

**20
25**

**HY 2025
Debt Investor Presentation**

30 June 2025



**Bank of
Ireland**

Bank of Ireland Overview



Bank of Ireland - The National Champion Bank



Stronger relationships



Simpler business



Sustainable company

Highly capital generative business model



Attractive markets

**Irish economy resilient and growing;
cumulative 2025-27 GDP growth of c.15% vs Euro area c.3%**



Unique market position

Market leading banking, wealth and assurance franchises



Delivering growth

2025-27 deposit and loan CAGR of 3-4%, AUM CAGR of 7-8%



Operating leverage

**Proven cost discipline track record;
maintain costs at c.€2bn & CIR¹ <50%**

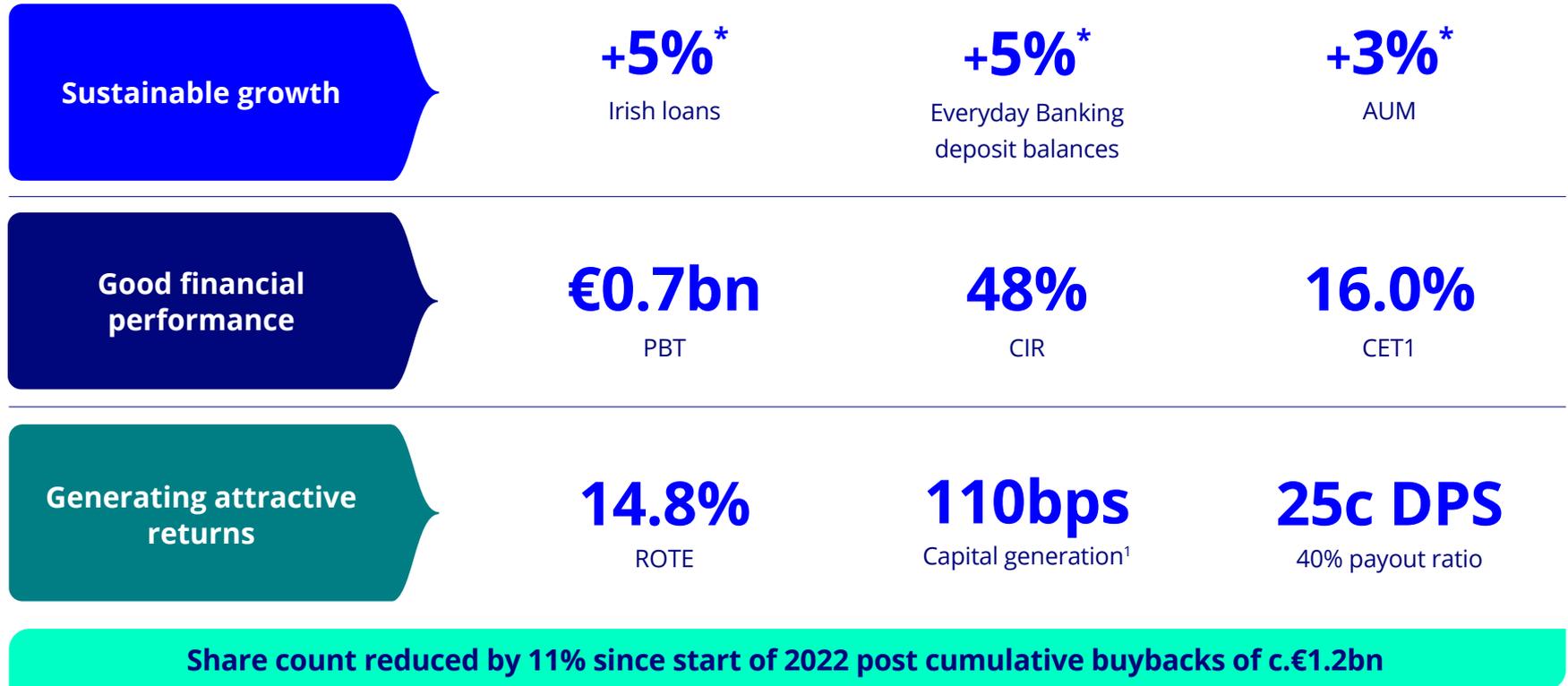


Attractive returns

ROTE² building to >17% by 2027

**Delivering strong, sustainable, shareholder distributions;
net capital generation over 2025-2027 equivalent to c.35%³ of market cap.**

Growing, generating capital and attractive returns in H125



* annualised
Footnotes included in glossary on slide 44

Strong strategic execution and momentum in H125

Stronger relationships

+61

Customer Effort
Score (+4pts y/y)

+30

Personal RNPS
(+9pts y/y)



**Growing Customer
numbers**

Simpler business

80%

PCA customers now
digitally active¹

-22% y/y

Customer
complaints²



**Better Customer
outcomes**

Sustainable company

€15.5bn

Sustainable-related
lending (+24% y/y)

#1

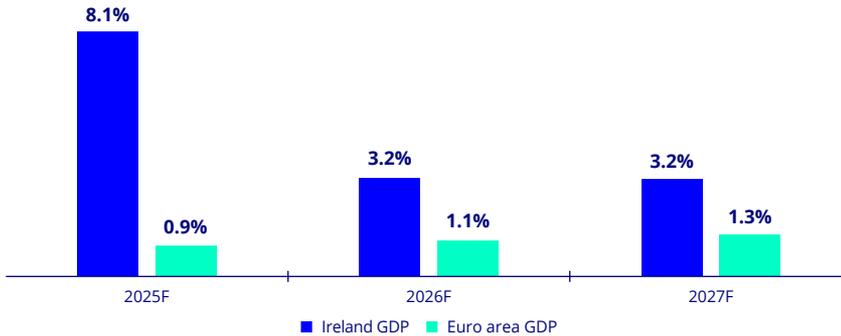
Financial Wellbeing
in Ireland



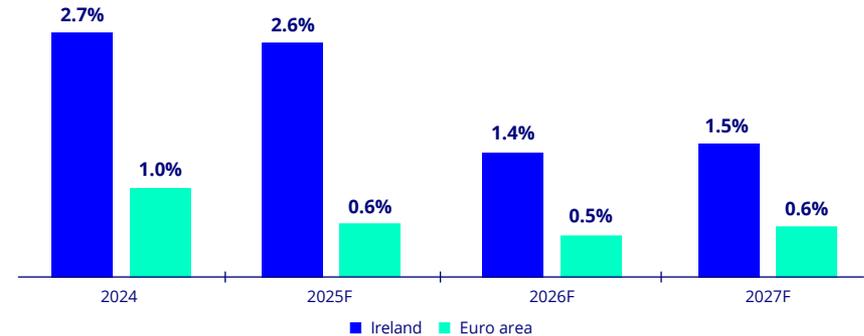
**Practical, meaningful
ESG interventions**

Irish economy continues to be resilient and growing

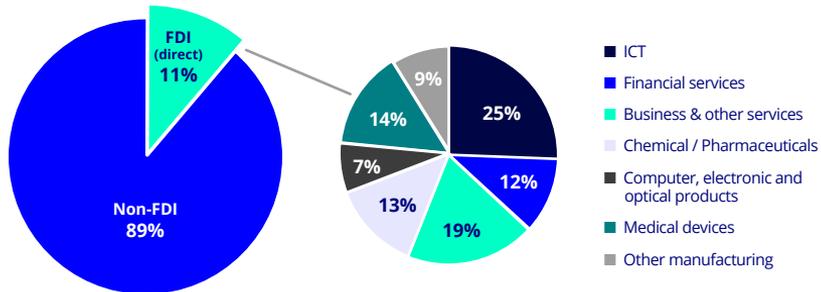
Positive Irish growth outlook, outpacing Euro area



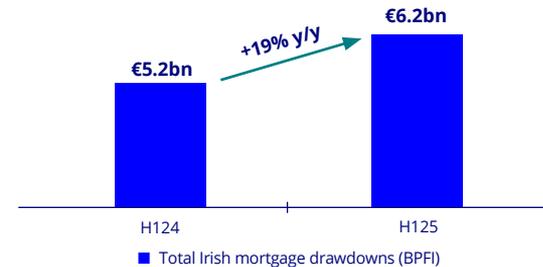
Irish employment growth rates c.3x Euro area



Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) employment 11% of total



Mortgage demand growing strongly



Irish residential mortgages: Strong position in a growing market



+6%

growth in H1*

Irish mortgage book
(€35.4bn)



40%

Market share

#1 provider
of new mortgages since Q4 2022



€2.5bn

(+17% y/y)

New mortgage lending



EcoSaver

Mortgage

Accounts for **>90%** of new business

Irish mortgage market (flow) expected to grow by >10% in 2025

Everyday Banking: continued strong franchise performance



€83.6bn

(+5%* in H1)

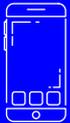
Everyday Banking
balances



€9.5bn

(11% of total volumes)

Term and Saver balances
(€1.1bn H1 flow-to-term)



Mobile app

upgrade in H2

App CES **+66**

(+5pts vs Dec)



New launches

Smart Start Youth

Coming to Ireland

Delivering deeper relationship value

Wealth and Insurance: Inflows remain strong amid market volatility



Ireland's #1 Wealth provider with clear brand propositions

*annualised

Corporate & Commercial: Irish lending and fee income growing



€15.8bn

(+3%* in H1)

Irish net lending



-€1.0bn

Run-down of exiting portfolios
(€1.4bn remaining)



€83m

(+11% y/y)

Fee income



4.5%

NPE ratio
(2.8% Dec 2024)

Disciplined capital allocation

Retail UK: performance in line with expectations



£17.3bn

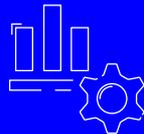
UK loan book
(+4% in H1*)



£112m

Underlying PBT
(H124 £167m)

Normalised impairment charge



2.2%

NPE ratio
(2.4% Dec 2024)



No change
to motor finance provision

(£143m)

UK business **generating sustainable returns**

Continuing to deliver on our 2023-25 medium term targets

	2023-2025 Financial targets	H125 Performance
Return on tangible equity (ROTE)	c.15%	14.8%
Cost-to-income ratio (CIR)	< 50%	48%
Ordinary dividend	Progressive DPS c.40% payout	40% payout
Surplus capital	Considered annually	FY24 buyback c.80% complete

H125 results – key takeaways



Strong strategic execution in H125



FY25 ROTE and capital generation guidance unchanged



Positive outlook to FY27 reiterated

Operational Performance

H125 results – key financial takeaways

H1 performance

Business momentum

Irish loans and deposits +5%*; Fee income +4%

Maintained cost discipline

Operating expenses +3% y/y; CIR 48%

Attractive returns

ROTE 14.8%; 110bps capital generation

Reiterating guidance

FY25 key guidance unchanged

ROTE (c.15%), capital generation (250-270bps)

Upgrading NII to c.€3.3bn; increased impairment charge (c.30bps) and non-core costs

Positive medium-term outlook

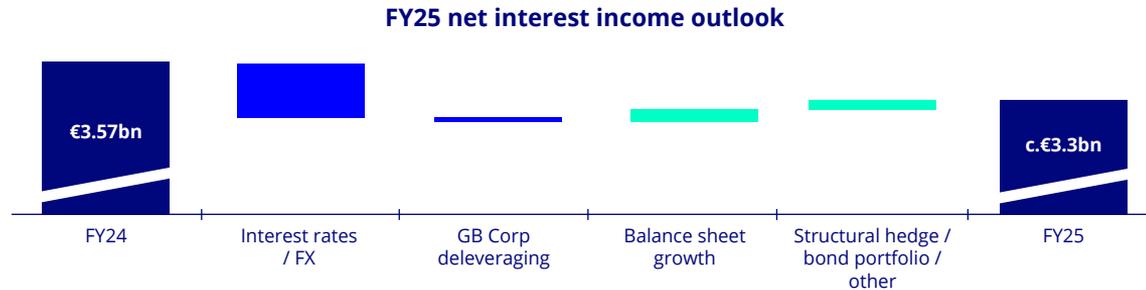
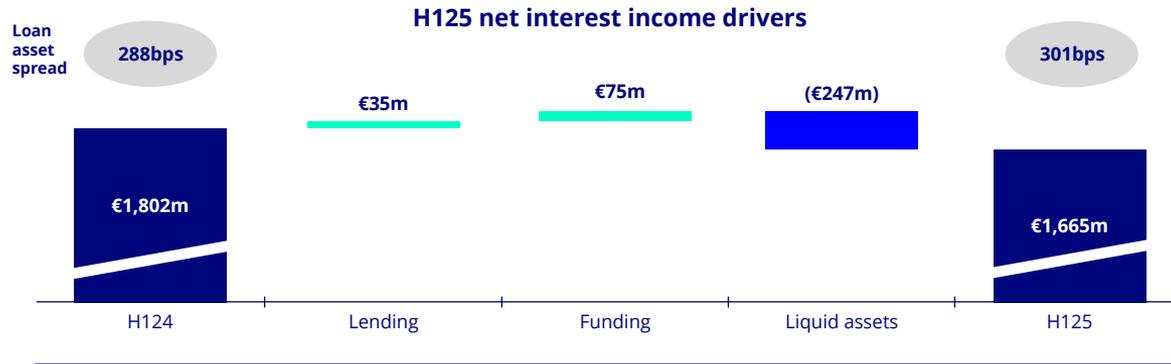
Reiteration of FY27 ROTE building to >17%

