in Jul 2021; CCyB² will increase to 0.3% in Dec 2022
- Dec 21 MREL ratio of 31.4% (10.8% on a leverage basis)
- Jan 22 MREL requirements, of 24.95% on an RWA basis and 7.59% on a leverage basis. 2024 MREL requirement expected to increase to c.28%
- MREL-MDA in effect from Jan 2022
- Dec 21 MREL ratio of 31.4% provides a buffer of c.6.5% to MREL-MDA threshold and c.3.5% over 2024 MREL-MDA threshold
- MREL eligible senior debt issuance of c.€1bn-€2bn p.a. anticipated

¹ The Maximum Distributable Amount 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 See Regulatory Capital Requirements slide 27

Risk weighted assets (RWAs)

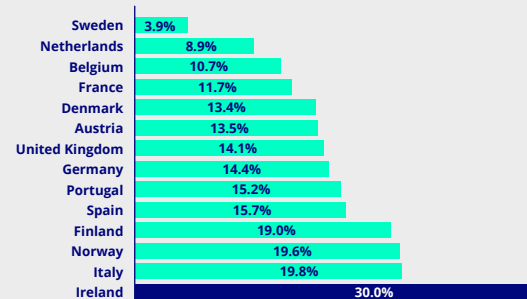
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Customer lending average credit risk weights – Dec 2021^{1,2} (Based on regulatory exposure class)

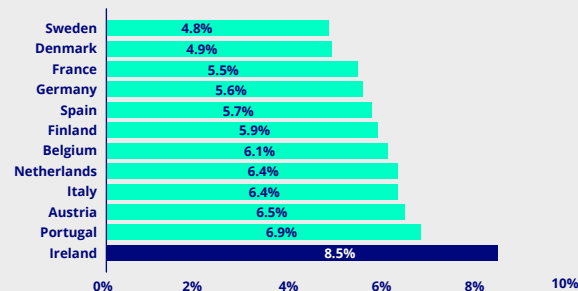
	EAD ³ (€bn)	RWA (€bn)	Avg. Risk Weight
Ireland Mortgages	21.9	4.8	22%
UK Mortgages	21.3	4.0	19%
SME	16.4	11.3	69%
Corporate	11.4	10.5	92%
Other Retail	5.8	4.2	72%
Customer lending credit risk	76.8	34.8	45%

- IRB approach accounts for:
 - 55% of credit EAD (Dec 2020: 66%)
 - 70% of credit RWA (Dec 2020: 73%)
- Regulatory RWA has decreased from €48.4bn at Dec 2020 to €46.4bn at Dec 2021. The decrease primarily reflects the impact of balance sheet optimisation and credit quality changes, partially offset by FX movements and lending

EBA Transparency Exercise 2021 Country by Country Average IRB risk weights Residential Mortgages – Jun 2021



EBA Risk Dashboard - Jun 2021 Country by Country Average Regulatory Leverage ratios



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)

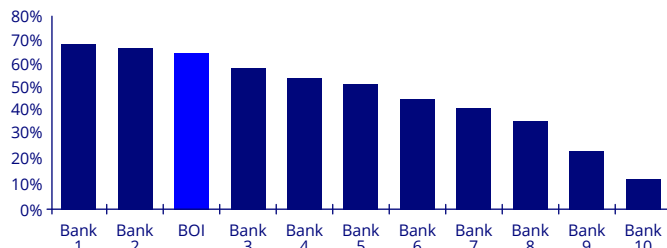
³ Exposure at default (EAD) is a regulatory estimate of credit risk exposure consisting of both on balance exposures and off balance sheet commitments

EBA Transparency Exercise 2021¹

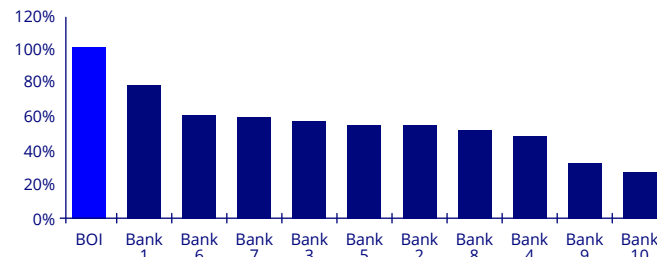
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Bank of Ireland's IRB RWA density across major loan portfolios exceeds a wide distribution of European peers

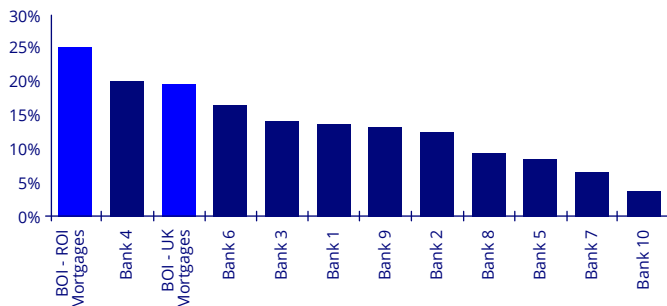
IRB Lending: SME Lending²



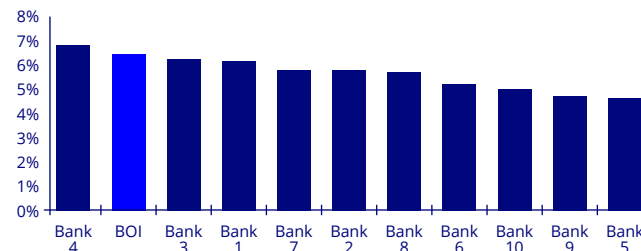
IRB RWA: Corporate Lending³



IRB RWA: Domestic Mortgage Lending⁴



Leverage Ratio (Regulatory Basis)⁵



¹ Charts represent 30 June 2021 figures published by the EBA for ABN AMRO, Banco Comercial Português, Groupe BPCE, CaixaBank, Commerzbank, Danske Bank, Erste Group, Svenska Handelsbanken, Intesa Sanpaolo, KBC Group

² Credit Risk IRB Approach Risk Exposure Amount divided by Exposure Value for "Corporates - Of Which SME" at 30 June 2021

³ Credit Risk IRB Approach Risk Exposure Amount divided by Exposure Value for "Corporates - Excluding SME & Specialised Lending" at 30 June 2021

⁴ Credit Risk IRB Approach Risk Exposure Amount divided by Exposure Value for "Retail - Secured on Real Estate Property" at 30 June 2021

⁵ "Leverage Ratio - Using a transitional definition of Tier 1 Capital" at 30 June 2021

Regulatory capital requirements

Bank of Ireland 2021 Debt Investor Presentation

Pro forma CET1 Regulatory Capital Requirements	2020	2021	2022
Pillar 1 – CET1	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%
Pillar 2 Requirement (P2R)	1.27%	1.27%	1.27%
Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Ireland Countercyclical buffer (CCyB)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
UK Countercyclical buffer (CCyB)	0.00%	0.00%	0.30%
O-SII Buffer (<i>phase in July each year</i>)	1.00%	1.50%	1.50%
Systemic Risk Buffer – Ireland	-	-	-
Pro forma Minimum CET1 Regulatory Requirements	9.27%	9.77%	10.07%
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 9.77% on a regulatory basis at 31 December 2021, increasing to 10.07% from Dec 2022 (excluding P2G)
- The increase in requirements is due to the Bank of England's decision to increase the UK CCyB from 0% to 1% from Dec 2022². This will increase the Group's capital requirements by c.0.3% in Dec 2022
- CET1 headroom of c.720bps to Dec 2021 regulatory capital requirements of 9.77%
- Regulatory total capital ratio of 22.3% at Dec 2021 provides headroom of c.805bps above 2021 total capital requirement of 14.25%

¹ The Central Bank of Ireland has set the CCyB in Ireland at 0% until at least 2023, noting that if the current outlook for the economic recovery holds it would expect to announce a gradual rebuilding of the CCyB in 2023

