Bank of Ireland Group plc
Pillar 3 Semi-Annual Disclosures
June 2024

Forward-looking statement

This document 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 payments 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 Russia’s invasion of Ukraine and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict particularly on certain of the above issues and generally on the global and domestic economies. Such forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, and hence actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Nothing in this document should be considered to be a forecast of future profitability, dividend forecast or financial position of the Group and none of the information in this document is or is intended to be a profit forecast, dividend forecast or profit estimate. Any forward-looking statement speaks only 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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Bank of Ireland Group plc

The purpose of the Pillar 3 disclosures is to disclose information in accordance with the scope of application of Capital Requirements Directive & Regulation (CRD) requirements for the Group, particularly covering capital requirements and resources, credit risk, counterparty credit risk, information on securitisation activity, market risk, operational risk, liquidity risk, encumbered / unencumbered assets, leverage ratio and ESG risk. CRD in the context of this document describes the package CRR as amended, CRD as amended and regulatory and technical standards.

These disclosures represent the Pillar 3 disclosures of Bank of Ireland Group plc ('the Group) as at 30 June 2024. They have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the CRD. In addition, we present disclosures as set out in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/763 relating to relevant information on Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL).

It should be noted that while some quantitative information in this document is based on financial data contained in the Group's Interim Report 30 June 2024, the majority of the quantitative data is sourced from the Group's regulatory returns and is calculated according to regulatory requirements.

The difference between the accounting data and information sourced from the Group's regulatory returns is most evident for credit risk disclosures where credit exposure under CRD unlike financial statement information, includes potential future drawings of committed credit lines as well as other technical differences. Pillar 3 quantitative data is thus not always directly comparable with the quantitative data contained in the Group's Interim Report 30 June 2024.

Article 432(1) of the CRD and the EBA Guidelines on Materiality, Proportionality and Confidentiality and on Disclosure Frequency, allow for the omission of certain elements of information from Pillar 3 Disclosures on the basis of materiality.

Frequency

Under the CRD, the frequency of disclosures is now determined by the size of institution per Article 433. The Group is classified as a listed "large institution" as it meets certain conditions laid out in Article 4. The Group will disclose the requirements as outlined under Article 433a for a listed large institution and at the frequency required.

Verification

Information which is sourced from the Group's Interim Report 30 June 2024 may be subject to audit by the Group's external auditors and is subject to both internal and external review, along with appropriate governance procedures. The Pillar 3 document is subject to a robust governance process including final approval by the Group Audit Committee (GAC).

Media

Copies of the Group's Pillar 3 Disclosures can be obtained from the Group's website at www.bankofireland.com.

Policy

The Group Audit Committee has approved the Group's Pillar 3 Disclosure Policy which sets out how the Group complies with the Pillar 3 disclosure requirements. The policy sets out the overall approach to disclosure including inter alia frequency and method of disclosure, type of information to be disclosed, data sources and verification of disclosures, as well as setting out internal controls and procedures to be followed.

Attestation by Board member

"I confirm that Bank of Ireland Group's Pillar 3 Disclosures for 30 June 2024 to the best of my knowledge, comply with Part Eight of the CRD and have been prepared in accordance with the Group's Pillar 3 Disclosure Policy".

Mark Spain

Group Chief Financial Officer

As per Article 447, points (a) to (g) and Article 438, point (b), Table 1.1 provides a summary of the main prudential and regulatory information and ratios covered by the CRD on a transitional basis. It also includes information on Pillar 2 requirements.

Table 1.1 - EU KM1 - Key metrics - Regulatory basis		a June 2024 [2]	b March 2024	c December 2023 [1]	d September 2023	e June 2023 [1]
Available own funds (amounts)						
1	Common equity tier 1 (CET1) (€m)	7,520	7,542	7,636	7,620	7,780
2	Tier 1 (€m)	8,495	8,517	8,611	8,595	8,755
3	Total capital (€m)	10,482	10,003	10,091	10,076	10,238
Risk-weighted exposure amounts (RWA)						
4	Total RWA (€m)	52,187	52,951	52,556	52,691	52,015
Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)						
5	Common equity tier 1 ratio (%)	14.41%	14.24%	14.53%	14.46%	14.96%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	16.28%	16.08%	16.38%	16.31%	16.83%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	20.09%	18.89%	19.20%	19.12%	19.68%
Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)						
EU 7a	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	2.35%	2.35%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%
	of which:					
EU 7b	to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1.32%	1.32%	1.27%	1.27%	1.27%
EU 7c	to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	1.76%	1.76%	1.69%	1.69%	1.69%
EU 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.35%	10.35%	10.25%	10.25%	10.25%
Combined buffer and overall capital requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)						
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
EU 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	-	-	-	-	-
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	1.50%	1.15%	1.15%	0.85%	0.60%
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	-	-	-	-	-
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	5.50%	5.15%	5.15%	4.85%	4.60%
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	15.85%	15.50%	15.40%	15.10%	14.85%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	8.52%	8.32%	8.70%	8.62%	9.14%
Leverage ratio						
13	Total exposure measure	134,565	133,285	134,192	131,140	133,230
14	Leverage ratio (%)	6.31%	6.39%	6.42%	6.55%	6.57%
Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of total exposure measure)						
EU 14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	-	-	-	-	-
	of which:					
EU 14b	to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)						
EU 14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 14e	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value -average)	35,952	35,945	36,561	38,026	39,106
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	19,693	19,882	20,583	20,526	20,228
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	1,014	1,072	1,028	1,063	1,088
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	18,679	18,810	19,555	19,463	19,140
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	192.61%	191.20%	187.44%	196.33%	205.64%
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)						
18	Total available stable funding	104,859	103,015	103,752	101,805	101,983
19	Total required stable funding	68,234	65,575	65,983	66,724	66,566
20	NSFR ratio (%)	153.68%	157.10%	157.24%	152.58%	153.21%