H125 financial performance

	H1 2024 (€m)	H1 2025 (€m)	y/y%
Net interest income	1,802	1,665	-8%
Business income	367	390	6%
Additional expenses, valuation and other items	27	(23)	nmf
Total income	2,196	2,032	-7%
Operating expenses	(961)	(987)	3%
Levies and regulatory charges	(111)	(113)	2%
Operating profit pre-impairment	1,124	932	-17%
Net impairment charges	(50)	(137)	174%
Share of associates / JVs	17	9	-47%
Underlying profit before tax	1,091	804	-26%
Non-core items	(11)	(83)	nmf
Profit before tax	1,080	721	-33%

	H1 2024 (€m)	H1 2025 (€m)	y/y
Net interest margin (NIM)	3.00%	2.69%	-31bps
Cost-to-income ratio (CIR)	44%	48%	+4ppt
Earnings per share (statutory)	80.8c	57.8c	-28%
ROTE - adjusted	18.9%	14.8%	-410bps
Dividend per share	35c	25c	-29%
TNAV per share (vs Dec 2024)	1,043c	1,039c	0%

FY NII guidance upgraded



H1 performance ahead of expectations

Lending income higher reflecting growth in loan volumes and structural hedge benefits, partially offset by GB Corporate run-down

Funding costs lower reflecting lower wholesale costs, partially offset by flow-to-term

Liquid asset income decreased from lower rates

Bond portfolio increase from c.€9bn to c.€15bn, bolstering NII outlook

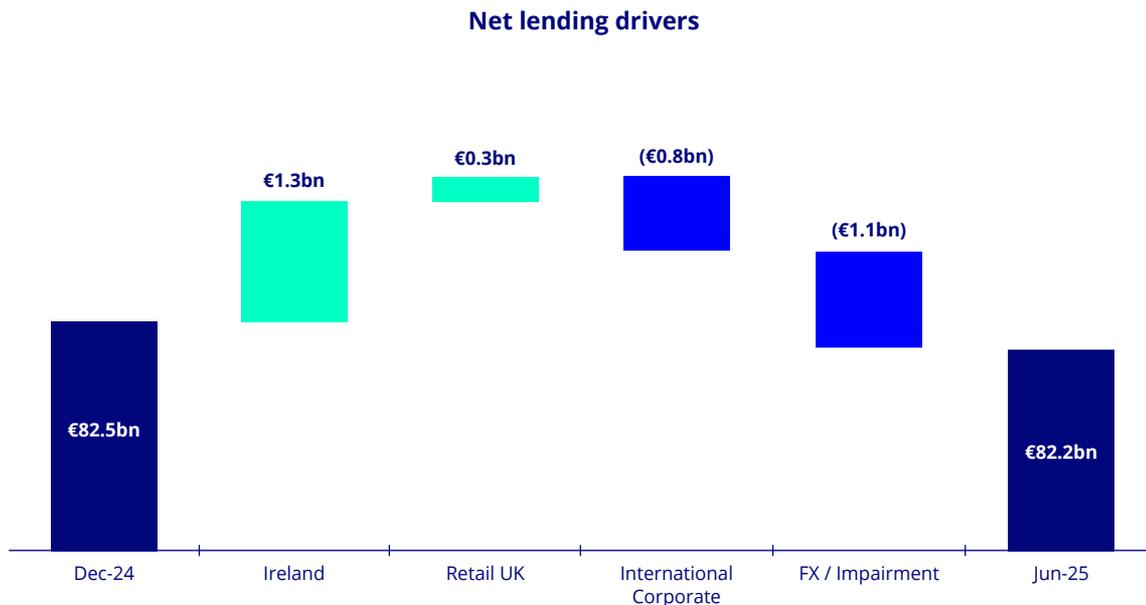
FY25 guidance increased to c.€3.3bn

Outlook reflects interest rates / FX*, balance sheet growth, benefits from structural hedge and upsized bond portfolio

Balance sheet growth and structural hedge key drivers of NII trajectory

*Interest rate assumption for average ECB deposit rate of 2.19% and average EUR / GBP rate of 0.85 for 2025

Irish lending delivers excellent performance



H1 performance

Irish loan book growth c.5%* mainly driven by mortgages

Modest growth in **Retail UK**

Reduction in **International Corporate** primarily reflects planned rundown in GB Corporate

FX impacts primarily due to weaker sterling

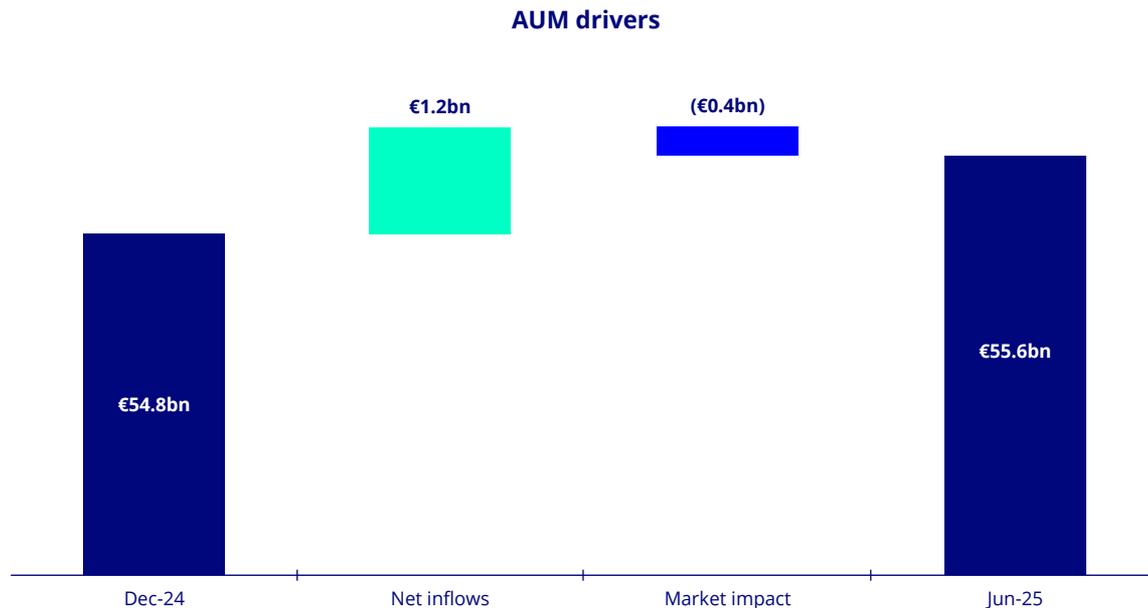
FY25 outlook

Growth of c.2% reflecting strong growth in Ireland of c.5%, stable Retail UK and planned rundown in GB Corporate

Ireland will continue to drive overall loan book trajectory over medium term

*annualised

Wealth continuing to deliver strong net inflows



H1 performance

AUM +3%*

Resilient net inflows c.4%* (of opening AUM), with particularly strong performance in Davy

Market value impact predominantly due to USD weakness

FY25 outlook

c.5% growth in AUM, supported by inflows and market growth

Leveraging existing **scale and breadth of proposition and distribution**

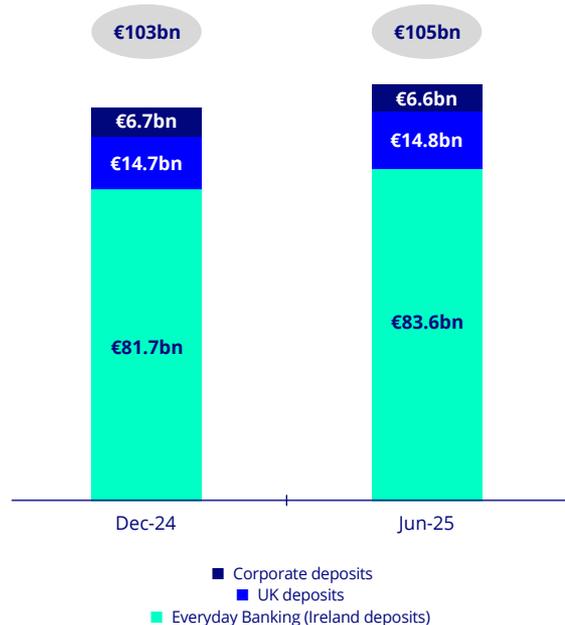


AUM growth underpinned by leading wealth proposition and structural drivers

*annualised

Strong retail deposit franchise

Total customer balances



Everyday Banking – term %



H1 performance

Total deposits +4%* at €105bn, post negative FX impact of €0.6bn

Everyday Banking deposits +5%* reflecting underlying growth, partially offset by flows to Davy

Flow-to-term reducing in line with expectations (H125 €1.1bn vs H2 24 €1.9bn)

FY25 outlook

Growth in customer balances of c.3% in 2025, driven by Everyday Banking

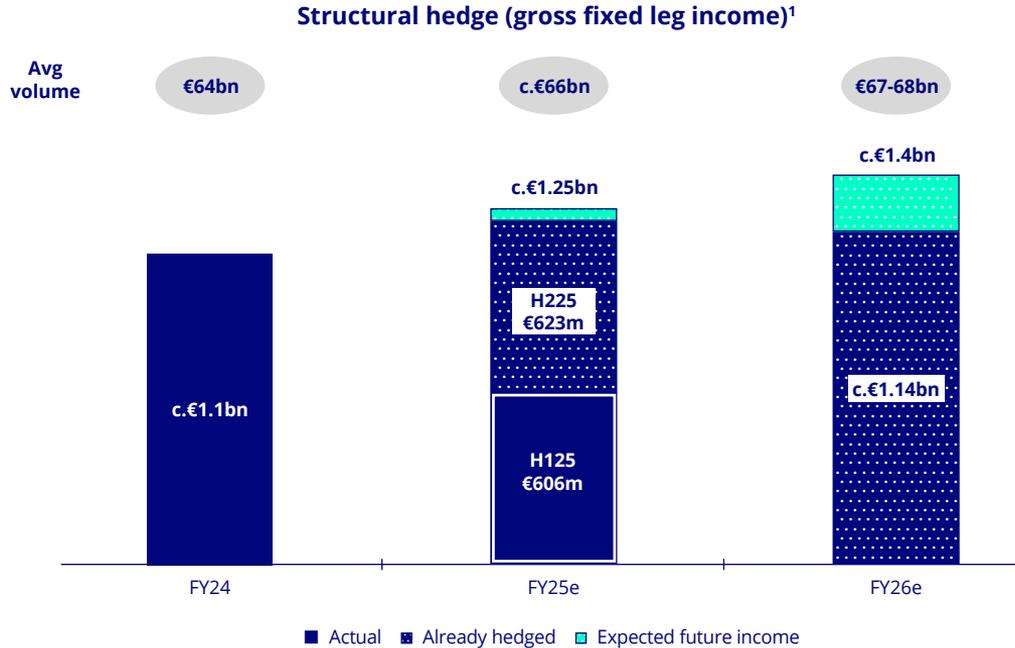
Flow-to-term in H2 expected to be lower than H1

Retain commercial discipline on pricing

Growing Irish economy supports deposit momentum

*annualised

Structural hedge a key driver of positive NII outlook



H1 performance

Hedge at c.€66bn, average duration c.3.5yrs

Rollover / addition of H1 swaps averaged 2.41%

Average yield increased to 1.84% (FY24 1.73%), exit yield 1.90%

Outlook

FY25 fixed leg income >10% higher vs FY24

Average yield to increase to c.1.90% in FY25

Fixed leg income expected to increase to c.€1.4bn FY26 as portfolio yield increases to >2% (based on current forward rates)

Structural hedge will support medium term NII trajectory

For footnotes please refer to slide 44; NII sensitivity disclosure on slide 51

Total business income +4% y/y

	H1 2024 (€m)	H1 2025 (€m)	y/y %
Wealth and Insurance	176	190	8%
Retail Ireland	134	132	-1%
Retail UK	(5)	2	nmf
Corporate & Commercial	75	83	11%
Group Centre and other	(13)	(17)	31%
Business income	367	390	6%
Share of associates / JVs	17	9	-47%
Total business income incl. JVs	384	399	4%
Other (expense)	(4)	(2)	nmf
Other valuation items	31	(21)	nmf
Other income	411	376	-9%

H1 performance in line with expectations

Wealth and Insurance +8% driven by Davy wealth

Retail Ireland reflects current account and other fee income growth, offset by partnership arrangements