² The Bank of England announced that it expects to increase the UK CCyB by a further 1% in Q2 2022, effective Q2 2023, dependant on sustained economic recovery (such an increase would increase the Group's 2023 regulatory capital requirement by c. 30bps)

Credit Ratings

Bank of Ireland 2021 Debt Investor Presentation



Instrument Ratings

	MOODY'S			FitchRatings		S&P Global	
	BOIG	GovCo	BOIMB (ACS) ³	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	A1	A+	A+	A+	A+
	A2	A2 ^S	A2	A	A	A	A
	A3	A3	A3	A-	A-	A-	A- ^S
	Baa1 ^S	Baa1	Baa1	BBB+	BBB+ ^S	BBB+	BBB+
	Baa2	Baa2	Baa2	BBB ^S	BBB	BBB	BBB
	Baa3 ^{T2}	Baa3	Baa3	BBB-	BBB-	BBB- ^S	BBB-
Sub Investment Grade	Ba1	Ba1	Ba1	BB+ ^{T2}	BB+ ^{T2}	BB+	BB+ ^{T2}
	Ba2 ^{AT1}	Ba2	Ba2	BB	BB	BB ^{T2}	BB
	Ba3	Ba3	Ba3	BB- ^{AT1}	BB-	BB-	BB-
	B1	B1	B1	B+	B+	B+	B+
	B2	B2	B2	B	B	B ^{AT1}	B
	B3	B3	B3	B-	B-	B-	B-
	(...)	(...)	(...)	(...)	(...)	(...)	(...)

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

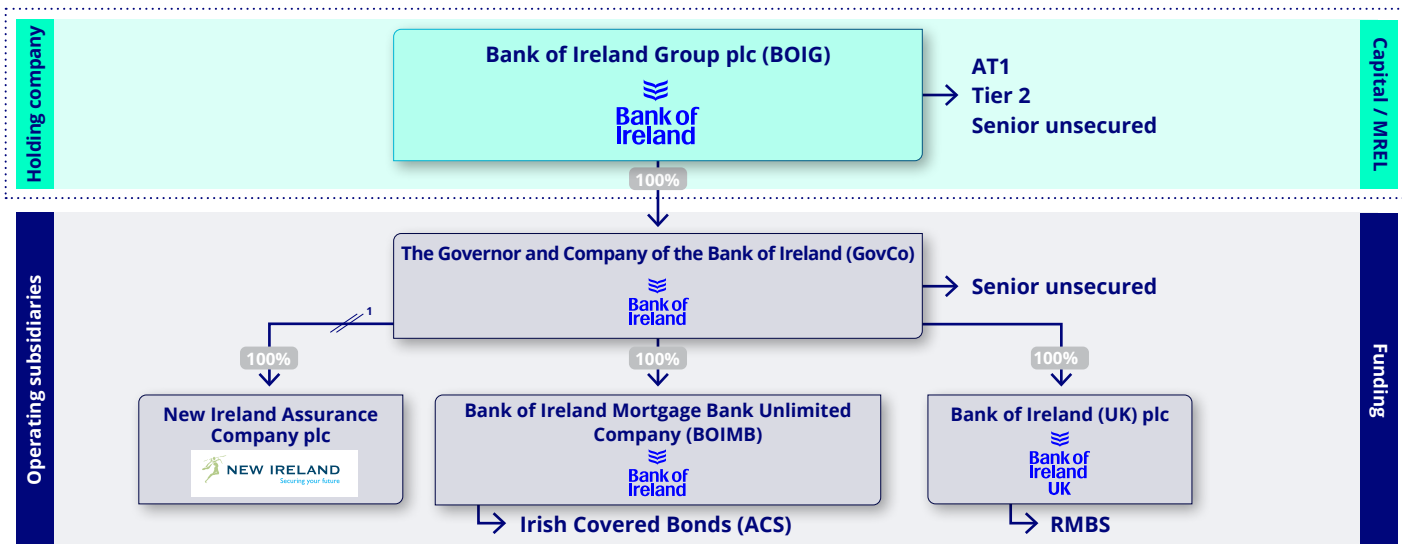
¹ BOIG entity rating from Moody's = Baa1

² BOIG entity rating from S&P = BBB-

³ BOIMB is the Group's issuer of Irish Covered Bonds (ACS). Moody's has not assigned an issuer rating to BOIMB

Corporate Structure

Bank of Ireland 2021 Debt Investor Presentation



- 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 resolution² 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

Summary highlights

Bank of Ireland 2021 Debt Investor Presentation

Capital

- Strong build in capital in 2021; Regulatory CET1 17.0% and Fully Loaded 16.0% (+280bps excluding distributions)
- Capital strength supporting c.200bps investment to execute agreed acquisitions of Davy and KBC Bank Ireland (KBCI) portfolios
- CET1, Tier 1 and Tier 2 buckets all exceed applicable regulatory requirements (incl. P2R)

RWA

- IRB RWA density across largest customer loan portfolios continues to exceed a wide distribution of European peers
- RWA density offers potential mitigation against future implementation of Basel IV

MREL

- MREL ratio of 31.4% at Dec 2021, Jan 2022 interim target of 24.95%; Jan 2024 target of c.28%
- 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

- Strong recovery in domestic economic activity; house prices +14.8% year on year in Jan 2022
- c.90% of Irish adults have completed a primary course of COVID-19 vaccination, in tandem with a strong take up of booster vaccination, the Irish government effectively ended all restrictions related to the pandemic in Jan 2022

Asset Quality

- Asset quality remains strong despite impact of COVID-19; NPEs -20bps vs 2020 to 5.5%
- Improvement in asset quality supported by NPE disposal of €0.3bn

Green Bond Framework

Green Bond Framework

Bank of Ireland 2021 Debt Investor Presentation

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

ESG Ratings



ESG Risk rating 20.6 (Medium Risk)
Places the Group in the top 21st percentile of Banks (Industry Group)



BB (average)



B (management level)



ESG Data,
Ratings &
Benchmarking

49

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

- Green Bond 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 – will be published alongside independent external verification
- Impact Report – the Group intends to provide investors with an impact report on the assets within the Green Eligible Assets Portfolio
- Publication expected in March 2022

Use of Proceeds

Bank of Ireland 2021 Debt Investor Presentation

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 30%

Annual energy efficiency improvements, MWh

tCO2e avoided



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*
- 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



Renewable Energy

- Renewable energy generation facilities including onshore and offshore wind, solar and geothermal

Renewable energy capacity added, MW
tCO2e avoided



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



*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.

Green Bond Allocation Report

Bank of Ireland 2021 Debt Investor Presentation

Green Eligible Assets Portfolio			Green Liabilities			
Eligibility Criteria	Number of Loans	Amount (EUR)	ISIN	Settlement Date	Maturity Date	Amount (EUR)
Green Buildings - Residential	9,466	3,345,136,689	XS2311407352	10-Mar-21	10-May-27 ¹	750,000,000
Green Buildings - Commercial	9	614,931,346	XS2340236327	11-May-21	11-Aug-31 ²	500,000,000
Renewable Energy	7 ³	136,423,339				
Clean Transportation	1,475	30,974,010				
Total		4,127,465,383⁴	Total			1,250,000,000

- Total Green Eligible Assets Portfolio* : **€4,127,465,383**
- Amount of Proceeds allocated to Green Eligible Assets Portfolio (on a portfolio basis) : **€1,250,000,000**
- Percentage of Proceeds allocated to Green Eligible Assets Portfolio : **100%**
- Unallocated Green Eligible Portfolio Assets : **€2,877,465,383**
- New eligible loans added since 31 December 2020 : **N/A**

* Amount of Green Eligible Assets outstanding as at 31 December 2021. Criteria as outlined in Bank of Ireland Green Bond Framework.⁵