1 The Group capital ratios have been presented including the retained profits in 2023, availing of the regulatory profit verification process.

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 June 2024 have therefore been presented excluding the benefit of H1 interim profits.

As per Article 473a and Article 468, Table 1.2 shows key metrics as required by the EBA/GL/2020/12 relating to the impact if the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements had not been applied. BOI elected to take advantage of the static and dynamic elements of the transitional capital rules in respect of expected credit losses introduced in 2018. The effect of this is to mitigate the impact on capital in adverse conditions.

Table 1.2 - IFRS 9-FL - Key metrics - Regulatory basis

		a June 2024 [2]	b March 2024	c December 2023 [1]	d September 2023	e June 2023 [1]
Available capital						
1	Common equity tier 1 (CET1) (€m)	7,520	7,542	7,636	7,620	7,780
2	Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital as if IFRS9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied (€m)	7,511	7,527	7,599	7,599	7,764
2a	Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through OCI in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied (€m)[3]	7,520	7,542	7,636	7,620	7,780
3	Tier 1 (€m)	8,495	8,517	8,611	8,595	8,755
4	Tier 1 capital as if IFRS9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied (€m)	8,486	8,502	8,574	8,574	8,739
4a	Tier 1 capital as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through OCI in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied (€m)[3]	8,495	8,517	8,611	8,595	8,755
5	Total capital (€m)	10,482	10,003	10,091	10,076	10,238
6	Total capital as if IFRS9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied (€m)	10,473	9,988	10,054	10,055	10,223
6a	Total capital as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through OCI in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied (€m)[3]	10,482	10,003	10,091	10,076	10,238
Risk weighted assets						
7	Total RWA (€m)	52,187	52,951	52,556	52,691	52,015
8	Total risk-weighted assets as if IFRS9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied (€m)	52,177	52,936	52,519	52,670	52,000
Risk-based capital ratios as a % of RWA						
9	Common equity tier 1 ratio (%)	14.41%	14.24%	14.53%	14.46%	14.96%
10	Common equity tier 1 ratio (%) as if IFRS9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	14.39%	14.22%	14.47%	14.43%	14.93%
10a	Common equity tier 1 ratio (%) as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through OCI in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied[3]	14.41%	14.24%	14.53%	14.46%	14.96%
11	Tier 1 ratio (%)	16.28%	16.08%	16.38%	16.31%	16.83%
12	Tier 1 ratio (%) as if IFRS9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	16.26%	16.06%	16.33%	16.28%	16.81%
12a	Tier 1 ratio (%) as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through OCI in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied[3]	16.28%	16.08%	16.38%	16.31%	16.83%
13	Total capital ratio (%)	20.09%	18.89%	19.20%	19.12%	19.68%
14	Total capital ratio (%) as if IFRS9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	20.07%	18.87%	19.14%	19.09%	19.66%
14a	Total capital ratio (%) as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through OCI in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied[3]	20.09%	18.89%	19.20%	19.12%	19.68%
Leverage ratio						
15	Total Leverage ratio exposure measure (€m)	134,565	133,285	134,192	131,140	133,230
16	Leverage ratio (%)	6.31%	6.39%	6.42%	6.55%	6.57%
17	Leverage ratio (%) as if IFRS9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	6.31%	6.38%	6.39%	6.54%	6.56%
17a	Leverage ratio (%) as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through OCI in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied[3]	6.31%	6.39%	6.42%	6.55%	6.57%

1 The Group capital ratios have been presented including the retained profits in 2023, availing of the regulatory profit verification process.

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 June 2024 have therefore been presented excluding the benefit of H1 interim profits.

3 The Group has not availed of the Article 468 temporary treatment of certain unrealised gains and losses.

Table 1.3 shows key metrics as set out in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/763 relating to relevant information on MREL.