Retail UK reflects lower partnership commissions

Corporate & Commercial growth from higher customer activity and reduced treasury impacts

Associates / JVs reflects stable FRES performance and non-recurrence of prior year gains on investments

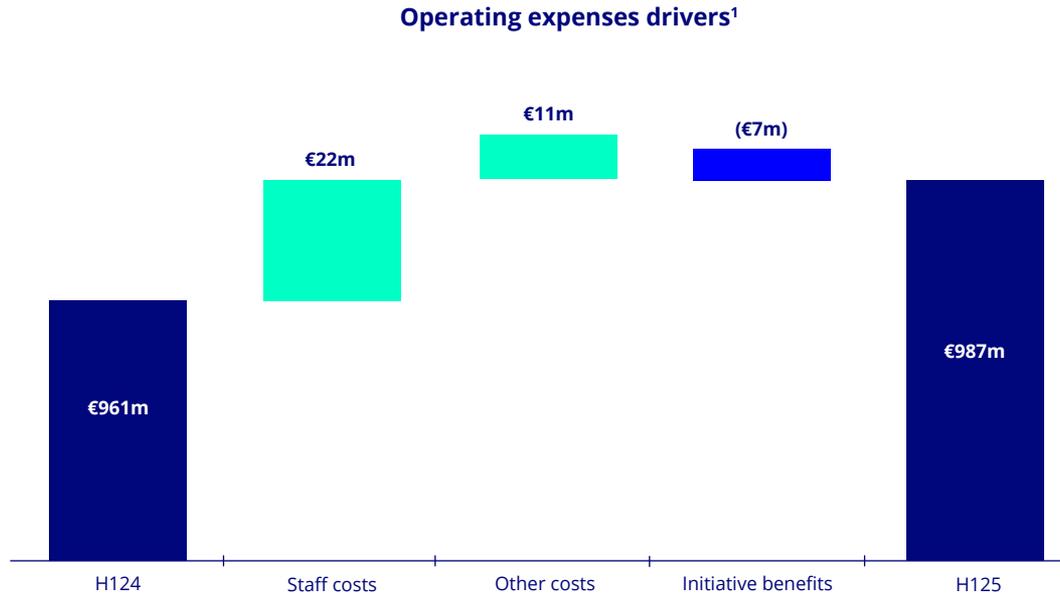
Valuation items primarily related to market volatility

FY25 outlook

Growth in total business income (incl. JVs) of c.5%

Wealth and Insurance will be key driver of fee income growth in 2025 and beyond

Operating expenses in line with guidance



H1 performance

Operating expenses +3% y/y

Levies and regulatory fees €113m (+2% y/y)

FY25 outlook

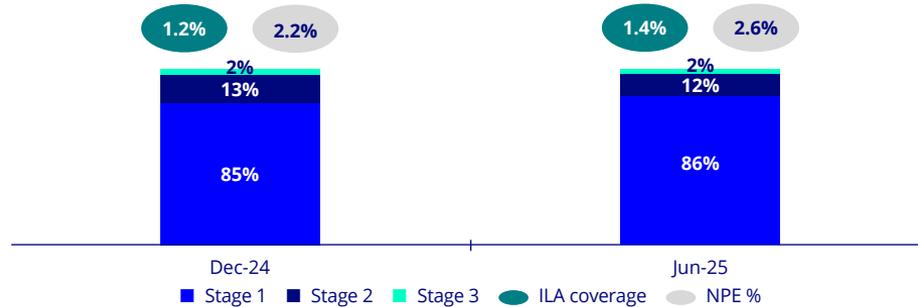
Operating expenses c.3% higher vs FY24

Levies and regulatory fees of c.€130m

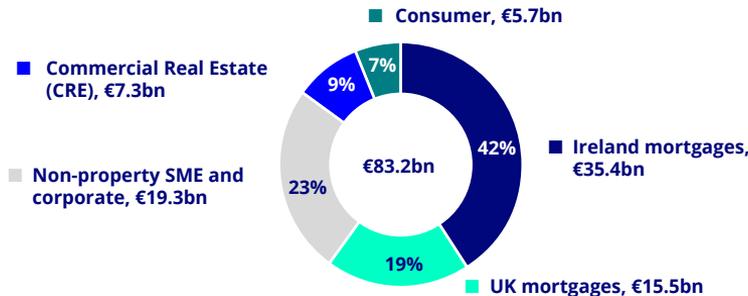
Focused on driving further efficiencies

Robust asset quality

Group loan asset quality



Group loan book segment mix (gross volumes)



Asset quality remains strong

Stage 2 loans reduced to €9.6bn, coverage increased to 3.7% (Dec 2024 €10.5bn and 3.4%); reduction primarily reflects improvement in retail and CRE portfolios

Stage 3 loans increased to €2.1bn and coverage increased to 33% (Dec 24 €1.8bn and 29%)

NPEs remain close to historic lows

	Dec-21	Dec-22	Dec-23	Dec-24	Jun-25
NPE ratio	5.5%	3.6%	3.1%	2.2%	2.6%

Total coverage ratio 1.4% (Dec 2024 1.2%)

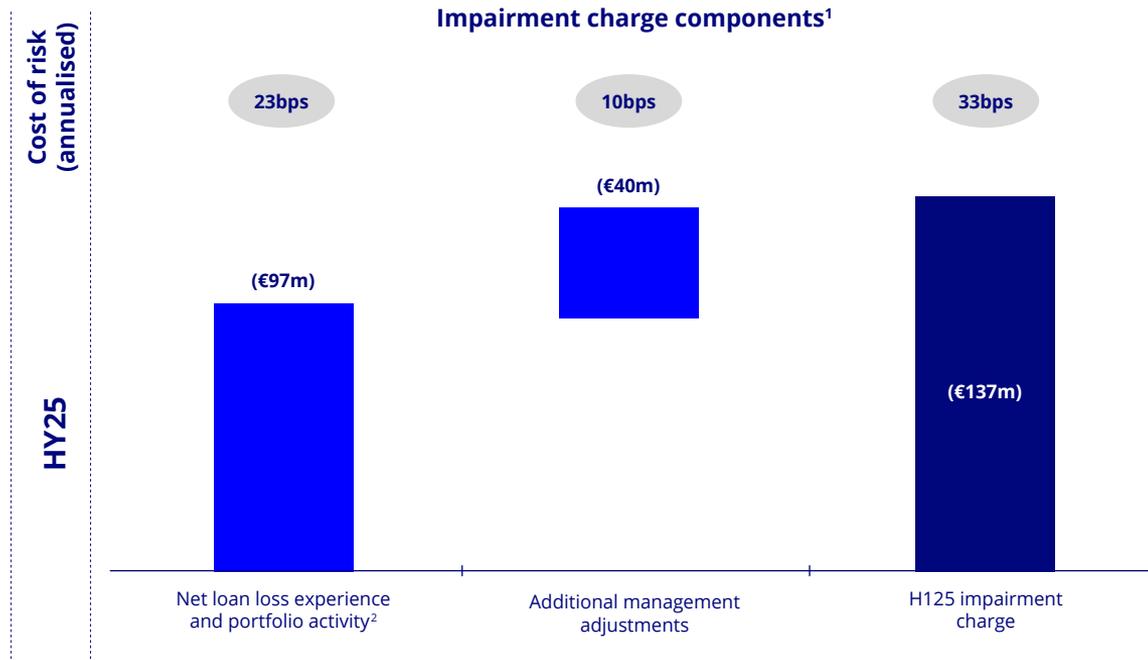
Diversified loan book with strong collateralisation

Mortgages 61% of total (average c.55% LTVs)

CRE 9%; international exposures continue to reduce

NPE ratio expected to reduce in H2 through management actions

H1 charge reflects portfolio activity and additional management adjustments



H1 net loan loss experience

Net loan loss experience and portfolio activity charge of €97m, 23bps annualised

Loan loss experience mainly related to US acquisition finance book; partly offset by credit insurance

Additional management adjustments

Model updates including FLI macro-economic assumptions³ €22m charge

Charge of €18m from PMA increase primarily related to geopolitical risks; total PMA stock €75m

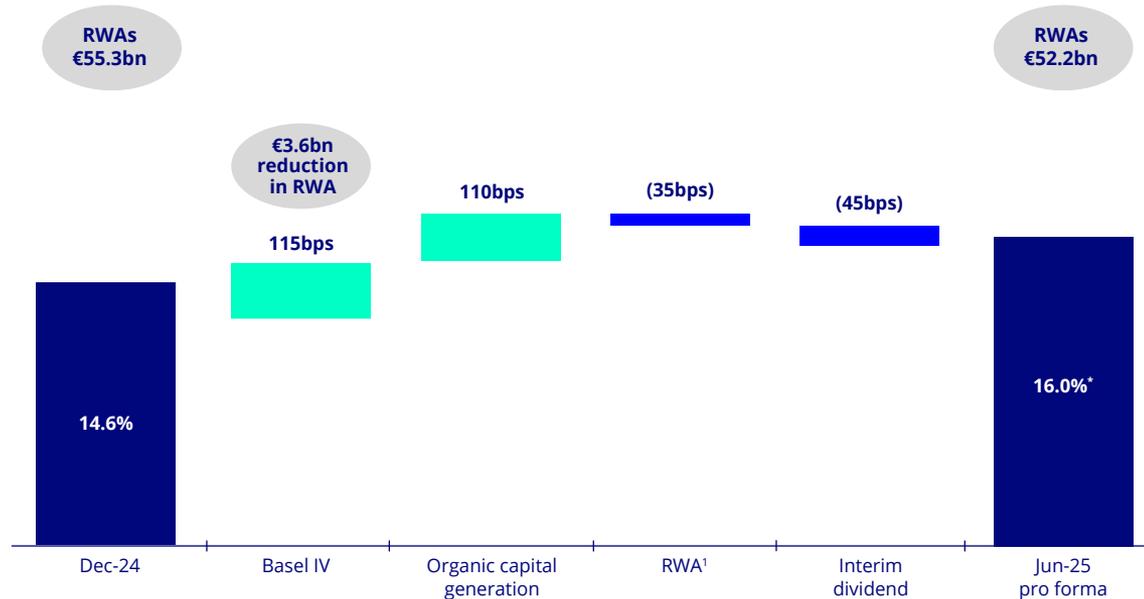
FY25 charge expected to be c.30bps*

For footnotes please refer to slide 44

*Subject to no material change in economic conditions or outlook

Capital, MREL & Liquidity

Strong organic capital generation in line with guidance



H1 performance

Basel IV benefit of 115bps

Organic capital generation of 110bps

RWA investment of 35bps primarily from lending and CRT amortisation

Interim dividend €243m - DPS 25c (40% payout)

FY24 €590m share buyback c.80% complete

FY25 guidance unchanged

Organic capital generation of 250-270bps; c.25% allocated for RWA investment

Objective to **distribute to CET1** guidance of >14% (subject to necessary approvals)

Reaffirm capital generation guidance of 250-270bps

*Reported CET1 of 15.3% post EBA Q&A mechanical deduction of H1 interim profits²
For footnotes please refer to slide 44

Regulatory Capital Ratios

Regulatory Capital Metrics	Dec-24	Jun-25 ¹
CET1 Ratio	14.6%	16.0%
<i>Tier 1 Items/ Instruments:</i>	1.9%	2.9%
Tier 1 Ratio	16.5%	18.9%
<i>Tier 2 Items/ Instruments:</i>	3.1%	3.2%
Total Capital Ratio	19.6%	22.1%
Risk Weighted Assets	€55.3bn	€52.2bn
MREL Ratio	32.2%	34.4%
Leverage Ratio	6.7%	7.0%

CET1

- Movement in Regulatory CET1 ratio fully aligned to movement in Fully Loaded ratio

Tier 1 & Total Capital

- Tier 1 bucket increased to 2.9%, reflecting €600m AT1 issued partially offset by a redemption of €169m
- Tier 2 bucket increased by 10bps as a result of lower RWAs

MREL

- Increased MREL ratio due to capital movements outlined above and lower RWAs. MREL eligible senior debt issuance of €750m in May 2025, fully offset by MREL eligible senior debt redemption of €1bn in Jun 2025

Summary balance sheet

	Dec 24 (€bn)	Jun 25 (€bn)
Customer loans	83	82
Liquid assets	44	45
Wealth and Insurance Assets	28	27
Other assets	7	8
Total assets	162	162
Customer deposits	103	105
Wholesale funding	11	9
Wealth and Insurance Liabilities	27	27
Other liabilities	7	6
Subordinated liabilities	2	2
Shareholders' equity	12	12
Other equity instruments - Additional Tier 1	1	1
Total liabilities	162	162
TNAV per share	€10.43	€10.39
Closing EUR / GBP FX rates	0.85	0.85

	Dec 24	Jun 25
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	198%	194%
Net Stable Funding Ratio	155%	154%
Loan-to-Deposit Ratio	80%	78%