¹ Optional Redemption Date of 10-May-26

² Optional Redemption Period of 11-May-26 to 11-Aug-26

³ Ireland Only

⁴ EUR equivalent amount (Exchange rate of 31 December 2021; GBP 1 = EUR 1.1893)

⁵ <https://investorrelations.bankofireland.com/app/uploads/Green-Bond-Framework-March-2021.pdf>

Outlook

Summary – strong momentum into 2022

Bank of Ireland 2021 Debt Investor Presentation

Strong performance & strategic progress in 2021

- 2021 adjusted RoTE¹ of 12.7% reflecting a strong business performance and an impairment gain; operating profit pre-impairment increased by 53% vs 2020 & 25% vs 2019;
- Tangible strategic progress delivered on key priorities including costs, digital, UK, Wealth and Insurance, RSB and two transformational acquisitions
- On path to deliver sustainable RoTE > 10%

Transformational acquisitions² offer significant scale

- KBCI portfolios offer significant scale at marginal cost
- Davy acquisition allows us to add Ireland's market leading provider of mass affluent and high net worth wealth advisory and capital markets services to our already strong organic Wealth and Insurance offering
- Collectively expected to contribute > 1% to Group RoTE on a full year basis

Unique growth opportunities in Ireland

- Growth outlook in Ireland combined with structural changes in banking market offer significant opportunities for expansion in 2022 and beyond
- Strategic actions and momentum on transformation, investment and cost base strengthen organic growth across our businesses

Full private ownership expected in 2022

- State no longer largest shareholder; shareholding of c.6% as of February 8 with full private ownership expected in 2022
- Bank of Ireland remains the only Irish bank to have delivered a positive return on State investment

Investor update & new medium term targets

- Investor update expected during 2022, timing dependent on progress on acquisition approvals
- Refresh of strategic priorities given unique growth opportunities including new medium term financial targets

¹ Adjusted RoTE calculation explained on slide 57

² Subject to customary completion conditions

2022 outlook (excludes impact from announced acquisitions)



Profitability

- 2022 total income expected to be in line with 2021 reflecting
 - Broadly stable net interest income
 - Higher business income
 - Zero contribution expected from valuation items
- Costs will continue to reduce
 - 2022 costs lower than 2021 after absorbing inflation and excluding the announced acquisitions



Asset Quality

- Impairment outlook expected to remain benign in 2022 with charge expected to be below normalised levels
- Subject to no material change in the economic conditions or outlook, we expect the 2022 impairment charge to be lower than 20bps
- NPEs to continue to reduce



Capital

- Completion of proposed acquisitions expected to consume c.200bps of capital
- Strong capital generation in 2022, capital outlook supports continued growth and investment
- Distributions expected to increase on a prudent and progressive basis

Appendix

Appendix

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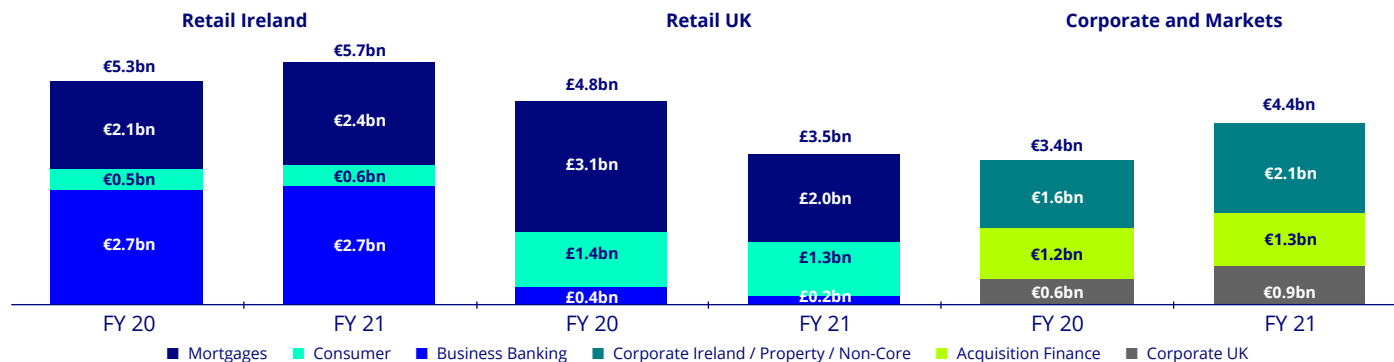
Overview of customer loans

Bank of Ireland 2021 Debt Investor Presentation

Profile of customer loans¹ at Dec 2021 (Gross)

Composition (Dec 21)	Ireland (€bn)	UK (€bn)	RoW (€bn)	Total (€bn)	Total (%)
Mortgages	22.4	20.9	0.0	43.3	56%
Non-property SME and corporate	10.5	5.4	4.9	20.8	27%
<i>SME</i>	6.9	1.7	0.0	8.6	11%
<i>Corporate</i>	3.6	3.7	4.9	12.2	16%
Property and construction	5.4	1.8	1.4	8.6	11%
<i>Investment</i>	4.6	1.6	1.4	7.6	10%
<i>Development</i>	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.1	1%
Consumer	2.0	3.2	0.0	5.2	7%
Customer loans (gross)	40.3	31.3	6.3	77.9	100%
Geographic (%)	52%	40%	8%	100%	

Gross new lending volumes

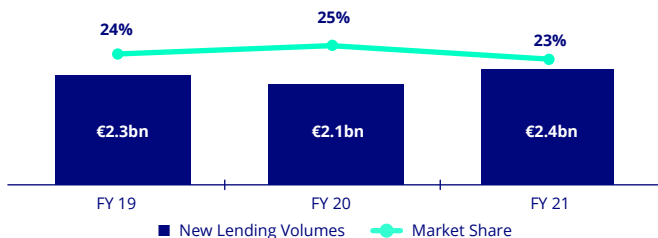


¹ Based on geographic location of customer

Ireland mortgages: €22.4bn

Bank of Ireland 2021 Debt Investor Presentation

New lending volumes and market share



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.96% of our new lending in 2021, up from c.30% in 2014

Distribution strategy – continued expansion into broker channel

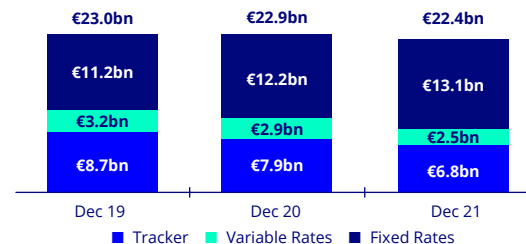
- The Group has continued building out the broker channel expansion in 2021, establishing a large network of active brokers at a national level

Wider proposition

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

¹ Average customer pay rate of 112bps less Group average cost of funds of 4bps

Ireland mortgages (gross)



LTV profile

- Average LTV of 54% on mortgage stock at Dec 2021 (Dec 2020: 60%)
- Average LTV of 71% on new mortgages in 2021 (2020: 75%)

Tracker mortgages

- €6.6bn or 97% at Dec 2021 are on a capital and interest repayment basis
- 83% are Owner Occupier mortgages; 17% are Buy to Let mortgages
- Loan asset spread on ECB tracker mortgages was c.108bps¹ in 2021