Table 1.3 - EU KM2 - Key metrics - MREL and, where applicable, G-SII requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities

		Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)	G-SII Requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (TLAC)				
		a	b	c	d	e	f
		June 2024	June 2024	March 2024	December 2023	September 2023	June 2023
Own funds and eligible liabilities, ratios and components							
1	Own funds and eligible liabilities (€m)	18,052	-	-	-	-	-
	of which;						
EU-1a	*own funds and subordinated liabilities (€m)*	*18,052*	-	-	-	-	-
2	Total risk exposure amount of the resolution group (TREA) (€m)	52,187	-	-	-	-	-
3	Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of TREA (row1/row2) (%)	34.59%	-	-	-	-	-
	of which;		-	-	-	-	-
EU-3a	*own funds and subordinated liabilities (%)*	*34.59%*					
4	Total exposure measure of the resolution group (€m)	134,565	-	-	-	-	-
5	Own funds and eligible liabilities as percentage of the total exposure measure (%)	13.42%	-	-	-	-	-
	of which;		-	-	-	-	-
EU-5a	*own funds or subordinated liabilities (%)*	*13.42%*					
6a	Does the subordination exemption in Article 72b(4) of the CRR apply? (5% exemption)		-	-	-	-	-
6b	Pro-memo item - Aggregate amount of permitted non-subordinated eligible liabilities in-struments If the subordination discretion as per Article 72b(3) CRR is applied (max 3.5% exemption)		-	-	-	-	-
6c	Pro-memo item: If a capped subordination exemption applies under Article 72b (3) CRR, the amount of funding issued that ranks pari passu with excluded liabilities and that is recognised under row 1, divided by funding issued that ranks pari passu with excluded Liabilities and that would be recognised under row 1 if no cap was applied (%)		-	-	-	-	-
Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)							
EU-7	MREL requirement expressed as percentage of the total risk exposure amount (%)	29.26%					
	of which;						
EU-8	*to be met with own funds or subordinated liabilities (%)*	*16.45%*					
EU-9	MREL requirement expressed as percentage of the total exposure measure (%)	7.58%					
	of which;						
EU-10	*to be met with own funds or subordinated liabilities (%)*	*7.58%*					

The Group's CET1 capital ratio (excluding the H1 audited profits) is 14.41% at 30 June 2024 (31 December 2023: 14.53%) calculated on a regulatory basis.

The decrease of c.10 basis points since 31 December 2023 is primarily due to CRD phasing of the deferred tax asset.

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As per Article 438 point (d), Table 2.1 provides an overview of the total risk exposure amounts (TREA) forming the denominator of the risk based capital requirements calculated in accordance with Article 92 of the CRR. Total own funds requirements are calculated as 8% of TREA.

The decrease of €0.3 billion in RWA is primarily due to the benefit of a credit risk transfer transaction, partially offset by loan growth and the implementation of updates to internal ratings based models.

Table 2.1 - EU OV1 - Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts

		a	b	c
		Jun-24	Dec-23	**Jun-24**
		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)	**Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)**	**Total own funds requirements**
		€m	€m	**€m**
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	**43,314**	43,921	**3,465**
	of which;			
2	*the standardised approach*	*14,068*	*14,788*	*1,125*
3	*the Foundation IRB (F-IRB) approach*	*16,144*	*16,689*	*1,291*
4	*slotting approach*	-	-	-
EU 4a	*equities under the simple risk weighted approach*	-	-	-
5	the Advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach	12,602	12,094	1,008
6	*Counterparty credit risk - CCR*	***800***	*828*	***64***
	of which;			
7	*the standardised approach*	*583*	*595*	*47*
8	*internal model method (IMM)*	-	-	-
EU 8a	*exposures to a CCP*	*23*	*28*	*2*
EU 8b	*credit valuation adjustment - CVA*	*177*	*197*	*14*
9	*other CCR*	*17*	*8*	*1*
10	Not applicable	-	-	-
11	Not applicable	-	-	-
12	*Not applicable*	-	-	-
13	*Not applicable*	-	-	-
14	*Not applicable*	-	-	-
15	*Settlement risk*	-	-	-
16	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	**1,934**	1,681	**155**
	of which;			
17	*SEC-IRBA approach*	1,761	1,499	141
18	*SEC-ERBA (including IAA)*	*173*	*182*	*14*
19	SEC-SA approach	-	-	-
EU 19a	1250% / deduction	-	-	-
20	*Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)*	***243***	*230*	***19***
	of which;			
21	the standardised approach	*243*	*230*	*19*
22	IMA	-	-	-
EU 22a	Large exposures	**-**	-	**-**
23	Operational risk	**5,896**	5,896	**472**
	of which:			
EU 23a	basic indicator approach	-	-	-
EU 23b	standardised approach	5,896	5,896	472
EU 23c	advanced measurement approach	-	-	-
24	**Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)**	**1,923**	1,722	**154**
25	Not applicable	-	-	-
26	Not applicable	-	-	-
27	Not applicable	-	-	-
28	Not applicable	-	-	-
29	**Total**	**52,187**	52,556	**4,175**

As per Article 437, points (a), (d), (e) and (f), Table 2.2 below provides a breakdown of the constituent elements of BOI's transitional own funds. Regulatory adjustments comprise deductions from own funds and prudential filters. It includes a cross reference to the corresponding rows in template EU CC2 (Tab 2.3) to facilitate full reconciliation of accounting and regulatory own funds.