Liquidity

- Funding and liquidity remains strong from stable customer deposits

Customer deposits: €105bn

- Overall Group customer deposit volumes of €105bn were €1.9bn higher than 31 Dec 2024, predominantly driven by higher Retail Ireland volumes of €2.3bn, marginally higher Retail UK volumes offset by lower Corporate and Commercial volumes of €0.4bn

Wholesale funding: €9.4bn

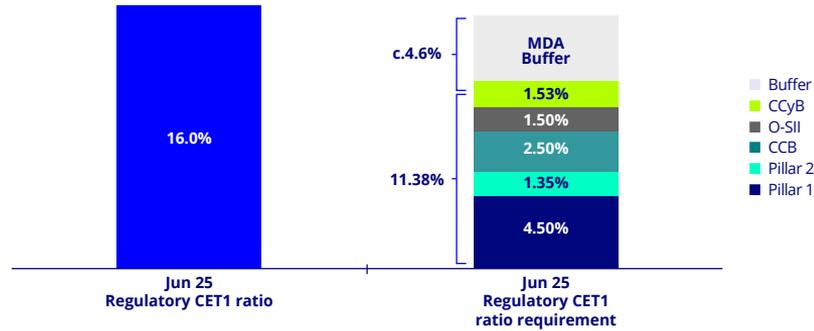
- €1.5bn lower than 31 Dec 2024 primarily due to Asset Covered Securities (ACS) bond maturities of €0.8bn, repayment of BoE Monetary Authority funding of €0.6bn and net MREL senior bond maturities of €0.3bn, partially offset by a UK RMBS issuance of €0.4bn
- Capital and MREL requirements primary driver of new wholesale funding

Tangible Net Asset Value (TNAV)

- TNAV decreased 1% to €10.39

Significant buffer to potential MDA restrictions

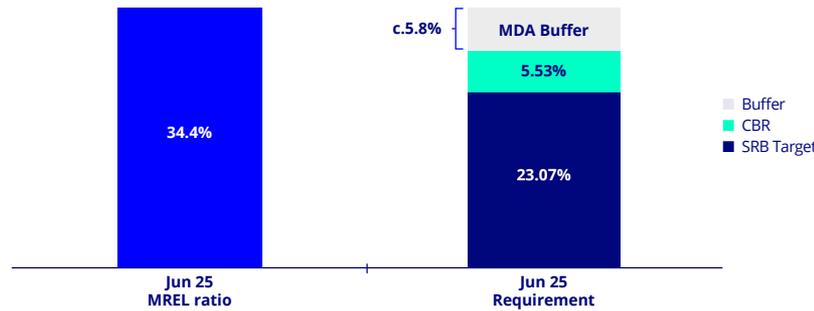
Regulatory CET1 Ratio¹ vs MDA Threshold



Regulatory CET1 Ratio vs MDA Threshold

- Regulatory CET1 ratio of 16.0%¹ at 30 Jun 2025 provides a buffer of c.4.6% to Jun 2025 MDA threshold (c.3.9% excluding interim profits)
- c.7bps increase in the Group's CET1 capital requirement in H1 2025 to 11.38%, reflecting a 3bps increase in the Group's P2R requirement and an increase in the CCyB resulting from a change in the mix of the book
- All known requirements now fully phased in

MREL Ratio vs MREL-MDA Threshold



MREL Ratio vs MDA Threshold

- The Group's MREL requirements at 30 June 2025 are c.28.60% on a RWA basis and 7.55% on a leverage basis
- Jun 2025 MREL ratio of 34.4%¹ (12.7% on a leverage basis) provides a buffer of c.5.8% to current MREL-MDA requirement (c.5.1% excluding interim profits)
- During H1 2025 the Group issued €0.6bn of AT1 and €0.75bn of MREL eligible senior debt and redeemed €169m of AT1 and €1bn of MREL eligible senior debt

Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs) / Leverage ratio

Customer lending average credit risk weights – Jun 2025^{1, 2}

(Based on regulatory exposure class)

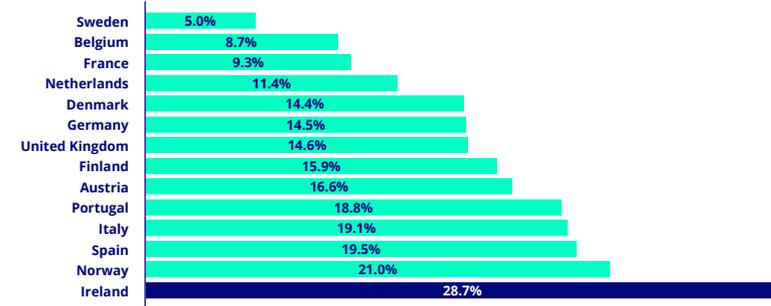
	EAD ³ (€bn)	RWA (€bn)	Avg. Risk Weight
Ireland mortgages	37.2	10.0	27%
UK mortgages	16.6	3.7	22%
SME	11.4	7.4	65%
Corporate	13.9	11.2	81%
Other Retail	5.5	3.8	68%
Customer lending credit risk	84.7	36.1	48%

- IRB approach accounts for 57% of credit EAD (Dec 2024: 56%) and 68% of credit RWA (Dec 2024: 69%)
- Fully loaded RWA has decreased from €55.3bn at Dec 2024 to €52.2bn at Jun 2025. The decrease primarily reflects the implementation of Basel IV which came into effect on 1 Jan 2025. The key impacts from Basel IV are a combination of reduced regulatory LGD rates on certain FIRB exposures, removal of the Basel II IRB risk weight scaler of 6%, reduced risk weights on certain portfolios on standardised exposures, partially offset by higher risk weights for operational risk

EBA transparency exercise 2024

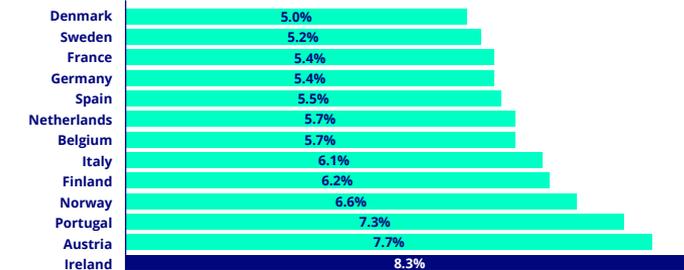
Country by country average IRB risk weights

Residential Mortgages – Jun 2024



EBA risk dashboard - Jun 2024

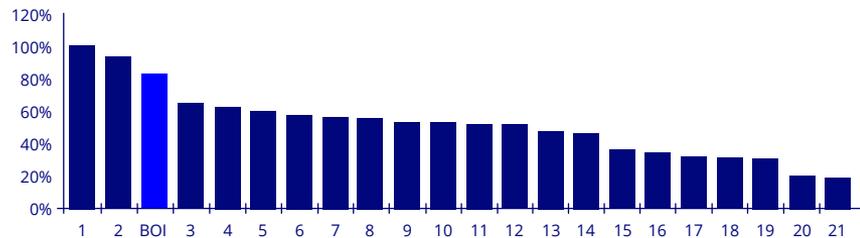
Country by country average regulatory leverage ratios



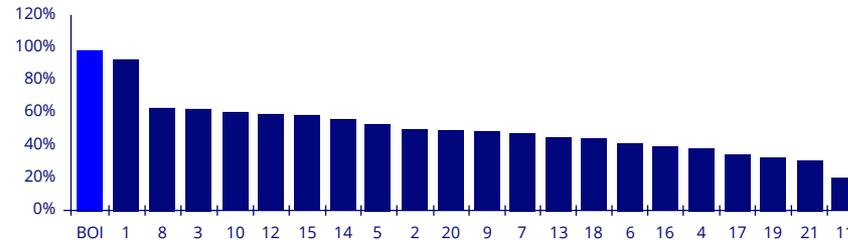
EBA Transparency Exercise 2024¹

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

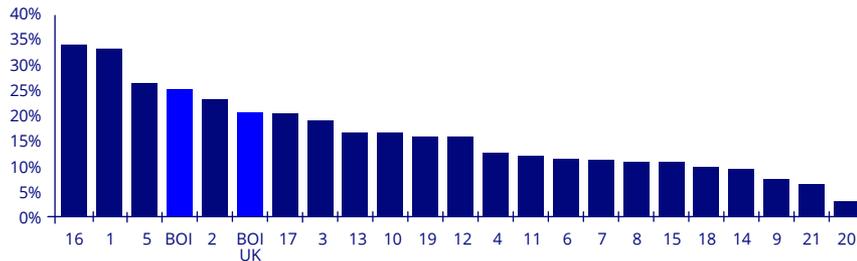
IRB Lending: SME Lending²



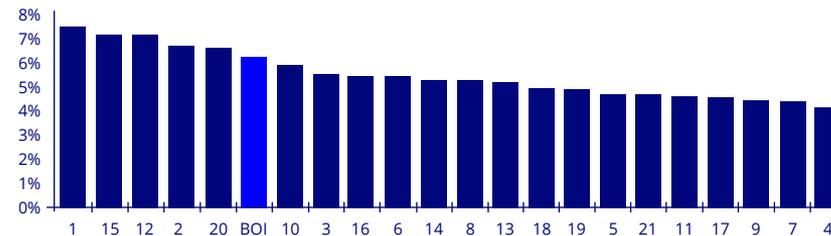
IRB RWA: Corporate Lending³



IRB RWA: Domestic Mortgage Lending⁴



Leverage Ratio (Regulatory Basis)⁵



For footnotes please refer to slide 45

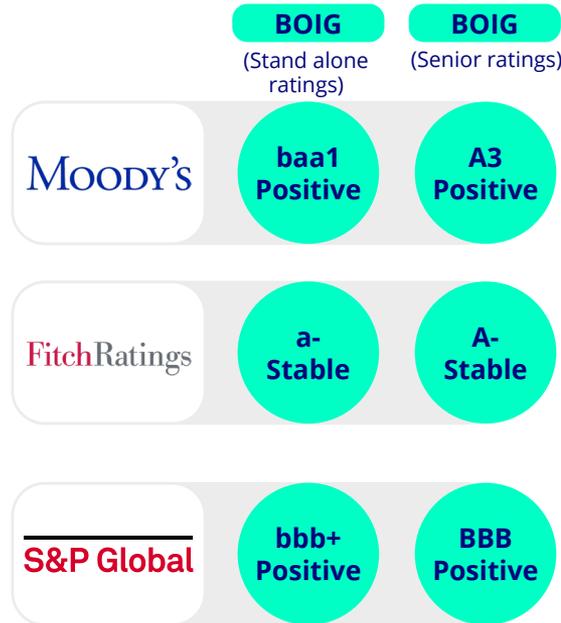
Regulatory capital requirements

Pro forma CET1 regulatory capital requirements	2024	2025	2026
Pillar 1 – CET1	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%
Pillar 2 Requirement (P2R)	1.32%	1.35%	1.35%
Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Ireland Countercyclical Buffer (CCyB)	0.99%	1.02%	1.02%
UK Countercyclical Buffer (CCyB)	0.46%	0.47%	0.47%
US and other	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%
O-SII Buffer	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
Systemic Risk Buffer – Ireland	–	–	–
Pro forma minimum CET1 regulatory requirements	11.31%	11.38%	11.38%
Pillar 2 Guidance (P2G)	Not disclosed in line with regulatory preference		

Regulatory capital requirements

- The Group is required to maintain a CET1 ratio of 11.38% on a regulatory basis as at 30 Jun 2025
- CET1 P2R increased by 3bps from 1 Jan 2025 following receipt of the 2024 SREP decision
- The CCyB is applied in proportion to RWA in the respective country and has increased from 1.50% at Dec 2024 to 1.53% at Jun 2025
- The Group's pro forma CET1 regulatory ratio with the inclusion of retained profits of 16.0% provides headroom of c.462bps above the Jun 2025 regulatory requirement of 11.38% (ex-P2G)
- The Group's pro forma total capital regulatory ratio with the inclusion of retained profits of 22.1% provides headroom of c.617bps above Jun 2025 total capital requirement of 15.93%

Credit ratings



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 S	A	A S
	A3 S	A3	A3	A- S	A-	A-	A-
	Baa1	Baa1	Baa1	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+
	Baa2 T2	Baa2	Baa2	BBB T2	BBB	BBB S	BBB
	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-	BBB-
Sub Investment Grade	Ba1 AT1	Ba1	Ba1	BB+ AT1	BB+	BB+ T2	BB+
	Ba2	Ba2	Ba2	BB	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 45

FY25 guidance supported by H1 performance

Income

NII c.€3.3bn

Growth in total business income (incl. JVs) of c.5%

Operating expenses

c.3% higher

Cost-to-income ratio < 50%

Strong capital generation of 250-270bps

Cost of risk

c.30bps

ROTE

c.15%

Delivering on our 2023-2025 financial targets

Bank of Ireland's highly capital generative business model



Summary highlights

Capital

- Strong organic capital generation of 110bps in HY 2025; 250-270bps p.a. expected in 2025-2027
- Future capital issuance influenced by market conditions and refinancing / growth opportunities

RWA

- IRB RWA density across largest customer loan portfolios continues to exceed a wide distribution of European peers
- Basel IV benefit of c.115bps CET1, due to a reduction in RWAs from 1 Jan 2025

MREL

- Proforma MREL ratio of 34.4% at Jun 2025; materially above MREL requirement of c.28.60%
- MREL eligible senior debt issuance of c.€1bn-€2bn p.a. anticipated; Green bonds will continue to form part of issuance

Asset Quality

- Asset quality remains robust; strong coverage maintained
- NPE ratio of 2.6% at June 2025, close to multi year lows

Strategy

- Highly capital generative business model; supported by operating in attractive markets, balance sheet growth, differentiated business model and focus on efficiency
- Continuing to deliver on 2023-2025 medium term targets; continued positive outlook to 2027

Green Bond Framework

Green Bond Framework

Green Bond issuance is 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.