Income statement

Net interest income analysis

Bank of Ireland 2021 Debt Investor Presentation

	H1 2020			H2 2020			H1 2021			H2 2021		
	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	33.4	561	3.38%	33.0	546	3.29%	32.8	537	3.30%	32.3	526	3.23%
UK Loans	28.5	371	2.62%	27.1	349	2.56%	27.8	350	2.54%	26.8	341	2.53%
C&T	17.4	309	3.57%	16.9	292	3.44%	17.5	296	3.41%	18.1	317	3.47%
Total Loans and Advances to Customers	79.3	1,241	3.15%	77.0	1,187	3.07%	78.1	1,183	3.05%	77.2	1,184	3.04%
Liquid Assets ¹	26.6	16	0.12%	28.7	(5)	(0.03%)	36.8	(24)	(0.13%)	46.2	(32)	(0.14%)
NAMA Sub Debt	0.0	1	5.22%	0.0	(-)	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liquid Assets	26.6	17	0.13%	28.7	(5)	(0.03%)	36.8	(24)	(0.13%)	46.2	(32)	(0.14%)
Total Interest Earning Assets	105.9	1,258	2.36%	105.6	1,183	2.22%	114.9	1,159	2.03%	123.4	1,152	1.85%
Ireland Deposits	21.3	(2)	(0.02%)	21.6	(-)	(0.00%)	22.2	6	0.05%	22.5	9	0.08%
Credit Balances ²	39.6	8	0.04%	43.8	12	0.06%	47.1	18	0.08%	50.2	26	0.10%
UK Deposits	18.7	(90)	(0.97%)	16.5	(60)	(0.72%)	15.5	(40)	(0.52%)	14.3	(28)	(0.38%)
C&T Deposits	4.7	(4)	(0.16%)	4.2	2	0.09%	3.8	4	0.20%	3.9	4	0.20%
Total Deposits	84.2	(88)	(0.21%)	86.1	(46)	(0.11%)	88.7	(12)	(0.03%)	90.9	11	0.02%
Wholesale Funding ^{1,3}	9.7	(55)	(1.13%)	9.1	(36)	(0.78%)	14.6	(30)	(0.42%)	20.4	(40)	(0.39%)
Subordinated Liabilities	1.5	(34)	(4.61%)	1.4	(28)	(4.02%)	1.5	(30)	(3.95%)	1.9	(33)	(3.36%)
Total Interest Bearing Liabilities	95.4	(177)	(0.37%)	96.6	(110)	(0.23%)	104.9	(72)	(0.14%)	113.3	(61)	(0.11%)
Other ^{1,4}		(18)			(20)			(5)			48	
Net Interest Margin as reported	105.9	1,063	2.02%	105.6	1,052	1.98%	114.9	1,080	1.90%	123.4	1,139	1.83%
Average ECB Base rate			0.00%			0.00%			0.00%			0.00%
Average 3 month Euribor			(0.31%)			(0.50%)			(0.54%)			(0.56%)
Average BOE Base rate			0.36%			0.10%			0.10%			0.11%
Average 3 month LIBOR			0.35%			0.06%			0.07%			0.10%

¹ Volume impact of TLTRO included in liquid assets and wholesale funding; Income impact (€62m) of TLTRO included in Other

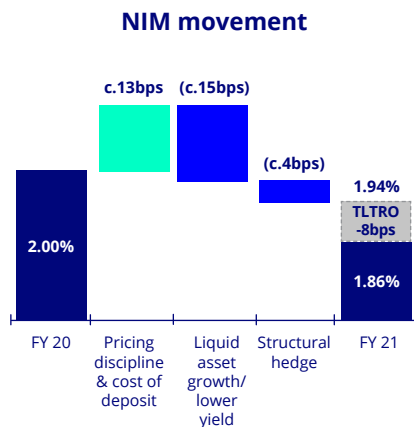
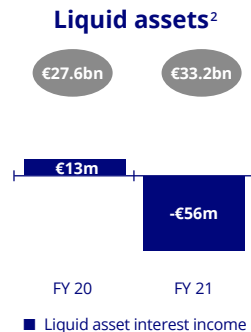
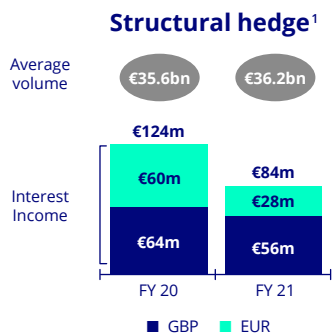
² Credit balances in H2 2021: Ireland €39.5bn, UK €5.1bn, C&T €5.6bn

³ Includes impact of credit risk transfer transactions executed in Dec 2016, Nov 2017, Dec 2019, Oct 2021 and Dec 2021

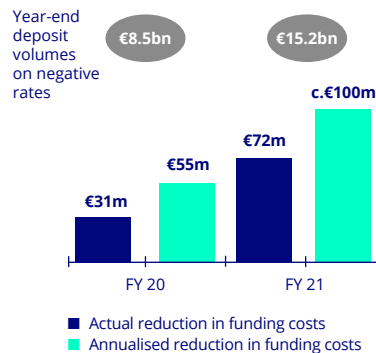
⁴ Includes IFRS 16 lease expense, interest on certain FVPL items and adjustments that are of a non-recurring nature such as customer termination fees and EIR adjustments

Structural hedge, liquid assets, net interest margin and negative interest rates

Bank of Ireland 2021 Debt Investor Presentation



Application of NIR delivering reduction in funding costs



Structural hedge & liquid assets

- Structural hedge and liquid asset income reducing as a result of the negative interest rate environment
 - Avg structural hedge yield fell from c.35 bps to c.23 bps between FY 2020 and FY 2021
 - Decline in liquid asset income primarily from
 - c.12bps reduction in avg 3 month Euribor rate and
 - c.€5.0bn higher ECB balances

Net interest margin (NIM)

- Underlying NIM -6bps vs 2020
 - Pricing discipline on lending and deposits +13bps contribution to NIM
 - Growth in volume of liquid assets (ex TLTRO) and lower yields -15bps impact on NIM
 - TLTRO impact mechanically lowers NIM by 8bps, but supported NII with €62m in income

Negative interest rates (NIR)

- Application of NIR rates to deposit customers expanded further during 2021
 - Volume of customer deposits on negative rates was €15.2bn at Dec 2021
 - Reduction in funding costs of €72m in 2021 (c.€100m annualised)

¹ Gross interest income from fixed leg of hedging swap

² Excludes any impact from TLTRO on liquid assets

Interest rate sensitivity

Bank of Ireland 2021 Debt Investor Presentation

The table below shows the estimated sensitivity of the Group's income (before tax) to an instantaneous and sustained 1% parallel movement in interest rates

Estimated sensitivity on Group income (1 year horizon)	Dec 20 (€m)	Dec 21 (€m)
100bps higher	c.220	c.275 of which EUR 190 / GBP 70 / USD 15
100bps lower	(c.220)	(c.215) of which EUR (135) / GBP (70) / USD (10)
25bps higher	n/a	c.60 of which EUR 40 / GBP 15 / USD 5

The 25bps sensitivity is based on the current negative interest rate environment. The Group's sensitivity to interest rates increases once interest rates go above zero, reflecting the impact that positive interest rates have on certain assets and liabilities

The above sensitivities are based on certain simplifying assumptions such as:

- the assumption of a static balance sheet by size and composition;
- assets and liabilities whose pricing is mechanically linked to market / central bank rates are assumed to reprice accordingly; and
- certain other pass through assumptions e.g. for administered assets, administered liabilities and tiering

The sensitivities should not be considered a forecast of future performance in these rate scenarios as they do not capture potential management action in response to unexpected changes in the interest rate environment

Non-performing exposures by portfolio

Bank of Ireland 2021 Debt Investor Presentation

Composition (Dec 21)	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	43.3	1.8	4.2%	0.5	28%
– Ireland	22.4	1.1	4.7%	0.4	39%
– UK	22.9	0.7	3.6%	0.1	12%
Non-property SME and corporate	20.8	1.3	6.3%	0.8	57%
– Ireland SME	7.0	0.7	10.0%	0.4	61%
– UK SME	1.7	0.1	7.4%	0.1	45%
– Corporate	12.1	0.5	4.1%	0.3	55%
Property and construction	8.6	1.0	12.2%	0.5	51%
– Investment	7.6	1.0	13.4%	0.5	50%
– Development	1.0	0.0	3.1%	0.0	56%
Consumer	5.2	0.2	2.6%	0.2	125%
Total loans and advances to customers	77.9	4.3	5.5%	2.0	46%