Table 2.2 - EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds

		a	b	
		Amounts	**Source based on reference numbers of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation**	
Jun-24				Dec-23
		€m		€m
Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital: Instruments and reserves				
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	1,468		1,505
	of which:			
	Ordinary stock	*1,012*	*(a)*	*1,048*
	Share premium	*456*	*(b)*	*457*
2	Retained earnings	10,258	(c)	10,301
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	(1,127)	(c, d)	(1,506)
3a	Funds for general banking risk	-		-
4	Amount of qualifying items per Article 484 (3) and related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1	-		-
5	Minority interest (amounts allowed in consolidated CET 1)	-		-
5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	-	(c)	125
6	**Common equity tier 1 (CET 1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**10,599**		10,424
Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital regulatory adjustments				
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	(7)		(8)
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	(1,139)	(f)	(971)
9	Not applicable	-		-
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met) (negative amount)	(666)	(g)	(818)
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	34		43
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	(122)		(153)
13	Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets (negative amount)	-		-
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	(17)		(16)
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	(670)	(h, i)	(583)
16	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative amount)	-		-
17	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-		-
18	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-		-
19	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-		-
20	Not applicable	-		-
EU-20a	Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative	(15)		(14)
EU-20b	*of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)*	-		-
EU-20c	*of which: securitisation positions (negative amount)*	*(15)*		*(14)*
EU-20d	*of which: free deliveries (negative amount)*	-		-
21	*Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met) (negative amount)*	-		-
22	Amount exceeding the 17,65% threshold (negative amount)	-		-
23	of which: direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities	-		-
24	*Not applicable*	-		-
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-		-
EU-25a	*Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)*	(10)		-
EU-25b	Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items except where the institution suitably adjusts the amount of CET1 items insofar as such tax charges reduce the amount up to which those items may be used to cover risks or losses (negative amount)	-		-
26	Not applicable	-		-
27	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 items of the institution (negative amount)	-		-
27a	Other regulatory adjustments	(465)		(268)
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)**	**(3,079)**		(2,789)
29	***Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital***	**7,520**		7,636
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) Capital: instruments				
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	975	(e)	975
31	*of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards*	*975*	*(e)*	975
32	*of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards*	-		-
33	*Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (4) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1*	-		-
EU-33a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a(1) CRR subject to phase out from AT1	-		-
EU-33b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b(1) CRR subject to phase out from AT1	-		-
34	Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital (including minority interests not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	-		-
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-		-
36	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**975**		975
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) Capital: regulatory adjustments				
37	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments (negative amount)	-		-
38	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-		-
39	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-		-
40	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-		-
41	Not applicable	-		-
42	Qualifying T2 deductions that exceed the T2 items of the institution (negative amount)	-		-
42a	Other regulatory adjustments to AT1 capital	-		-
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	**-**		-
44	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	**975**		975
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**8,495**		8,611
Tier 2 (T2) Capital: instruments and provisions				
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	2,147	(j)	1,640
47	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484(5) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2 as described in Article 486(4) CRR	-	(j)	-
EU-47a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a(2) CRR subject to phase out from T2	-		-
EU-47b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b(2) CRR subject to phase out from T2	-		-
48	*Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including minority interests and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties*	-		-
49	*of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out*	-		-
50	Credit risk adjustments	-		-
51	**Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**2,147**		1,640
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments				
52	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)	-		-
53	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-		-
54	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-		-
54a	Not applicable	-		-
55	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	(160)		(160)
56	Not applicable	-		-
EU-56a	Qualifying eligible liabilities deductions that exceed the eligible liabilities items of the institution (negative amount)	-		-
EU-56b	Other regulatory adjustments to T2 capital	-		-
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**(160)**		(160)
58	**Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**1,987**		1,480
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	**10,482**		10,091
60	**Total Risk exposure amount**	**52,187**		52,556

Capital ratios and requirements including buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	14.41%	14.53%
62	Tier 1 capital	16.28%	16.38%
63	Total capital	20.09%	19.20%
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirements	11.33%	10.91%
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	*2.50%*
66	of which: countercyclical capital buffer requirement	1.50%	*1.15%*
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	-	-
EU-67a	of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer requirement	1.50%	*1.50%*
EU-67b	of which: additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage	1.32%	1.27%
68	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) available after meeting the minimum capital requirements	8.52%	8.70%
National minima (if different from Basel III)			
69	Not applicable	-	-
70	Not applicable	-	-
71	Not applicable	-	-
Amounts below the threshold for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72	Direct and indirect holdings of own funds and eligible liabilities of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	2	-
73	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 17.65% thresholds and net of eligible short positions)	649	601
74	Not applicable	-	-
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17,65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met)	120	88
Applicable cap on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to the application of the cap)	-	-
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	177	186
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	-	-
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	176	176
Capital Instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2014 and 1 Jan 2022)			
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	-
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	-
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	-
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	-
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	-
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	-

As per Article 437 point (a), Table 2.3 below outlines the differences between the scope of accounting consolidation and the scope of regulatory consolidation, showing the link between BOI's balance sheet in the audited financial statements and the numbers that are used in the composition of own funds disclosure template (EU CC1 - Tab 2.2).