Green Bond Framework Pillars

Key Features

- Aligned to the Green Bond Principles published by ICMA in 2021 (with June 2022 Appendix 1)
- Second Party Opinion provided by Sustainalytics
- EU Taxonomy assessment (Substantial Contribution, Do No Significant Harm, Minimum Social Safeguards) by Sustainalytics
- The Group will allocate an equivalent amount of the net proceeds for lending to eligible green assets
- The Framework caters for secured, senior, subordinated and covered bonds, as well as green deposits

Use of Proceeds

An amount equivalent to net proceeds will be allocated to finance/refinance:

- Green Residential Buildings & Commercial Buildings
- Renewable Energy
- Clean Transportation

Project Evaluation and Selection Criteria

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

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

Reporting & External Review

- Allocation Report – will be published alongside external verification provided by an independent accredited provider
- Impact Report – the Group provides investors with impact reports on the assets within the Green Eligible Assets Portfolio

Use of Proceeds (Green Bond Framework 2024)

ICMA GBP Eligible Category

Eligibility Criteria

Example Green Projects

UN SDG



Green Buildings (Residential and Commercial)

Residential and Commercial Buildings in Ireland

- Residential and commercial buildings built before January 2021 belonging to the top 15% low carbon buildings in Ireland (BER label of B2 or better, or built from 2015)
- Residential and commercial buildings built from January 2021 with a primary energy demand at least 10% lower than Nearly Zero-Energy Building (NZEB) standard'
- New or existing commercial buildings in the Ireland, holding a BREEAM 'Outstanding' or 'Excellent' certification, or LEED 'Platinum' or 'Gold' certification

Residential Buildings in the UK

- Residential buildings belonging to the top 15% low carbon buildings in the local context (based on primary energy demand or emissions intensity performance) or with an Energy Performance Certificate ("EPC") A or B label

Commercial Buildings in UK or USA

- New or existing commercial buildings in the UK and USA holding a BREEAM 'Outstanding' or 'Excellent' certification, or LEED 'Platinum' or 'Gold' certification
- New or existing commercial buildings belonging to the top 15% low carbon buildings in the UK & USA

Renovated residential and commercial buildings

- The renovation achieves savings in net Primary Energy Demand of at least 30% in comparison to the baseline performance of the building before the renovation

- Green Mortgages
- Green Commercial Real Estate Loans
- Green Building Renovation Loans



Renewable Energy



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

- Renewable Energy Projects



Clean Transportation



- Manufacture, development, and retrofit of Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs) and electrically powered public transport systems, and electric vehicle charging infrastructure

- Leases for Electric Vehicles;
- Green Motor Loans;
- Financing of Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure



Our ESG Ratings

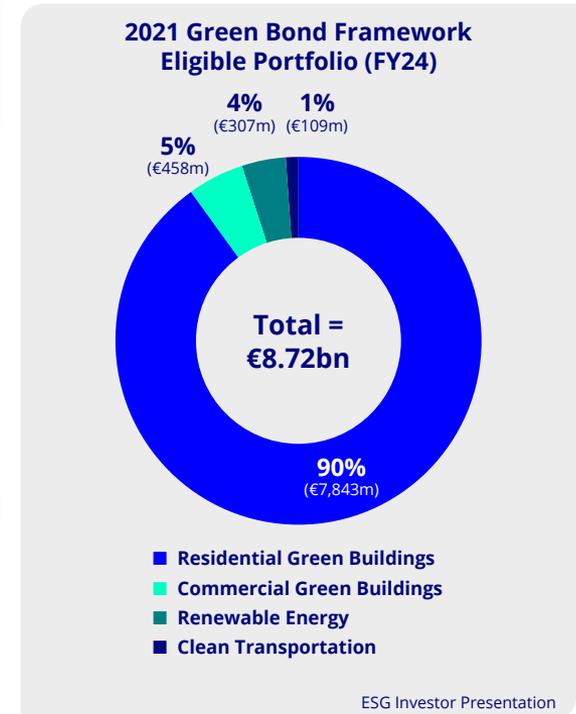
- The Group participates in a number of ESG ratings and benchmarks with a focus on agencies that have a strong reputation for financial services industries based on market insight and investor feedback
- In 2024, the Group participated with three key rating agencies; Sustainalytics, MSCI and S&P, and also reported to the CDP climate change questionnaire investor benchmark

Agency	Rating scale	2024	2023	Comment
	Scale of 0 – 100, with a lower score being positive	16.6	17.9	The Group's score improved slightly from 17.9 to 16.6 during 2024. The Group is in the low-risk category and top 17th percentile of banks globally.
	AAA to CC, AAA as a best possible score	A	A	The Group's score remained at an A in 2024.
	A+ to F, with A+ as best possible score	C	B	The Group's score was a C for the 2024 assessment, reflective of increased requirements and new financial services module introduced.
	Scale of 0 – 100, with a higher score being positive	54	50	The Group's score increased in 2024, due to improvements across Social and Governance topics.

2021 Green Bond Framework – FY24 Allocation Report

Green Eligible Assets Portfolio			Green Liabilities			
Eligibility Criteria	Number of Loans	Amount (EUR)	ISIN	Settlement Date	Maturity Date	Amount (EUR)
Green Buildings - Residential	23,207	7,843,039,680	XS2311407352	10-Mar-21	10-May-27	750,000,000
Green Buildings - Commercial	12	458,377,422	XS2340236327	11-May-21	11-Aug-31	500,000,000
Renewable Energy	12	306,823,706	XS2528657567	06-Sep-22	06-Dec-32	362,555,290
Clean Transportation	5,063	108,679,551	XS2532384372	16-Sep-22	16-Sep-26	965,810,315
			XS2576362839	16-Jan-23	16-Jul-28	750,000,000
			XS2643234011	04-Jul-23	04-Jul-31	750,000,000
			XS2717301365	13-Nov-23	13-Nov-29	750,000,000
Total	28,294	8,716,920,360	Total			4,828,365,605
Unallocated Green Eligible Portfolio Assets						€3,888,554,755
New eligible loans added since 31 December 2023 (no new assets added to 2021 GBF since April 2024)						€592,821,359

Allocation Reports can be found via the Group's [Green Bond website](#)



2024 Green Bond Framework – Identified assets

As of FY24, Bank of Ireland has identified **c.€3.1bn of Eligible Green Assets** under the new 2024 Green Bond Framework

Some of the **Eligible Green Assets** under the new 2024 Green Bond Framework are also eligible under the 2021 Green Bond Framework

Going forward, Bank of Ireland will manage the allocation of both portfolios to ensure both Eligible Green Loan Portfolios will match or exceed the balance of proceeds from respective outstanding Green Finance Instruments

In doing so, Bank of Ireland will also actively **manage the composition of both Eligible Portfolios with regards to the allocation across the respective Use of Proceeds categories**

2024 Green Bond Framework
Eligible Portfolio (FY24)



Inaugural issuance from 2024 Green Bond Framework completed in May 2025

Footnote glossary

Slide 3: Highly capital generative business model

1. Cost-to-income ratio excludes levies and regulatory fees. Basis of calculation set out on slide 63
2. Basis of calculation for adjusted ROTE set out on slide 62
3. Capital generated over 2025-27, including benefit from Basel IV implementation, less capital retained to support RWA growth; divided by market capitalisation of the Group at 30 Jun 2025

Slide 4: Growing, generating capital and attractive returns in H125

1. Organic capital generation; this primarily consists of attributable profit after impairment and movements in regulatory deductions, and is calculated with reference to RWAs at the end of the period

Slide 5: Strong strategic execution and momentum in H125

1. Users who have logged into Banking 365 in the last 90 days
2. Total Group customer complaints excluding customer volumes related to Northridge discretionary commission arrangements which are impacted by an ongoing industry-wide FCA review of historic motor finance lending arrangements

Slide 21: Structural hedge a key driver of positive NII outlook

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

Slide 23: Operating expenses in line with guidance

1. Operating expenses, excluding levies and regulatory charges of €113m

Slide 25: H1 charge reflects portfolio activity and additional management adjustments

1. The Group recognised a total net impairment loss of €137m for H125 which excludes a €1m impairment gain recognised as non-core relating to UK personal loans
2. Net loan loss experience and portfolio activity includes impact of reimbursement assets movements of €83m expected to be received from financial guarantee contracts which provide credit protection over certain assets
3. FLI macro-economic assumptions used in IFRS 9 models detailed on slide 56

Slide 27: Strong organic capital generation in line with guidance

1. RWA movements from changes in loan book mix, asset quality and movements in other RWAs
2. In accordance with ECB guidance and EBA Q&A 2023_6887, no interim profits have been recognised under Article 26(2) of the Capital Requirements Regulation. The interim capital ratios for Jun 2025 have therefore been presented excluding the benefit of H1 interim profits. Inclusion of H1 interim profits results in a pro forma CET1 Ratio of 16.0%

Footnote glossary

Slide 28: Regulatory Capital Ratios

1. The CET1 ratio for June 2025 including interim profits was 16.0%. In accordance with ECB guidance and EBA Q&A 2023_6887 the capital ratios in the H1 2025 Interim Report are presented excluding the benefit of H1 interim profits. Reported interim capital and MREL ratios for June 2025, with H1 profits excluded, were CET1: 15.3%; Total Capital: 21.4%; Leverage: 6.7%; MREL: 33.7%

Slide 30: Significant buffer to potential MDA restrictions

1. See footnote 1 for Slide 28

Slide 31: 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 32: EBA Transparency Exercise 2024

1. Charts represent 30 June 2024 figures published by the EBA for ABN AMRO, AIB Group, BBVA, Banco de Sabadell, Banco Santander, BNP 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 2024
3. Credit Risk IRB Approach Risk Exposure Amount divided by Exposure Value for “Corporates – Excluding SME & Specialised Lending” at 30 June 2024
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 30 June 2024
5. “Leverage Ratio – Using a transitional definition of Tier 1 Capital” at 30 June 2024

Slide 34: 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 40: Use of Proceeds (Green Bond Framework 2024)

1. In line with the EU EPBD directive, Ireland carries out a cost optimal analysis to define NZEB requirements. At the time of writing, the cost optimal analysis for residential and non-residential buildings can be found [here](#) and [here](#) respectively, as published by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

Slide 43: 2024 Green Bond Framework – Identified assets

1. Includes green residential buildings from the UK with EPC label A&B

Appendix

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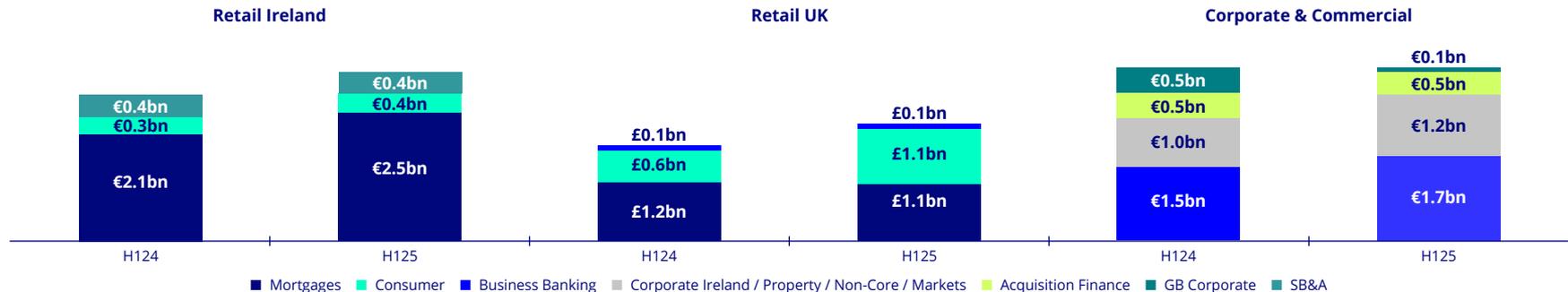
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Overview of customer loans