Composition (Dec 20)	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	44.7	2.2	4.9%	0.5	22%
– Ireland	22.9	1.5	6.6%	0.4	26%
– UK	21.8	0.7	3.2%	0.1	13%
Non-property SME and corporate	19.9	1.1	5.3%	0.9	88%
– Ireland SME	7.1	0.7	9.7%	0.5	73%
– UK SME	1.7	0.1	7.0%	0.1	58%
– Corporate	11.1	0.3	2.3%	0.4	141%
Property and construction	8.6	1.1	12.7%	0.6	54%
– Investment	7.6	1.1	13.9%	0.6	52%
– Development	1.0	0.0	3.5%	0.0	119%
Consumer	5.3	0.1	2.8%	0.2	163%
Total loans and advances to customers	78.5	4.5	5.7%	2.2	50%

Portfolio by stage

Bank of Ireland 2021 Debt Investor Presentation

Composition (Dec 21)	Gross carrying amount (before impairment loss allowance)					Impairment loss allowance					ILA % of gross loans
	Stage 1 €m	Stage 2 €m	Stage 3 €m	POCI €m	Total €m	Stage 1 €m	Stage 2 €m	Stage 3 €m	POCI €m	Total €m	
Sectoral analysis by stage											
Residential Mortgages	38,708	2,779	1,773	2	43,262	28	60	416	-	504	1.2%
- Ireland	19,573	1,776	1,047	2	22,398	17	47	362	-	426	1.9%
- UK	19,135	1,003	726	-	20,864	11	13	54	-	78	0.4%
Non-property SME and corporate	14,354	5,100	1,305	15	20,774	67	247	439	2	755	3.6%
- Ireland SME	4,241	2,076	680	-	6,977	39	136	258	-	433	6.2%
- UK SME	1,102	450	137	-	1,689	4	16	30	-	50	3.0%
- Corporate	9,011	2,574	488	15	12,088	24	95	151	2	272	2.3%
Property and construction	3,280	4,299	970	64	8,613	10	78	416	23	527	6.1%
- Investment	2,596	3,953	939	64	7,552	6	71	408	23	508	6.7%
- Development	684	346	31	-	1,061	4	7	8	-	19	1.8%
Consumer	4,863	229	137	-	5,229	65	31	76	-	172	3.3%
- Motor Lending UK	1,731	46	26	-	1,803	7	3	11	-	21	1.2%
- Loans UK	1,297	48	43	-	1,388	39	19	33	-	91	6.6%
- Motor Lending Ireland	720	-	27	-	747	8	-	9	-	17	2.3%
- Loans Ireland	653	122	30	-	805	9	7	16	-	32	4.0%
- Credit Cards Ireland	462	13	11	-	486	2	2	7	-	11	2.3%
Total	61,205	12,407	4,185	81	77,878	170	416	1,347	25	1,958	2.5%

Composition (Dec 20)	Gross carrying amount (before impairment loss allowance)					Impairment loss allowance					ILA % of gross loans
	Stage 1 €m	Stage 2 €m	Stage 3 €m	POCI €m	Total €m	Stage 1 €m	Stage 2 €m	Stage 3 €m	POCI €m	Total €m	
Sectoral analysis by stage											
Residential Mortgages	40,016	2,528	2,196	2	44,742	74	31	374	-	479	1.1%
- Ireland	19,552	1,880	1,508	2	22,942	44	20	329	-	393	1.7%
- UK	20,464	648	688	-	21,800	30	11	45	-	86	0.4%
Non-property SME and corporate	10,637	8,181	1,014	26	19,858	134	368	416	13	931	4.7%
- Ireland SME	4,155	2,246	672	-	7,073	96	144	261	-	501	7.1%
- UK SME	1,064	612	114	-	1,790	9	37	26	-	72	4.0%
- Corporate	5,418	5,323	228	26	10,995	29	187	129	13	358	3.3%
Property and construction	2,639	4,869	1,021	62	8,591	9	126	442	19	596	6.9%
- Investment	2,357	4,227	987	62	7,633	7	103	427	19	556	7.3%
- Development	282	642	34	-	958	2	23	15	-	40	4.2%
Consumer	4,961	165	145	-	5,271	129	27	80	-	236	4.5%
- Motor Lending UK	1,798	71	31	-	1,900	10	5	13	-	28	1.5%
- Loans UK	1,295	43	42	-	1,380	90	17	32	-	139	10.1%
- Motor Lending Ireland	751	-	22	-	773	8	-	8	-	16	2.1%
- Loans Ireland	678	42	33	-	753	18	4	17	-	39	5.2%
- Credit Cards Ireland	439	9	17	-	465	3	1	10	-	14	3.0%
Total	58,253	15,743	4,376	90	78,462	346	552	1,312	32	2,242	2.9%

Non-property SME and Corporate by stage^{1,2}

Bank of Ireland 2021 Debt Investor Presentation

Composition (Dec 21)	Gross carrying amount (before impairment loss allowance)					Impairment loss allowance					ILA % of gross loans
	Stage 1 €m	Stage 2 €m	Stage 3 €m	POCI €m	Total €m	Stage 1 €m	Stage 2 €m	Stage 3 €m	POCI €m	Total €m	
Sectoral analysis by stage											
Non-property SME and corporate											
- Manufacturing	3,239	876	127	-	4,242	12	39	32	-	83	2.0%
- Administrative and support service activities	1,803	762	122	15	2,702	7	41	51	2	101	3.7%
- Wholesale and retail trade	1,895	301	111	-	2,307	10	16	49	-	75	3.3%
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,427	159	124	-	1,710	11	7	36	-	54	3.2%
- Accommodation and food service activities	243	1,231	227	-	1,701	1	44	53	-	98	5.8%
- Human health services and social work activities	994	604	65	-	1,663	5	30	21	-	56	3.4%
- Financial and insurance activities	988	50	16	-	1,054	2	4	7	-	13	1.2%
- Transport and storage	568	189	150	-	907	3	8	56	-	67	7.4%
- Other services	619	170	97	-	886	2	11	48	-	61	6.9%
- Real estate activities	418	242	112	-	772	5	15	46	-	66	8.5%
- Professional, scientific and technical activities	578	99	26	-	703	4	3	9	-	16	2.3%
- Arts, entertainment and recreation	199	233	60	-	492	-	21	16	-	37	7.5%
- Education	375	28	1	-	404	2	7	-	-	3	0.7%
- Other sectors	1,008	156	67	-	1,231	3	7	15	-	25	2.0%
Total	14,354	5,100	1,305	15	20,774	67	247	439	2	755	3.6%

Composition (Dec 20)	Gross carrying amount (before impairment loss allowance)					Impairment loss allowance					ILA % of gross loans
	Stage 1 €m	Stage 2 €m	Stage 3 €m	POCI €m	Total €m	Stage 1 €m	Stage 2 €m	Stage 3 €m	POCI €m	Total €m	
Sectoral analysis by stage											
Non-property SME and corporate											
- Manufacturing	2,076	1,742	82	-	3,900	19	75	36	-	130	3.3%
- Administrative and support service activities	1,388	926	96	26	2,436	25	39	55	13	132	5.4%
- Wholesale and retail trade	1,520	688	141	-	2,349	19	31	77	-	127	5.4%
- Accommodation and food service activities	236	1,354	131	-	1,721	5	46	40	-	91	5.3%
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,187	352	132	-	1,671	16	16	35	-	67	4.0%
- Human health services and social work activities	727	760	33	-	1,520	10	55	10	-	75	4.9%
- Transport and storage	436	489	69	-	994	4	23	42	-	69	6.9%
- Other services	431	370	119	-	920	3	15	48	-	66	7.2%
- Professional, scientific and technical activities	475	216	15	-	706	7	9	5	-	21	3.0%
- Financial and insurance activities	588	85	23	-	696	4	5	7	-	16	2.3%
- Real estate activities	308	190	89	-	587	12	10	35	-	57	9.7%
- Arts, entertainment and recreation	78	389	62	-	529	1	20	17	-	38	7.2%
- Education	311	99	1	-	411	2	6	1	-	9	2.2%
- Other sectors	876	521	21	-	1,418	7	18	8	-	33	2.3%
Total	10,637	8,181	1,014	26	19,858	134	368	416	13	931	4.7%