Table 2.3 - EU CC2 - Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements

		a	b	c	a	b
		Jun-24			Dec-23	
	Balance sheet category	**Balance sheet as in published financial statements**	**Under regulatory scope of consolidation**	**Reference**	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation
	Assets - Breakdown by asset classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements	**€m**	**€m**		**€m**	**€m**
1	Cash and balances at central banks	32,144	32,144		31,843	31,843
2	Items in the course of collection from other banks	143	143		126	126
3	Trading securities	164	164		72	72
4	Derivative financial instruments	3,678	3,682		4,341	4,358
5	Fair value changes due to interest rate risk of the hedged items in portfolio hedges	(297)	(297)		(124)	(124)
6	Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	22,472	128		20,899	131
7	Loans and advances to banks	2,259	2,259		1,907	1,805
8	Debt securities at amortised cost	5,989	5,989		5,715	5,715
9	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,702	3,702		3,968	3,968
10	Assets classified as held for sale	31	20		-	-
11	Loans and advances to customers	81,431	81,601		79,729	79,903
12	Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	202	848	*(f)*	187	806
13	Intangible assets and goodwill	1,493	1,431		1,408	1,340
14	Investment properties	765	-		793	-
15	Property, plant and equipment	813	813		800	800
16	Current tax assets	6	6	*(g)*	3	3
17	Deferred tax assets	665	665		808	807
18	Other assets	1,257	1,021	*(h)*	1,127	992
19	Reinsurance contract assets	1,419	-		1,414	-
20	Retirement benefit assets	798	789		692	688
21	**Total assets**	**159,134**	**135,108**		**155,708**	**133,233**
	Equity and liabilities - Breakdown by equity and liability clases according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements					
1	Deposits from banks	2,618	2,618		3,095	3,095
2	Customer accounts	100,795	101,545		100,183	100,823
3	Items in the course of transmission to other banks	564	564		322	322
4	Derivative financial instruments	4,552	4,552		4,490	4,490
5	Fair value changes due to interest rate risk of the hedged items in portfolio hedges	(1,636)	(1,636)		(1,115)	(1,115)
6	Debt securities in issue	9,606	9,606		8,670	8,670
7	Liabilities to customers under investment contracts	8,387	-		7,692	-
8	Insurance contract liabilities	16,058	-		15,113	-
9	Other liabilities	2,888	2,585		2,480	2,193
10	Leasing liabilities	382	382		404	404
11	Current tax liabilities	29	24		23	16
12	Provisions	56	55		58	57
13	Loss allowance provision on loan commitments and financial guarantees	64	64	*(i)*	61	61
14	Deferred tax liabilities	60	34		61	39
15	Retirement benefit obligations	3	3	*(j)*	10	12
16	Subordinated liabilities	2,099	2,099		1,600	1,600
17	**Total liabilities**	**146,525**	**122,495**		**143,147**	**120,667**
	Equity					
1	Capital stock	1,020	1,012	*(a)*	1,057	1,048
2	Share premium account	456	456	*(b)*	456	456
3	Retained earnings	10,222	10,449	*(c)*	10,285	10,522
4	Other reserves	(52)	(273)	*(d)*	(199)	(429)
5	Own stock held for the benefit of life assurance policyholders	(6)	-		(7)	-
6	Other equity instruments - Additional Tier 1	966	966	*(e)*	966	966
7	Non-controlling interests	3	3		3	3
8	**Total equity**	**12,609**	**12,613**		**12,561**	**12,566**
9	**Total equity and liabilities**	**159,134**	**135,108**		**155,708**	**133,233**

As per Article 440(a), Table 2.4 below sets out geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant to the calculation of the countercyclical capital buffer along with the overall additional capital requirement of €785 million at 30 June 2024 (31 December 2023: €604m). The increase in capital requirement is due mainly to the increase of the buffer in Ireland exposures during the year. CRD provides for a countercyclical buffer that could require banks to hold additional CET 1 capital of up to 2.5%. This requirement is expected to be imposed by the designated authority where credit growth is deemed to be excessive and leading to the build-up of system-wide risk.

Table 2.4a - EU CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk				Own funds requirements						
	Jun-24 (€m)	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short position of trading book	Value of trading book exposure for internal models	Securitisation exposures Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total	Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own funds requirement weights (%)	Countercyclical capital buffer rate (%)
10	**Countries with a buffer**													
	Denmark	-	10	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	1	12	0.03%	2.50%
	Norway	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.50%
	Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.50%
	Sweden	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2.00%
	Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00%
	United Kingdom	5,249	20,677	-	-	63	25,989	841	-	16	857	10,715	24.27%	2.00%
	Netherlands	1	177	-	-	-	177	14	-	-	14	174	0.39%	2.00%
	Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.75%
	Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50%
	Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50%
	Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50%
	Ireland	13,904	40,633	-	-	6,829	61,367	2,186	-	139	2,325	29,059	65.81%	1.50%
	Hong Kong	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.00%
	Australia	7	18	-	-	-	25	1	-	-	1	12	0.03%	1.00%
	Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00%
	France	34	454	-	-	-	488	43	-	-	43	538	1.22%	1.00%
	Germany	1	255	-	-	-	257	20	-	-	20	253	0.57%	0.75%
	Luxembourg	52	524	-	-	-	576	42	-	-	42	526	1.19%	0.50%
	Total countries with a buffer	**19,250**	**62,752**	**-**	**-**	**6,892**	**88,894**	**3,149**	**-**	**155**	**3,303**	**41,292**	**93.51%**	
	Countries with a zero rate or no buffer													
	Other[1]	160	2,441	-	-	1	2,601	229	-	-	229	2,865	6.49%	0.00%
	Total	**160**	**2,441**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**2,601**	**229**	**-**	**-**	**229**	**2,865**	**6.49%**	
20	**Overall total**	**19,409**	**65,193**	**-**	**-**	**6,893**	**91,496**	**3,378**	**-**	**155**	**3,533**	**44,157**	**100.00%**	