Profile of customer loans¹ at Jun 2025 (gross)

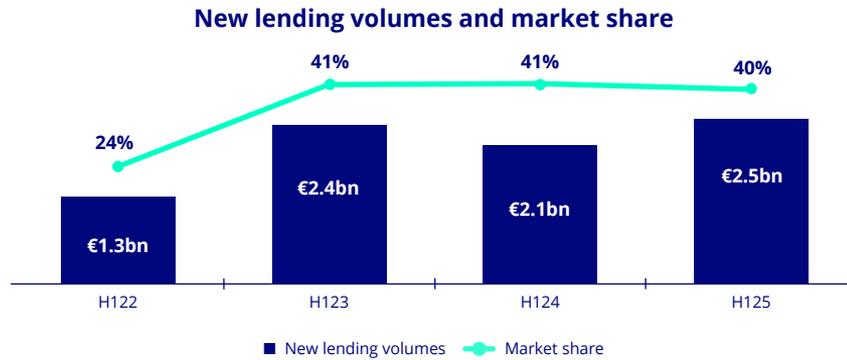
Composition (Jun 25)	ROI (€bn)	UK (€bn)	RoW (€bn)	Total (€bn)	Total (%)
Mortgages	35.5	15.5	0.0	51.1	61%
Non-property SME & Corporate	11.1	3.6	4.6	19.3	23%
<i>SME</i>	7.3	1.4	0.0	8.8	11%
<i>Corporate</i>	3.8	2.2	4.5	10.5	13%
Property and Construction	4.9	1.2	1.2	7.3	9%
<i>Investment property</i>	4.3	1.1	1.1	6.5	8%
<i>Land and development</i>	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.8	1%
Consumer	2.6	3.1	0.0	5.7	7%
Customer loans (gross)	54.2	23.5	5.8	83.4	100%
Geographic (%)	65%	28%	7%	100%	

Gross new lending volumes



¹ Based on geographic location of customer

Ireland mortgages: €35bn

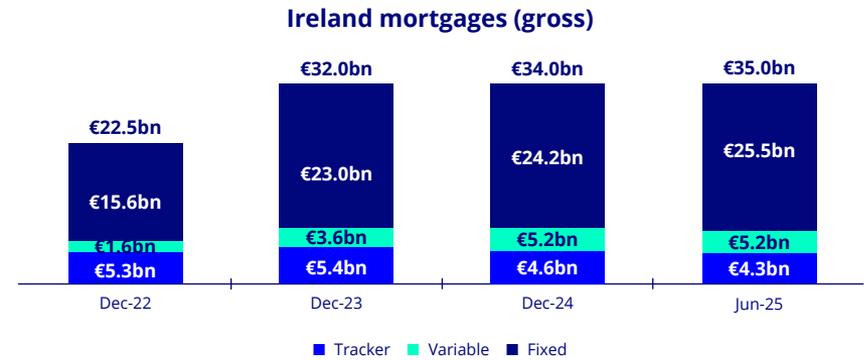


Pricing strategy

- 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.95% of our new lending in H125, up from c.30% in 2014

Wider proposition

- 6 in 10 Ireland customers who take out a new mortgage take out a life assurance policy through the Bank of Ireland Group
- 4 in 10 Ireland customers who take out a new mortgage take out a general insurance policy through the Bank of Ireland Group with insurance partners



LTV profile

- Average LTV of 53% on mortgage stock at Jun 2025 (Dec 2024 52%)
- Average LTV of 78% on new mortgages in H125 (FY 2024 75%)

Tracker mortgages

- €4.2bn or 98% of trackers at Jun 2025 are on a capital and interest repayment basis
- 89% of trackers are Owner Occupier mortgages; 11% of trackers are Buy-to-Let mortgages

Macroprudential rules

- c.76% of mortgage book originated since introduction of Central Bank of Ireland macroprudential rules in 2015
- LTV on pre 2015 mortgages < 40%

Net interest income analysis

	H2 2023			H1 2024			H2 2024			H1 2025		
	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 ¹	35.4	664	3.72%	36.3	685	3.80%	37.6	707	3.74%	38.7	710	3.70%
UK Loans	19.6	419	4.24%	19.4	452	4.67%	20.1	443	4.38%	20.3	389	3.87%
C&C Loans ¹	24.9	524	4.18%	24.1	484	4.04%	23.9	513	4.27%	23.3	558	4.82%
Total Loans and Advances²	79.9	1,607	3.99%	79.9	1,622	4.08%	81.6	1,663	4.05%	82.3	1,657	4.06%
Liquid Assets	42.1	867	4.09%	40.8	867	4.28%	42.7	824	3.84%	42.6	620	2.93%
Total Interest Earning Assets	122.0	2,474	4.02%	120.6	2,489	4.15%	124.3	2,487	3.98%	124.9	2,277	3.68%
Ireland Deposits ¹	24.7	(31)	(0.25%)	25.0	(52)	(0.42%)	26.0	(76)	(0.58%)	27.0	(94)	(0.70%)
Credit Balances ³	60.3	(1)	(0.00%)	58.6	(0)	(0.00%)	58.8	(1)	(0.00%)	59.3	(0)	(0.00%)
UK Deposits	9.0	(118)	(2.60%)	9.6	(158)	(3.30%)	10.2	(176)	(3.43%)	10.4	(168)	(3.26%)
C&C Deposits ¹	6.8	(39)	(1.14%)	6.7	(46)	(1.37%)	6.8	(52)	(1.51%)	7.0	(46)	(1.33%)
Total Deposits (incl. Cr Balances)	100.9	(189)	(0.37%)	99.9	(255)	(0.51%)	101.8	(305)	(0.60%)	103.7	(309)	(0.60%)
Wholesale Funding	11.5	(333)	(5.75%)	12.0	(355)	(5.95%)	11.6	(338)	(5.80%)	9.9	(236)	(4.82%)
Subordinated Liabilities	1.7	(63)	(7.37%)	1.8	(68)	(7.66%)	2.0	(71)	(6.98%)	1.9	(56)	(6.10%)
Total Interest Bearing Liabilities	114.1	(584)	(1.02%)	113.7	(678)	(1.20%)	115.5	(714)	(1.23%)	115.4	(601)	(1.05%)
Other ⁴		(10)			(9)			(12)			(11)	
Net Interest Margin as reported	122.0	1,880	3.06%	120.6	1,802	3.00%	124.3	1,763	2.82%	124.9	1,665	2.69%
Average ECB Deposit Rate			3.85%			3.97%			3.49%			2.52%
Average 3 month Euribor			3.87%			3.87%			3.28%			2.33%
Average BOE rate			5.21%			5.25%			4.97%			4.48%
Average SONIA			5.14%			5.19%			4.92%			4.43%

¹ Historic periods restated to reflect transfer of SB&A loans / deposits from Corporate & Commercial Division to Retail Ireland

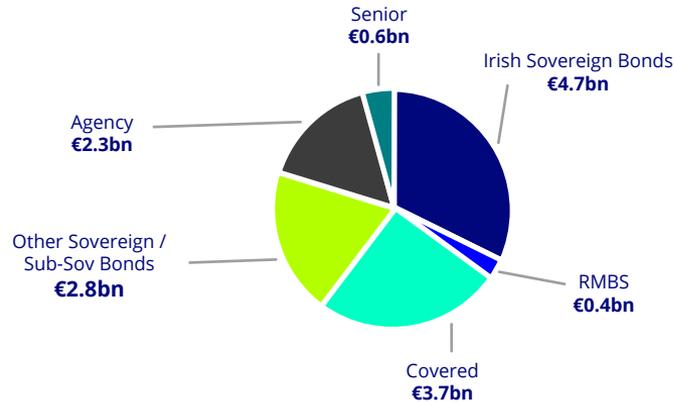
² Income and expense from derivatives in hedging relationships and economic hedges is allocated within 'Loans and Advances'

³ Credit balances in H1 2025: Retail Ireland €42.9bn, UK €4.4bn, C&C €12.0bn

⁴ Includes IFRS 16 lease expense and interest on certain FVPTL items

Bond portfolio and additional NII disclosures

Euro bond portfolio holdings €14.6bn (end Jun 2025)



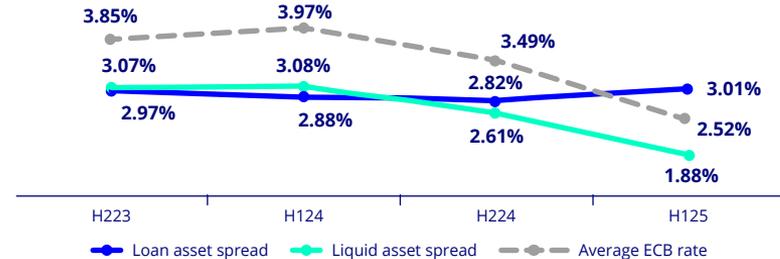
Liquid asset bond portfolio upsized from €9.4bn at Dec 2024 to €14.6bn at Jun 2025

Incremental purchases in H1 added at average spread of c.50bps, supporting NII resiliency in H225 and into FY26/27

Average spread on portfolio at end Jun 2025 of c.33bps

Expect to add further bonds in H2

Loan asset spreads expanding despite lower rates



NII sensitivity¹

	EUR	GBP	USD	Total
+100bps	€170m	€40m	€15m	€225m
-100bps	(€205m)	(€45m)	(€15m)	(€265m)

Sensitivity assumes:

- (i) an instantaneous and parallel movement in all interest rates, with a starting point of an ECB deposit rate of 2.0%;
- (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; and
- (iv) certain other inputs including pass throughs to assets and liabilities

¹ 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

Non-performing exposures by portfolio

Composition (Jun 25)	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	51.1	0.8	1.6%	0.2	24%
– Ireland	35.5	0.5	1.4%	0.1	26%
– UK	15.5	0.3	2.1%	0.1	21%
Non-property SME and Corporate	19.3	0.9	4.5%	0.7	76%
– Ireland SME	7.4	0.2	3.4%	0.2	82%
– UK SME	1.4	0.1	5.0%	0.0	65%
– Corporate	10.5	0.6	5.3%	0.4	75%
Property and construction	7.3	0.4	5.5%	0.2	55%
– Investment property	6.5	0.3	4.7%	0.2	58%
– Land and development	0.8	0.1	11.8%	0.0	45%
Consumer	5.7	0.1	2.0%	0.1	89%
– Ireland	2.6	0.1	2.4%	0.1	114%
– UK	3.1	0.1	1.6%	0.0	59%
Total loans and advances to customers	83.4	2.2	2.6%	1.2	54%

Composition (Dec 24)	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	50.6	0.9	1.7%	0.2	22%
– Ireland	34.4	0.5	1.4%	0.1	23%
– UK	16.2	0.4	2.2%	0.1	21%
Non-property SME and Corporate	20.4	0.6	3.1%	0.5	81%
– Ireland SME	7.2	0.2	3.3%	0.2	83%
– UK SME	1.6	0.1	5.4%	0.0	54%
– Corporate	11.6	0.3	2.7%	0.3	86%
Property and construction	7.4	0.3	3.6%	0.2	79%
– Investment property	6.8	0.2	3.3%	0.2	83%
– Land and development	0.6	0.0	7.0%	0.0	56%
Consumer	5.1	0.1	2.1%	0.1	103%
– Ireland	2.5	0.1	2.2%	0.1	143%
– UK	2.6	0.0	1.9%	0.0	56%
Total loans and advances to customers	83.6	1.9	2.2%	1.0	55%

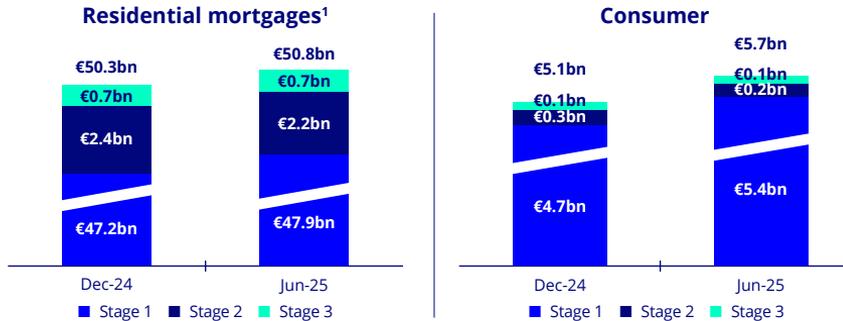
Portfolio by stage

Composition (Jun 25)	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	47,851	2,210	706	131	50,898	30	48	119	0	197	0.4%
- Ireland	33,516	1,341	382	131	35,370	18	31	78	0	127	0.4%
- UK	14,335	869	324	0	15,528	12	17	41	0	70	0.5%
Non-property SME and Corporate	13,357	5,093	843	0	19,293	60	211	392	0	663	3.4%
- Ireland SME	5,758	1,372	238	0	7,368	41	67	106	0	214	2.9%
- UK SME	1,097	251	67	0	1,415	5	16	14	0	35	2.5%
- Corporate	6,502	3,470	538	0	10,510	14	128	272	0	414	3.9%
Property and construction	4,840	2,075	395	0	7,310	15	81	124	0	220	3.0%
- Investment property	4,300	1,929	304	0	6,533	10	79	90	0	179	2.7%
- Land and development	540	146	91	0	777	5	2	34	0	41	5.3%
Consumer	5,408	196	113	0	5,717	32	15	54	0	101	1.8%
- Motor lending UK	2,944	117	51	0	3,112	8	4	18	0	30	1.0%
- Motor lending Ireland	908	2	10	0	920	6	0	5	0	11	1.2%
- Loans Ireland	1,006	55	40	0	1,101	14	8	24	0	46	4.2%
- Credit cards Ireland	550	22	12	0	584	4	3	7	0	14	2.4%
Total	71,456	9,574	2,057	131	83,218	137	355	689	0	1,181	1.4%