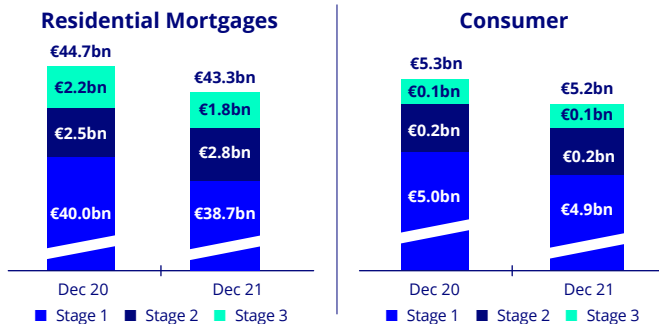
¹ The Non-property SME and corporate portfolio is analysed by NACE code. The NACE code classification system is a pan-European classification system that groups organisations according to their business activities.

² Exposures to NACE codes totalling less than €400 million are grouped together as 'Other sectors'. The NACE codes reported in the table above can therefore differ period on period.

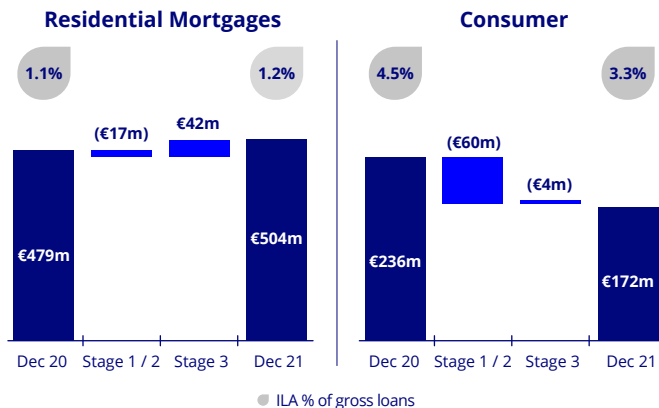
Residential mortgages / Consumer loans

Bank of Ireland 2021 Debt Investor Presentation

Gross loans by stage



ILA movement



Residential mortgages

- Mortgage portfolios 56% of Group loan book
 - Average LTV of 55% on stock
 - 93% of the portfolio has LTV <80%
- Stage 2 loans increased from €2.5bn at Dec 2020 to €2.8bn at Dec 2021 due to a management adjustment staging adjustment, partly offset by reductions from FLI/model updates and positive portfolio activity
- Stage 3 loans reduced by €0.4bn primarily reflecting the NPE mortgage transaction, with stage 3 cover increasing to 24% at Dec 2021 (17% at Dec 2020) reflecting changes to LGD model and impact of management adjustments
- €25m increase in impairment loss allowance reflects impact of changes to the LGD model components and management adjustments, partly offset by improved FLI update
- Impairment coverage increased from 1.1% at Dec 2020 to 1.2% at Dec 2021, and remains above Dec 2019 level of 0.9%

Consumer

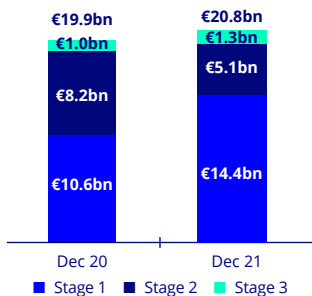
- 7% of Group loan book
 - €2.0bn Ireland exposure; €0.7bn motor, €0.8bn consumer loans, €0.5bn credit cards
 - €3.2bn UK exposure; €1.8bn motor, €1.4bn consumer loans
- €64m decrease in impairment loss allowance primarily related to FLI model updates
- Impairment coverage decreased from 4.5% at Dec 2020 to 3.3% at Dec 2021, but remains higher than Dec 2019 (2.8%)

Non-property SME and Corporate / Property and Construction

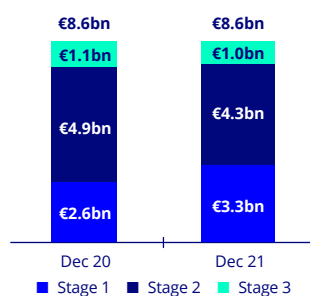
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Gross loans by stage

Non-property SME and corporate

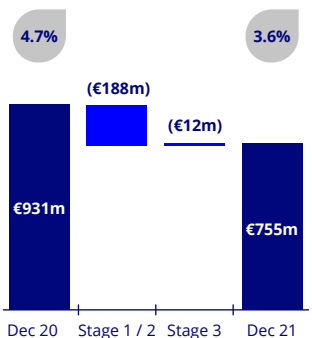


Property and construction

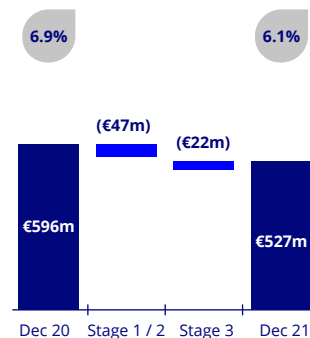


ILA movement

Non-property SME and corporate



Property and construction



● ILA % of gross loans

Non-property SME and corporate

- 27% of Group loan book, well diversified by geography and sector
- €3.1bn decrease in Stage 2 loans since Dec 2020 reflecting improved FLI update and improved outlook on corporate lending exposures, partly offset by management adjustment staging for SME loans
- Impairment coverage has decreased across the overall portfolio, but has increased on certain sectors and sub-portfolios:
 - Accommodation and food services exposure €1.7bn, impairment coverage 5.8% (Dec 2020: 5.3%)
- Impairment coverage decreased from 4.7% to 3.6% at Dec 2021, but remains higher than Dec 2019 (2.4%)

Property and construction

- 11% of Group loan book; €7.5bn investment property; €1.1bn development lending
- Investment property exposures Retail (31%), Office (34%), Residential (19%) and Other (15%); 80% of the book LTV <70%
- Impairment coverage decreased from 6.9% to 6.1% at Dec 2021 but remains higher than Dec 2019 (2.8%)

Forward looking information – macro-economic scenarios

Bank of Ireland 2021 Debt Investor Presentation

31 December 2021	Ireland			United Kingdom		
	2022	2023	2024-2026	2022	2023	2024-2026
Central scenario - 45% probability weighting						
GDP growth ¹	5.7%	3.9%	3.2%	5.2%	1.8%	1.5%
GNP growth ¹	6.1%	3.6%	3.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unemployment rate ²	7.0%	6.0%	5.5%	4.6%	4.4%	4.3%
Residential property price growth ³	4.0%	1.0%	2.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Commercial property price growth ³	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.3%
Upside scenario - 20% probability weighting						
GDP growth ¹	7.0%	4.1%	3.3%	6.6%	2.1%	1.7%
GNP growth ¹	7.3%	3.8%	3.2%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unemployment rate ²	6.4%	5.2%	4.6%	4.3%	3.8%	3.7%
Residential property price growth ³	6.0%	2.0%	3.0%	5.0%	1.0%	3.0%
Commercial property price growth ³	1.0%	2.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	3.3%
Downside scenario 1 - 25% probability weighting						
GDP growth ¹	3.9%	3.7%	2.9%	3.2%	1.6%	1.2%
GNP growth ¹	4.2%	3.4%	2.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unemployment rate ²	8.2%	7.2%	7.1%	6.0%	5.9%	5.8%
Residential property price growth ³	0.0%	(2.0%)	(0.7%)	(1.0%)	(3.0%)	(0.7%)
Commercial property price growth ³	(3.0%)	(1.0%)	0.7%	(3.0%)	(1.0%)	0.7%
Downside scenario 2 - 10% probability weighting						
GDP growth ¹	1.6%	0.5%	2.7%	0.3%	0.3%	1.2%
GNP growth ¹	1.9%	0.2%	2.6%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unemployment rate ²	9.1%	9.7%	9.3%	7.1%	8.5%	8.2%
Residential property price growth ³	(5.0%)	(4.0%)	(2.0%)	(6.0%)	(6.0%)	(2.0%)
Commercial property price growth ³	(8.0%)	(6.0%)	(1.0%)	(8.0%)	(6.0%)	(1.0%)