As per Article 440 point (b) the following template provides the additional countercyclical capital buffer requirement.

Table 2.4 (b) EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer	**2024**
Total risk exposure amount (€m)	52,187
Institution specific countercyclical buffer rate (%)	1.50%
Institution specific countercyclical buffer requirement (€m)	785

Table 2.4a - EU CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		General credit exposures		Trading Book exposures				Own funds requirements						
	Dec-23 (€m)	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short position of trading book	Value of trading book exposure for internal models	Securitisation exposures Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total	Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own funds requirement weights	Countercyclical capital buffer rate
10	Countries with a buffer													
	Denmark	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	0.01%	2.50%
	Norway	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.50%
	Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00%
	Sweden	1	8	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	2	0.01%	2.00%
	Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00%
	Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00%
	United Kingdom	5,392	20,607	-	-	65	26,064	883	-	6	888	11,103	24.77%	2.00%
	Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50%
	Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50%
	Hong Kong	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.00%
	Australia	7	19	-	-	-	26	1	-	-	1	12	0.03%	1.00%
	Netherlands	-	237	-	-	-	237	20	-	-	20	255	0.57%	1.00%
	Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00%
	Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00%
	Ireland	14,714	38,595	-	-	6,046	59,355	2,116	-	129	2,245	28,064	62.61%	1.00%
	Germany	1	314	-	-	-	315	22	-	-	22	278	0.62%	0.75%
	Luxembourg	111	568	-	-	-	679	52	-	-	52	651	1.45%	0.50%
	France	101	622	-	-	-	723	65	-	-	65	809	1.81%	0.50%
	Total countries with a buffer	20,329	60,975	-	-	6,111	87,415	3,160	-	134	3,294	41,178	91.87%	
	Countries with a zero rate or no buffer													
	Other[1]	148	3,211	-	-	1	3,360	291	-	-	292	3,644	8.13%	0.00%
	Total	148	3,211	-	-	1	3,360	291	-	-	292	3,644	8.13%	
20	Overall total	20,477	64,186	-	-	6,112	90,775	3,451	-	134	3,586	44,822	100.00%	

Table 2.4 (b) EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer	2023
Total risk exposure amount (€m)	52,556
Institution specific countercyclical buffer rate (%)	1.15%
Institution specific countercyclical buffer requirement (€m)	604

1 The credit exposures amount of individual countries in Other countries are not material (individually less than 5% of total credit exposures).

Introduction

Under the standardised approach, risk weightings for rated counterparties are determined on the basis of the external credit rating assigned to the counterparty. For non-rated counterparties and certain other types of exposure, regulatory-determined standardised risk weightings are used.

Exposures rated under the standardised approach amount to €62,094 million (31 December 2023: €63,477 million). The exposure value is presented before credit risk mitigation ("CRM") and credit conversion factors ("CCF") and after credit impairment provisions but excluding counterparty credit risk exposures and securitisations.

Use of external credit ratings

Under CRD IV, institutions are permitted to determine the risk weight of an exposure with reference to the credit assessments of external credit assessment institutions ("ECAIs").

Risk weights are set out according to each exposure class. In many classes, risk weights are also determined by the credit quality of the exposure, with reference to the credit assessment of External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs).

ECAI are used for the following standardised exposure classes:

• Exposures to central governments or central banks;
• Exposures to regional governments or local authorities;
• Exposures to public sector entities;
• Exposures to multilateral development banks; and
• Exposures to international organisations.

The Group uses external ratings provided by the ECAIs: Fitch Ratings, Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's.

ECAI ratings are mapped to risk buckets or 'credit quality steps' in accordance with EU Commission implementing regulations.

Risk weights are set out in CRR tables according to these credit quality steps.

As per Article 453, points (g), (h) and (i) and Article 444 point (e), Table 3.1 below shows credit risk exposures net of specific credit risk adjustments under the standardised approach both before and after credit risk mitigation (CRM) and credit conversion factors (CCF) and the associated RWAs and RWAs density, split by exposure class. The template excludes counterparty credit risk and securitisation exposures.