Composition (Dec 24)	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	47,169	2,409	748	133	50,459	32	47	120	-9	190	0.4%
- Ireland	32,501	1,330	394	133	34,358	21	29	75	-9	116	0.3%
- UK	14,668	1,079	354	0	16,101	11	18	45	0	74	0.5%
Non-property SME and Corporate	14,644	5,082	632	0	20,358	78	180	257	0	515	2.5%
- Ireland SME	5,475	1,538	236	0	7,249	48	69	94	0	211	2.9%
- UK SME	1,243	210	78	0	1,531	5	10	17	0	32	2.1%
- Corporate	7,926	3,334	318	0	11,578	25	101	146	0	272	2.3%
Property and construction	4,442	2,737	269	0	7,448	24	103	88	0	215	2.9%
- Investment property	4,108	2,505	227	0	6,840	20	97	75	0	192	2.8%
- Land and development	334	232	42	0	608	4	6	13	0	23	3.8%
Consumer	4,698	312	106	0	5,116	34	25	49	0	108	2.1%
- Motor lending UK	2,452	102	50	0	2,604	6	4	18	0	28	1.1%
- Motor lending Ireland	846	2	10	0	858	10	0	5	0	15	1.7%
- Loans Ireland	833	175	34	0	1,042	15	16	19	0	50	4.8%
- Credit cards Ireland	567	33	12	0	612	3	5	7	0	15	2.5%
Total	70,953	10,540	1,755	133	83,381	168	355	514	-9	1,028	1.2%

Residential mortgages / Consumer loans

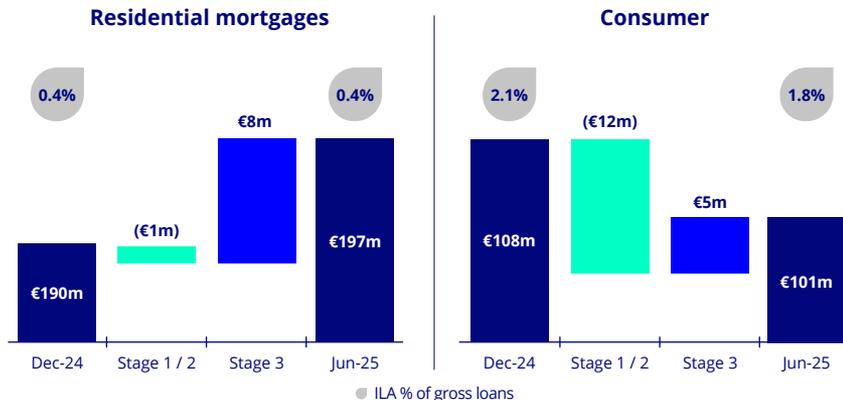
Gross loans by Stage



Residential mortgages

- Mortgage portfolios 61% of Group loan book
 - Average LTV of 54% on stock
 - 88% of the portfolio has LTV < 80%
- Stage 2 loans reduced from €2.4bn at FY24 to €2.2bn at HY25 primarily reflecting impact of model updates and portfolio activity
- Stage 3 loans were slightly lower at €0.7bn
- Stage 3 cover increased to 17% at HY25 (FY24 16%), primarily reflecting the increase in ROI mortgage NPE PMA
- €7m increase in ILA stock reflects net impacts arising from PMAs, FLI, credit risk assessments and model updates. Total impairment cover unchanged from FY24 at 0.4%

ILA movement



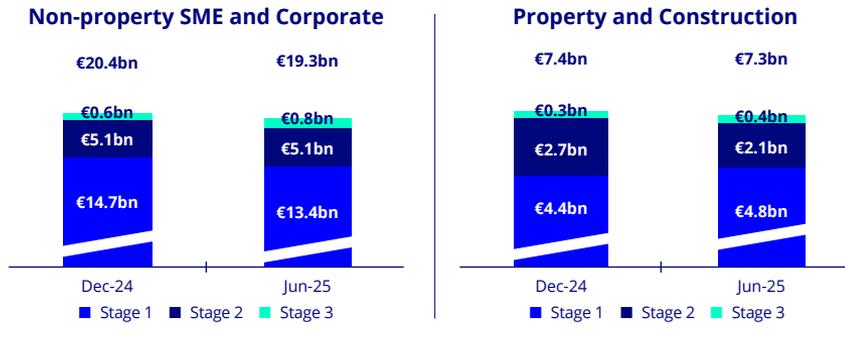
Consumer

- 7% of Group loan book
- Stage 2 loans reduced from €0.3bn at FY24 to €0.2bn at HY25. The reduction primarily reflects the net impact of the FLI / model updates
- €7m decrease in ILA stock. Total impairment cover reduced to 1.8% (FY24: 2.1%) reflecting impact of model updates and portfolio activity

¹ Excludes POCIs

Non-property SME and Corporate / Property and Construction

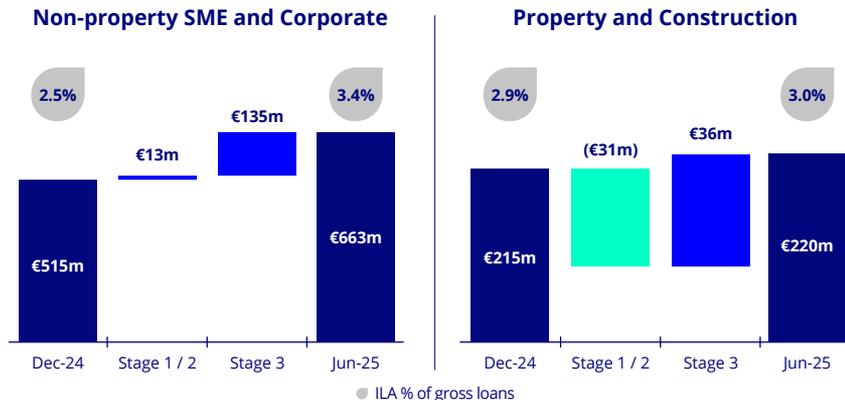
Gross loans by Stage



Non-property SME and Corporate

- 23% of Group loan book, well diversified by geography and sector
- Stage 2 loans remained stable at €5.1bn (FY24: €5.1bn) with increases related to FLI / model updates offset by decreases from portfolio activity
- Stage 3 balances increased by €0.2bn due to the emergence of new to default cases in the Corporate portfolio, primarily the US Acquisition Finance book
- Stage 3 cover increased to 46.5% (FY24: 40.7%) reflecting impairment assessments for new stage 3 cases in the period.
- Total impairment cover increased to 3.4% (FY24: 2.5%)

ILA movement



Property and Construction

- 9% of Group loan book; €6.5bn investment property; €0.8bn development lending
- €0.7bn reduction in stage 2 loans in HY25, mainly due to portfolio activity
- Stage 3 loans increased by €0.1bn due to the emergence of new to default cases in the period
- Stage 3 cover decreased marginally to 31.4% (FY24: 32.5%). Total cover increased from 2.9% at FY24 to 3.0% at HY25
- Investment property exposures Residential (41%) Office (33%), Retail (18%) and Other (8%)

Forward Looking Information (FLI) – macroeconomic scenarios

30 June 2025	Ireland			United Kingdom		
	2025	2026	2027-2029	2025	2026	2027-2029
Probability weighted scenario						
Modified domestic demand ¹	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%	n/a	n/a	n/a
GDP growth ¹	2.8%	2.9%	3.1%	0.5%	0.6%	1.4%
GNP growth ¹	2.3%	2.4%	2.6%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unemployment rate ²	4.7%	5.4%	5.8%	4.9%	5.5%	5.5%
Residential property price growth ³	2.2%	0.3%	2.0%	(0.8%)	(0.6%)	2.1%
Commercial property price growth ³	(2.8%)	(0.0%)	1.9%	(1.6%)	0.2%	1.9%
Central scenario - 45% probability weighting						
Modified domestic demand ¹	2.8%	2.6%	2.2%	n/a	n/a	n/a
GDP growth ¹	3.5%	3.7%	3.2%	1.0%	1.3%	1.5%
GNP growth ¹	3.0%	3.2%	2.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unemployment rate ²	4.2%	4.5%	4.6%	4.6%	4.8%	4.6%
Residential property price growth ³	5.0%	2.5%	1.5%	1.5%	2.0%	2.5%
Commercial property price growth ³	(0.5%)	1.5%	2.5%	1.5%	2.0%	2.5%
Upside scenario - 20% probability weighting						
Modified domestic demand ¹	3.4%	3.6%	2.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a
GDP growth ¹	4.4%	4.5%	3.7%	1.8%	2.3%	1.9%
GNP growth ¹	3.9%	4.0%	3.2%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unemployment rate ²	4.1%	3.8%	3.8%	4.2%	3.9%	3.8%
Residential property price growth ³	7.0%	5.8%	3.9%	5.0%	6.0%	3.3%
Commercial property price growth ³	3.0%	3.5%	3.7%	3.0%	3.5%	4.0%
Downside scenario 1 - 25% probability weighting						
Modified domestic demand ¹	1.1%	0.7%	1.8%	n/a	n/a	n/a
GDP growth ¹	1.9%	1.8%	2.8%	(0.5%)	(1.0%)	1.2%
GNP growth ¹	1.4%	1.3%	2.3%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unemployment rate ²	5.4%	6.9%	7.7%	5.5%	6.8%	7.0%
Residential property price growth ³	(3.0%)	(4.5%)	1.0%	(6.0%)	(6.5%)	1.1%
Commercial property price growth ³	(7.0%)	(3.0%)	0.3%	(6.0%)	(3.0%)	0.2%
Downside scenario 2 - 10% probability weighting						
Modified domestic demand ¹	(1.9%)	(2.5%)	1.4%	n/a	n/a	n/a
GDP growth ¹	(1.2%)	(1.5%)	2.5%	(1.9%)	(2.2%)	0.6%
GNP growth ¹	(1.7%)	(2.0%)	2.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unemployment rate ²	6.6%	9.4%	10.9%	6.4%	8.3%	9.2%
Residential property price growth ³	(7.0%)	(9.0%)	0.0%	(11.0%)	(11.0%)	0.1%
Commercial property price growth ³	(14.0%)	(6.5%)	(0.7%)	(13.5%)	(6.5%)	(0.7%)

¹ MDD, GDP, GNP and Employment are annual growth rates

² Unemployment is average yearly rate

³ House Prices and CRE Prices are end year figures (nominal)

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.

30 June 2025	Multiple scenarios	Change in impairment loss allowance							
		Central scenario		Upside scenario 1		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	1,106	(126)	(11%)	(212)	(19%)	414	37%	1,137	102%

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.