¹ Annual growth rate

² Average yearly rate

³ Year-end figures

ILA sensitivity to macro-economic scenarios

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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 2021	Multiple scenarios	Change in impairment loss allowance							
		Central scenario		Upside scenario		Downside scenario 1		Downside scenario 2	
		Impairment loss allowance €m	Impact %	Impairment loss allowance €m	Impact %	Impairment loss allowance €m	Impact %	Impairment loss allowance €m	Impact %
Impact of applying only a central, upside or downside scenario rather than multiple probability weighted scenarios ¹									
Total	1,569	(64)	(4%)	(110)	(7%)	95	6%	421	27%

The following table indicates the approximate extent to which impairment loss allowances for the residential mortgage portfolios, excluding post model Group management adjustments, would be higher or lower than the application of a central scenario if there was an immediate change in residential property prices. 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 2021	Central scenarios	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%	
		Impairment loss allowance €m	Impact %	Impairment loss allowance €m	Impact %	Impairment loss allowance €m	Impact %	Impairment loss allowance €m	Impact %
Impact of an immediate change in residential property prices compared to a scenario impairment loss allowance									
Residential mortgages	276	50	18%	24	9%	(20)	(7%)	(38)	(14%)

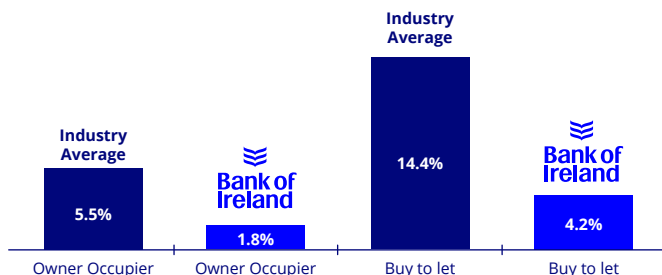
¹ The scenarios outlined in the table are based on the FLI weightings outlined on slide 50

Ireland mortgages

Bank of Ireland 2021 Debt Investor Presentation

Continued proactive arrears management

>90 days arrears¹



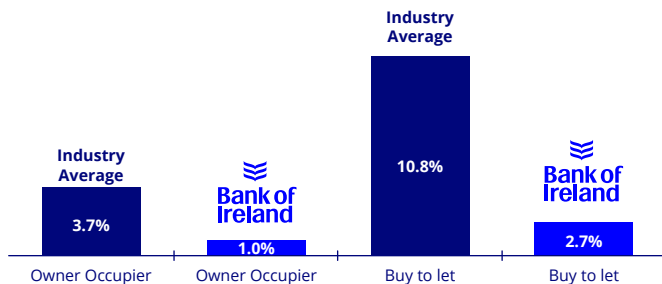
>90 days arrears

- Bank of Ireland is significantly below the industry average for both Owner Occupier (33% of industry average) and Buy to Let (29% of industry average)

>720 days arrears

- Bank of Ireland is significantly below the industry average for both Owner Occupier (27% of industry average) and Buy to Let (25% of industry average)

>720 days arrears¹



¹ As at 30 September 2021, based on number of accounts, industry average excluding Bank of Ireland Group

Ordinary shareholders' equity and TNAV

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Movement in ordinary shareholders' equity	Dec 20 (€m)	Dec 21 (€m)
Ordinary shareholders' equity at beginning of period	9,625	8,587
Movements:		
Profit / (Loss) for the period	(707)	1,055
Impact of adopting IFRS 9	-	-
Dividend paid to ordinary shareholders	-	-
Dividends on preference equity interests	-	-
Distribution on other equity instruments – additional tier 1 coupon (net of tax)	(60)	(68)
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit pension liability	(80)	597
Debt instruments at FVOCI reserve movements	5	(34)
Available for sale (AFS) reserve movements	-	-
Cash flow hedge reserve movements	(12)	(10)
Liability credit reserve movements	-	-
Foreign exchange movements	(174)	184
Other movements	(10)	(7)
Shareholder equity issued during the period (AT1)	-	-
Reserve for stock to be redeemed	(5)	(5)
Ordinary shareholders' equity at end of period	8,587	10,304
Tangible net asset value	Dec 20 (€m)	Dec 21 (€m)
Ordinary shareholders' equity at the end of period	8,587	10,304
Adjustments:		
Intangible assets and goodwill	(751)	(852)
Own shares held for benefit of life assurance policyholders	25	20
Tangible net asset value (TNAV)	7,861	9,472
Number of ordinary shares in issue at the end of the period excluding treasury shares	1,074	1,076
TNAV per share (€)	€7.32	€8.80

Capital – strong Fully Loaded and Regulatory CET1 ratios

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Capital ratios – 31 December 2021

	Regulatory ratio (€bn)	Fully Loaded ratio (€bn)
Total equity	11.3	11.3
Less Additional Tier 1	(1.0)	(1.0)
Deferred tax ¹	(0.8)	(1.1)
Intangible assets and goodwill	(0.5)	(0.5)
Foreseeable dividend deduction	(0.1)	(0.1)
Expected loss deduction	(0.0)	0.0
Pension fund asset	(0.6)	(0.6)
IFRS 9 Regulatory Addback ²	0.2	0.0
Other items ³	(0.6)	(0.5)
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	7.9	7.4
Credit RWA	35.6	35.5
Operational RWA	4.3	4.3
Market, Counterparty Credit Risk and Securitisations	2.5	2.5
Other Assets / 10% / 15% / threshold deductions	4.0	3.9
Total RWA	46.4	46.2
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio	17.0%	16.0%
Total Capital ratio	22.3%	21.4%
Leverage ratio	6.6%	6.2%

Phasing impacts on Regulatory ratio

- Deferred tax assets - certain DTAs¹ are deducted at a rate of 70% for 2021, increasing annually at a rate of 10% thereafter until 2024
- IFRS 9² - the Group has elected to apply the transitional arrangement. The transitional arrangement allows a 100% add-back in 2021 decreasing to 75%, 50%, and 25% in subsequent years

¹ Deferred tax assets due to temporary differences are included in other RWA with a 250% risk weighting applied

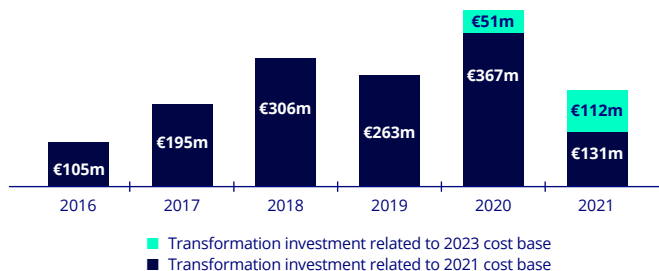
² The IFRS 9 addback to the Regulatory CET1 was c.30bps at 31 December 2021, decreased from c.95bps at 31 December 2020

³ Other items includes other capital deductions, principal ones being prudential valuation adjustment, 10%/15% deduction and calendar provisioning deduction