Table 3.1 - EU CR4 - Standardised approach - Credit risk exposure and CRM effects

		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
		On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	RWA [1]	RWA density
	Jun-24	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Exposure classes	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**%**
1	Central governments or central banks	37,462	51	37,781	57	303	0.80%
2	Regional governments or local authorities	177	130	177	1	9	4.99%
3	Public sector entities	412	19	465	-	26	5.69%
4	Multilateral development banks	278	3	450	3	-	-
5	International organisations	210	-	210	-	-	-
6	Institutions	77	-	193	-	69	35.92%
7	Corporates	3,688	2,722	3,237	153	3,047	89.86%
8	Retail	4,700	753	4,570	41	3,342	72.48%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	6,602	-	6,602	-	2,311	35.00%
10	Exposures in default	292	8	281	-	304	108.20%
11	Items associated with particularly high risk	153	145	153	73	339	150.00%
12	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Collective investment undertakings	9	-	9	-	117	1250.00%
15	Equity exposures	751	-	751	-	1,724	229.60%
16	Other items	3,452	-	3,452	-	2,477	71.76%
17	**Total**	**58,263**	**3,831**	**58,331**	**328**	**14,068**	**23.98%**

		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
		On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	RWA [1]	RWA density
	Dec-23	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Exposure classes	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	%
1	Central governments or central banks	37,565	50	37,898	59	221	0.58%
2	Regional governments or local authorities	182	123	182	-	9	4.95%
3	Public sector entities	379	16	437	-	29	6.66%
4	Multilateral development banks	274	4	460	3	-	-
5	International organisations	214	-	214	-	-	-
6	Institutions	56	-	85	-	24	28.70%
7	Corporates	3,997	3,333	3,587	428	3,664	91.26%
8	Retail	5,046	722	4,895	57	3,590	72.51%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	6,874	-	6,874	-	2,406	35.00%
10	Exposures in default	303	29	298	1	327	109.16%
11	Items associated with particularly high risk	156	124	156	62	327	150.00%
12	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Collective investment undertakings	9	-	9	-	108	1250.00%
15	Equity exposures	688	-	688	-	1,590	231.05%
16	Other items	3,333	-	3,333	-	2,493	74.79%
17	Total	59,076	4,401	59,116	610	14,788	24.76%

1 RWA includes amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight).

As per Article 444 point (e), Table 3.2 below analyses exposures at default (EAD) under the standardised approach by risk weight, split by exposure class. All amounts presented are post CRM and CCF and net of specific credit risk adjustments but exclude counterparty credit risk and securitisation exposures.

Table 3.2 - EU CR5 - Standardised approach by exposure class

	Jun-24	**Risk weight**																*of which*
	EAD (€m)	**0%**	**2%**	**4%**	**10%**	**20%**	**35%**	**50%**	**70%**	**75%**	**100%**	**150%**	**250%**	**370%**	**1250%**	**Others**	**Total**	***unrated*** [1]
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
1	Central governments or central banks	37,706	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	37,838	*33,545*
2	Regional governments or local authorities	133	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178	*178*
3	Public sector entities	412	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	465	*465*
4	Multilateral development banks	453	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	453	*453*
5	International organisations	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	*210*
6	Institutions	-	-	-	-	94	-	97	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	193	*193*
7	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,390	-	-	-	-	-	3,390	*3,390*
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,611	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,611	*4,611*
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	6,602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,602	*6,602*
10	Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	235	46	-	-	-	-	281	*281*
11	Items associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	-	-	-	-	226	*226*
12	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	*9*
15	Equity exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	649	-	-	-	751	*751*
16	Other items	329	-	-	-	144	-	298	-	-	2,132	-	-	-	-	549	3,452	*3,452*
17	**Total**	**39,243**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**295**	**6,602**	**448**	**-**	**4,611**	**5,861**	**272**	**769**	**-**	**9**	**549**	**58,659**	***54,366***

	Dec-23	Risk Weight																*of which*
	EAD (€m)	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	250%	370%	1250%	Others	Total	*unrated* [1]
1	Central governments or central banks	37,858	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	37,957	*34,290*
2	Regional governments or local authorities	137	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	*182*
3	Public sector entities	379	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	437	*437*
4	Multilateral development banks	463	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	463	*463*
5	International organisations	214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214	*214*
6	Institutions	-	-	-	-	60	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	*85*
7	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,015	-	-	-	-	-	4,015	*4,015*
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,952	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,952	*4,952*
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	6,874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,874	*6,874*
10	Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	244	55	-	-	-	-	299	*299*
11	Items associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218	-	-	-	-	218	*218*
12	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	*9*
15	Equity exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	601	-	-	-	688	*688*
16	Other items	300	-	-	-	126	-	267	-	-	2,198	-	-	-	-	442	3,333	*3,333*
17	Total	39,351	-	-	-	242	6,874	350	-	4,952	6,544	273	689	-	9	442	59,726	*56,059*

1 Exposures for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is not applied or where a specific risk weight is applied depending on the nature of the exposure.

As per Article 452, point (g)(i)-(v), Table 3.3 below presents the key parameters used for the calculation of capital requirements for credit risk exposures, under the Foundation IRB approach, split by PD range. All exposures are presented both pre and post CRM and CCF (EAD). The template excludes counterparty credit risk and securitisations.