30 June 2025	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%	
		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 central scenario impairment loss allowance									
Residential mortgages	139	15	11%	6	4%	(8)	(6%)	(13)	(9%)

¹ The scenarios outlined in the table are based on the macroeconomic weightings outlined on slide 56

Ordinary shareholders' equity and TNAV

Movement in ordinary shareholders' equity	Dec 24 (€m)	Jun 25 (€m)
Ordinary shareholders' equity at beginning of period	11,592	11,947
Movements:		
Profit for the period	1,531	608
Share buy back - repurchase of shares	(520)	(429)
Dividend paid to ordinary shareholders	(973)	(274)
Dividend paid to NCI - preference stock	-	-
Redemption and buyback of preference stock	-	-
Distribution on other equity instruments – Additional Tier 1 coupon (net of tax)	(62)	(34)
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit pension liability	271	(145)
Debt instruments at FVOCI reserve movements	(1)	11
Revaluation reserve movement	(2)	-
Cash flow hedge reserve movement	2	14
Liability credit reserve movements	-	4
Foreign exchange movements	125	(123)
Other movements	-	-
Changes in value and amount of shares held	-	1
Repurchase of AT1 securities	(16)	(2)
Ordinary shareholders' equity at end of period	11,947	11,578
Tangible net asset value	Dec 24 (€m)	Jun 25 (€m)
Ordinary shareholders' equity at the end of period	11,947	11,578
Adjustments:		
Intangible assets and goodwill	(1,500)	(1,570)
Own shares held for benefit of life assurance policyholders	7	6
Tangible net asset value (TNAV)	10,454	10,014
Number of ordinary shares in issue at the end of the period excluding treasury shares	1,002	964
TNAV per share (€)	€10.43	€10.39

Fully Loaded CET1 ratio

Capital ratios – 30 June 2025	Fully loaded ratio (€bn) Dec 24	Fully loaded ratio (€bn) Jun 25
Total equity	13.0	13.1
Foreseeable distribution ¹	(0.9)	(0.4)
H1 retained profits ²	-	(0.4)
Less Additional Tier 1	(1.1)	(1.5)
Deferred tax ³	(0.6)	(0.5)
Intangible assets and goodwill	(1.1)	(1.2)
Expected loss deduction	(0.0)	(0.1)
Pension fund asset	(0.8)	(0.7)
Other items ⁴	(0.4)	(0.4)
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	8.1	8.0
Credit RWA	40.6	37.3
Operational RWA	6.7	7.1
Market, counterparty credit risk and securitisations	3.0	2.4
Other assets / 10% / 15% / threshold deduction	5.0	5.3
Total RWA	55.3	52.2
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (reported)	14.6%	15.3%
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (pro forma)⁵	14.6%	16.0%
Total Capital ratio	19.6%	21.4%
Leverage ratio	6.7%	6.7%

¹ At June 2025, a foreseeable dividend deduction of €402.5m represented an interim ordinary dividend of €243m and the remainder of the accrual relating to the €590m 2024 share buyback (€159.5m)

² In accordance with ECB guidance and EBA Q&A 2023_6887, no interim profits have been recognised under Article 26(2) of the Capital Requirements Regulation. The reported interim capital ratios for June 2025 have therefore been presented excluding the benefit of H1 interim profits. Inclusion of H1 interim profits results in a pro forma CET1 Ratio of 16.0%, a Total Capital Ratio of 22.1% and a leverage ratio of 7.0%

³ Deferred tax assets due to temporary differences are included in other RWA with a 250% risk weighting applied

⁴ Other items include other capital deductions, principal ones being prudential valuation adjustments and calendar provisioning deduction

⁵ Includes H1 2025 unaudited profits less a deduction for the interim dividend

Divisional P&L

6 months ended June 2025	Operating profit pre-impairment (€m)	Underlying profit / (loss) before tax (€m)
Retail Ireland	707	696
Wealth and Insurance	64	64
Retail UK - €	133	133
<i>Retail UK - £</i>	112	112
Corporate & Commercial	407	290
Group Centre & other	(379)	(379)
Group	932	804

6 months ended June 2024	Operating profit pre-impairment (€m)	Underlying profit / (loss) before tax (€m)
Retail Ireland	821	801
Wealth and Insurance	47	47
Retail UK - €	147	195
<i>Retail UK - £</i>	126	167
Corporate & Commercial	413	352
Group Centre & other	(304)	(304)
Group	1,124	1,091

Non-core items mainly relate to restructuring charges

Non-core items	H1 2024 (€m)	H1 2025 (€m)
Portfolio divestments	25	5
Restructuring and transformation	(25)	(71)
Acquisition costs	(19)	(13)
Other	8	(4)
Total non-core items	(11)	(83)

H1 performance

Portfolio divestments includes residual income from UK personal loans disposal

Restructuring and transformation includes provision for voluntary parting and simplification costs

Acquisition costs primarily relate to Davy

H225 outlook

Expected to be broadly similar to H1, reflecting some acceleration of restructuring activity

Further clarity on UK motor finance anticipated

Return on Tangible Equity (ROTE)

Headline vs. Adjusted

	H1 2025 Headline (€m)	Adjustments			H1 2025 Adjusted (€m)
		Other expenses / income and other valuation items, net of tax	Adjusted for CET1 ratio at 14.0%	Pension surplus	
Profit for the period	608				
Coupon on Additional Tier 1 securities	(36)				
Preference share dividends	-				
Adjusted profit after tax	572	20	-	-	592
Annualised profit after tax	1,167	40	-	-	1,207
At June 2025					
Shareholders' equity	11,578		(1,196)	(835)	9,547
Intangible assets	(1,570)				(1,570)
Shareholders' tangible equity	10,008				7,977
Average shareholders' tangible equity	10,324	-	(1,259)	(917)	8,148
Return on Tangible Equity (ROTE)	11.3%				14.8%
Profit after tax (per above)					1,167
Average RWAs @ 14%					7,365
Return on Capital					15.9%

- **H1 2025 adjusted Return on Tangible Equity is adjusted for:**
 - Other expenses / income and other valuation items, net of tax €20m
 - Average shareholders' tangible equity calculated on a CET1 ratio at 14.0% €1,259m
 - Average pension surplus €917m

Underlying cost-to-income ratio

Headline vs. Adjusted

	H1 2025 Headline (€m)	Pro forma adjustments (€m)	H1 2025 Pro forma (€m)
Net interest income	1,665		1,665
Other income			
– Business income	390		390
– Additional expenses and other valuation items	(23)	23	0
Total income	2,032	23	2,055
Costs			
– Operating expenses	(987)	–	(987)
Costs	(987)	–	(987)
Cost-to-income ratio	49%		48%

- **Underlying cost-to-income ratio excludes:**

- Levies and regulatory fees
- Non-core items

- **H125 adjusted cost-to-income ratio is adjusted for:**

- Additional expenses, valuation and other items of (€23m)

Sustainable company: Practical, meaningful H125 stakeholder outcomes

Supporting the Green Transition

€15.5bn

Sustainable lending +24% y/y
End-2025 Target met in Q1

New SME supports

Launch of Sustainable Business Coach and new Green Business Loan

Enhancing Financial Wellbeing

#1

Bank recognised by consumers for Financial Wellbeing in Ireland

New Consumer tools

Borrowing tool and learning hub to help customers choose the right product to suit their needs

Enabling Colleagues to Thrive

#7 of 200

In Ireland's Best Employers 2025¹, from #133 in 2021

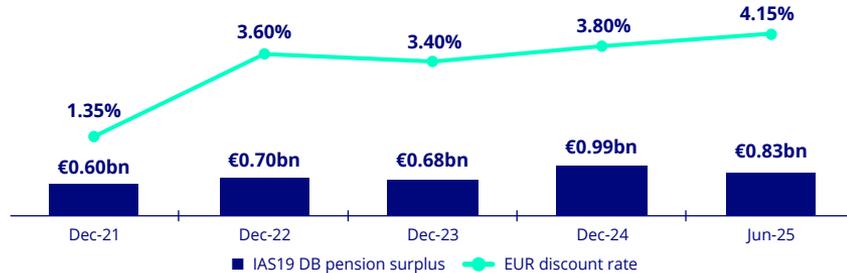
17%

Ethnic Minority hiring vs CSO average of 7%

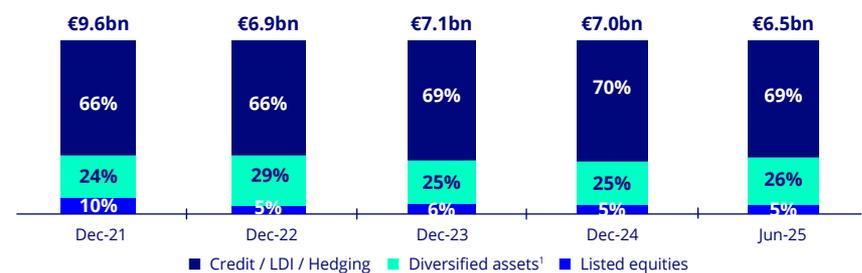
¹ "Ireland's Best Employers 2025" survey

Defined benefit pension schemes

Group IAS19 defined benefit pension surplus

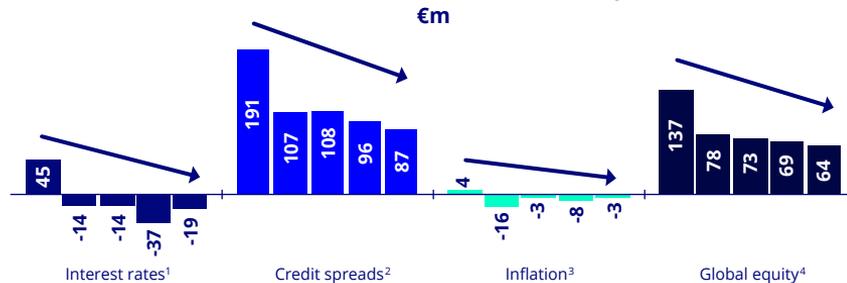


Total Group defined benefit pension scheme assets (%)



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

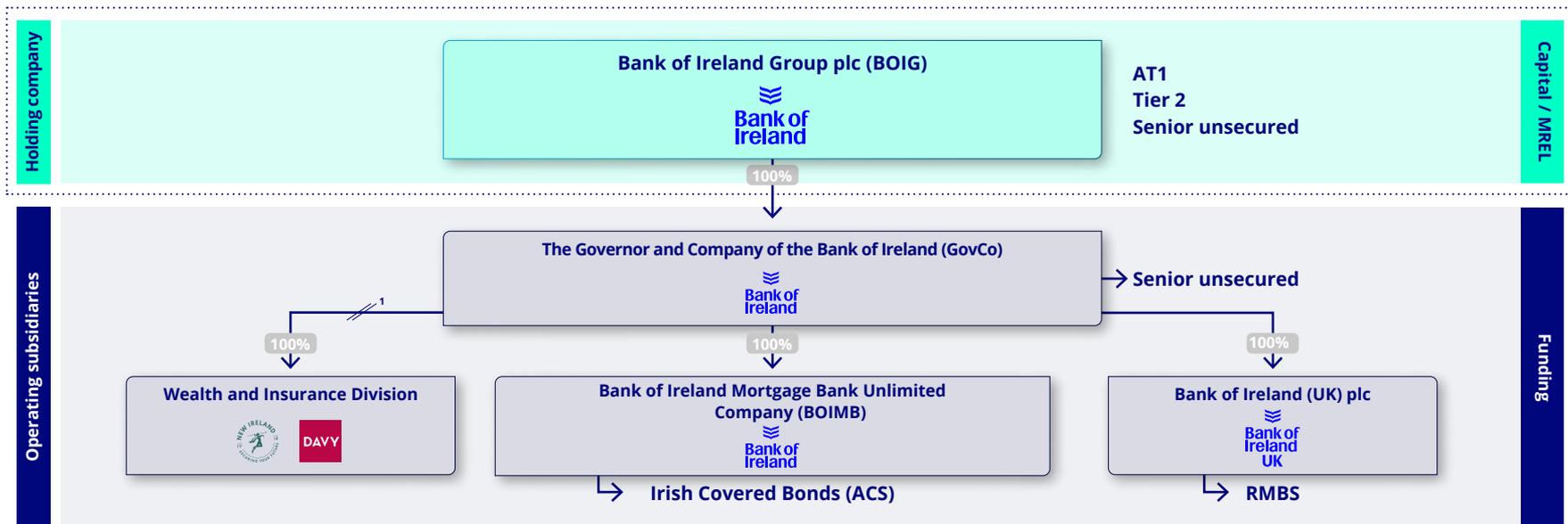
IAS19 pension sensitivities
(Dec 2021 / Dec 2022 / Dec 2023 / Dec 2024 / Jun 2025)



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

- IAS19 net pension surplus of €833m at Jun 2025 (€994m net surplus Dec 2024). Schemes in surplus €835m, schemes in deficit €2m.
- Both euro and sterling discount rates increased over the year (35bps and 15bps respectively).
- The euro discount rate change was due to an increase in the long-term risk-free interest rate, partially offset by a reduction in implied corporate bond credit spreads. The increase in interest rates reduced both the euro denominated liabilities and interest-rate-hedging assets, while the tightening of credit spreads increased the euro denominated liabilities, leading to an overall reduction in surplus.
- The sterling discount rate change was primarily due to an increase in long-term risk-free interest rates.
- Long term euro inflation assumptions (2.10%) increased in the period by 5bps, while long term sterling inflation assumptions (3.10%) decreased over the year by 15bps. The resulting decrease in sterling denominated liabilities was partially offset by the decrease in sterling inflation-hedging assets.
- A number of the Group schemes are continuing to progress de-risking of their investment strategies. 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



¹ 100% shareholding via intermediate holding company

Forward-looking statement

This announcement contains forward-looking statements with respect to certain of 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, 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, future share buybacks, 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, plans and objectives for future operations, and the continued impact of regional conflicts and geopolitical uncertainties on 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 2024 and in the 'Principal Risks and Uncertainties' section of its 2025 Interim Report.

Nothing in this announcement 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 in-tended 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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