Transformation investment / operating expenses

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Transformation investment 2016-2021



Transformation investment

- Average annual investment from 2018-2021 equates to CET1 capital of c.50-60bps
- Investment of €243m in 2021 split across:
 - income statement (€29m / 12%)
 - balance sheet (€92m / 38%)
 - non-core items (€122m / 50%)
- Total transformation investment to support 2021 target for operating expenses <€1.65bn managed below €1.4bn guidance
- Additional investment required to support further reductions beyond €1.65bn

Operating Expenses	FY 20 (€m)	FY 21 (€m)
Total staff costs	826	807
– Staff costs	725	667
– Pension costs	101	140
Other costs	585	588
Depreciation	253	222
Operating Expenses	1,664	1,617
Transformation Investment charge	56	29
Operating Expenses (before levies and regulatory charges)	1,720	1,646
Levies and Regulatory charges	125	130
Impairment of intangibles and goodwill	12	1
Total Operating Expenses	1,857	1,777
Average staff numbers	10,303	9,342
Cost income ratio ¹	64%	58%

¹ See slide 56 for additional detail

Cost income ratio: Dec 2021

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Headline vs. Adjusted

	FY 21 Headline (€m)	Pro forma adjustments (€m)	FY 21 Pro forma (€m)
Net interest income	2,219	-	2,219
Other income			
- Business income	636	-	636
- Additional gains	17	(17)	-
- Other valuation items	72	(72)	-
Total Income	2,944	(89)	2,855
Costs			
- Operating expenses	(1,617)	-	(1,617)
- Transformation Investment	(29)	-	(29)
Costs	(1,646)	-	(1,646)
Cost income ratio	56%		58%

- **Cost income ratio excludes:**
 - Levies and Regulatory charges
 - Non-core items

- **FY 2021 adjusted cost income ratio is adjusted for:**
 - Additional gains and valuation items of €89m

Return on tangible equity (RoTE)

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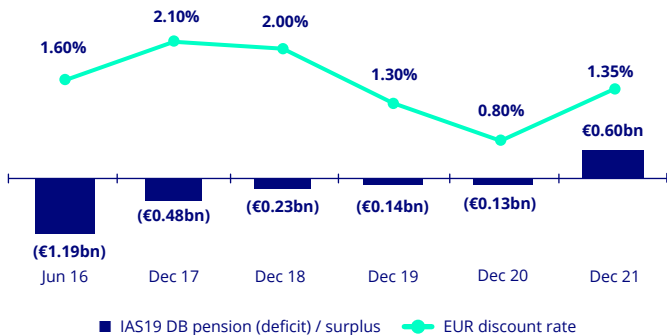
FY 2021: Headline vs. Adjusted

	FY 21 Headline (€m)	Adjustments		FY 21 Adjusted (€m)
		Additional gains & valuation items, net of tax	Adjusted for CET1 ratio at 13.0%	
Profit for the period	1,055			
- Non-core items including tax	97			
- Coupon on Additional Tier 1 securities	(68)			
- Preference share dividends	(7)			
Adjusted profit after tax	1,077	(77)	-	1,000
At December 2021				
- Shareholders' equity	10,304		(1,241)	9,063
- Intangible assets	(852)			(852)
- Shareholders' tangible equity	9,452		(1,241)	8,211
Average shareholders' tangible equity	8,447	-	(550)	7,897
Return on tangible equity (RoTE)	12.8%			12.7%

- **FY 2021 Adjusted return on tangible equity is adjusted for:**
 - Additional gains and valuation items, net of tax - €77m
 - Average shareholders' tangible equity calculated on a CET1 Ratio at 13.0% - €550m

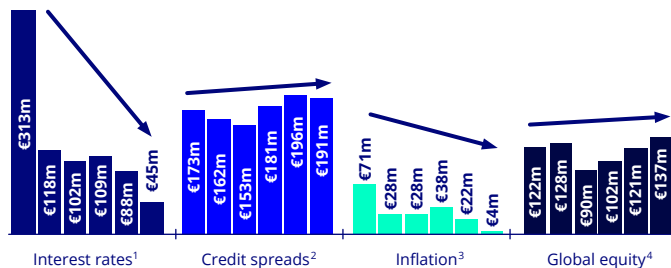
Defined benefit pension schemes

Group IAS19 Defined Benefit Pension (Deficit) / Surplus



IAS19 Pension Deficit Sensitivities

(Jun 2016 / Dec 2017 / Dec 2018 / Dec 2019 / Dec 2020 / Dec 2021)



¹ Sensitivity of Group deficit to a 0.25% decrease in interest rates

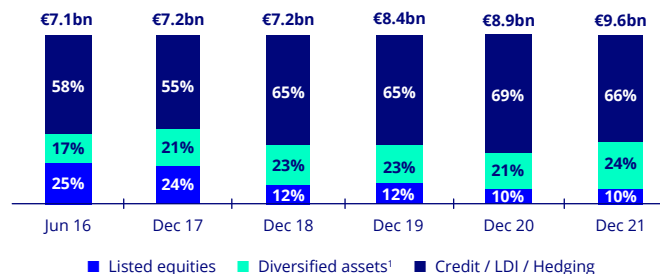
² Sensitivity of IAS19 liabilities to a 0.10% decrease in credit spread over risk free rates

³ Sensitivity of Group deficit to a 0.10% increase in long term inflation

⁴ Sensitivity of deficit to a 5% decrease in global equity markets with allowance for other correlated diversified asset classes

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Total Group Defined Benefit Pension Scheme Assets (%)



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

- IAS19 pension surplus of €0.60bn at Dec 2021 (€0.13bn deficit Dec 2020). Schemes in surplus €0.74bn, schemes in deficit €0.14bn
- Both euro and sterling discount rates increased over the year due to increases in long term risk free interest rates
- The interest rate hedging in the asset portfolios offset some of the positive impact on the liabilities of the increase in risk free rates
- Both long term euro and sterling inflation assumptions also increased in the period, with the resulting increase in liabilities partially offset by the increase in inflation hedging assets
- De-risking strategies in recent years have also reduced the schemes' exposure to global equity movements and increased exposure to non-correlated assets
- Listed equity asset holdings have been reduced in favour of increases in diversified assets and credit / LDI / hedging allocations

Forward-looking statement

Bank of Ireland 2021 Debt Investor Presentation

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, level of ownership by the Irish Government, loan to deposit ratios, 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, the implementation of changes in respect of certain of the Group's pension schemes, estimates of capital expenditures, discussions with Irish, United Kingdom, European and other regulators and plans and objectives for future operations. 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 ended 31 December 2021. Investors should also read 'Principal Risks and Uncertainties' in the Group's Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2021 beginning on page 138.

Nothing in this document should be considered to be a forecast of future profitability, dividends 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.

Contact Details

Bank of Ireland 2021 Debt Investor Presentation

For further information please contact:

- **Group Chief Financial Officer**

Myles O'Grady tel: +353 12 50 8900 ext. 43291 myles.ogrady@boi.com

- **Investor Relations**

Darach O'Leary tel: +353 12 50 8900 ext. 44711 darach.oleary@boi.com

Owen Callan tel: +353 12 50 8900 ext. 45092 owen.callan@boi.com

Philip O'Sullivan tel: +353 12 50 8900 ext. 35328 philip.osullivan1@boi.com

- **Group Treasury**

Tony Morley tel: +353 12 50 8900 ext. 41974 tony.morley@boi.com

Alan Elliott tel: +353 12 50 8900 ext. 44371 alan.elliott@boi.com

Alan McNamara tel: +353 12 50 8900 ext. 48725 alan.mcnamara@boi.com

Redmond O'Leary tel: +353 12 50 8900 ext. 44198 redmond.oleary@boi.com

- **Investor Relations website**

www.bankofireland.com/investor