Table 3.3 EU CR6 - IRB approach - Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range (Foundation IRB)

Jun-24	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	EAD post CRM and post CCF	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
PD Range	**€m**	**€m**	**%**	**€m**	**%**		**%**		**€m**	**%**	**€m**	**€m**
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Total Foundation IRB												
0.00 to <0.15	4,362	2,149	38.77%	5,195		307		2.5	921	17.73%	1	(2)
0.00 to <0.10	*3,923*	*1,296*	*58.70%*	*4,683*		*232*		*2.5*	*747*	*15.95%*	*1*	*(2)*
0.10 to <0.15	*439*	*853*	*8.51%*	*512*		*75*		*2.5*	*174*	*34.08%*	*-*	*-*
0.15 to <0.25	856	859	13.29%	971		128		2.5	395	40.69%	-	(2)
0.25 to <0.50	782	731	9.70%	853		229		2.5	468	54.73%	2	(3)
0.50 to <0.75	1,175	904	13.95%	1,301		334		2.5	870	66.84%	3	(5)
0.75 to <2.5	4,022	2,331	35.26%	4,843		1,468		2.5	4,210	86.93%	30	(37)
0.75 to <1.75	*3,665*	*1,430*	*42.05%*	*4,265*		*1,051*		*2.5*	*3,556*	*83.36%*	*25*	*(30)*
1.75 to <2.5	*357*	*901*	*24.47%*	*578*		*417*		*2.5*	*654*	*113.28%*	*5*	*(7)*
2.5 to <10	4,660	1,280	32.38%	5,072		2,345		2.5	5,633	111.06%	85	(97)
2.5 to <5	*4,395*	*965*	*36.46%*	*4,745*		*2,046*		*2.5*	*5,100*	*107.50%*	*75*	*(78)*
5 to <10	*265*	*315*	*19.84%*	*327*		*299*		*2.5*	*533*	*162.77%*	*10*	*(19)*
10 to <100	2,094	128	32.37%	2,135		721		2.5	3,647	170.79%	166	(124)
10 to <20	*1,215*	*115*	*30.36%*	*1,249*		*411*		*2.5*	*2,036*	*162.99%*	*62*	*(63)*
20 to <30	*472*	*4*	*50.00%*	*473*		*103*		*2.5*	*891*	*188.02%*	*41*	*(19)*
30 to <100	*407*	*9*	*50.14%*	*413*		*207*		*2.5*	*720*	*174.66%*	*63*	*(42)*
100 (Default)	802	36	32.53%	813		297		2.5	-	-	353	(289)
Total Foundation IRB	**18,753**	**8,418**	**28.91%**	**21,183**		**5,829**		**2.5**	**16,144**	**76.21%**	**640**	**(559)**
Institutions												
0.00 to <0.15	3,670	250	84.89%	3,882	0.05%	124	23.97%	2.5	572	14.73%	1	-
0.00 to <0.10	*3,608*	*250*	*84.89%*	*3,820*	*0.05%*	*115*	*23.63%*	*2.5*	*548*	*14.35%*	*1*	*-*
0.10 to <0.15	*62*	*-*	*-*	*62*	*0.13%*	*9*	*45.00%*	*2.5*	*24*	*38.61%*	*-*	*-*
0.15 to <0.25	73	-	-	73	0.20%	4	34.23%	2.5	34	47.48%	-	-
0.25 to <0.50	2	-	-	2	0.36%	6	45.00%	2.5	1	64.64%	-	-
0.50 to <0.75	-	39	73.10%	29	0.59%	3	45.00%	2.5	30	103.52%	-	-
0.75 to <2.5	-	-	-	-	1.11%	4	45.00%	2.5	-	129.31%	-	-
0.75 to <1.75	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*1.11%*	*4*	*45.00%*	*2.5*	*-*	*129.31%*	*-*	*-*
1.75 to <2.5	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
2.5 to <10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.5 to <5	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
5 to <10	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
10 to <100	-	-	20.00%	-	15.60%	3	45.00%	2.5	1	246.35%	-	-
10 to <20	*-*	*-*	*20.00%*	*-*	*13.75%*	*2*	*45.00%*	*2.5*	*1*	*245.43%*	*-*	*-*
20 to <30	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
30 to <100	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*46.26%*	*1*	*45.00%*	*2.5*	*-*	*261.52%*	*-*	*-*
100 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Institutions	**3,745**	**289**	**83.20%**	**3,986**	**0.06%**	**144**	**24.32%**	**2.5**	**638**	**16.01%**	**1**	**-**
Corporates of which SME												
0.00 to <0.15	62	97	26.01%	87	0.06%	104	43.70%	2.5	14	16.27%	-	(1)
0.00 to <0.10	*45*	*82*	*26.02%*	*66*	*0.05%*	*75*	*43.29%*	*2.5*	*9*	*13.73%*	*-*	*(1)*
0.10 to <0.15	*17*	*15*	*25.91%*	*21*	*0.11%*	*29*	*45.00%*	*2.5*	*5*	*24.42%*	*-*	*-*
0.15 to <0.25	328	78	14.79%	340	0.18%	74	39.62%	2.5	97	28.55%	-	(1)
0.25 to <0.50	350	57	11.87%	357	0.35%	135	41.95%	2.5	150	41.88%	1	(2)
0.50 to <0.75	621	136	24.33%	654	0.60%	223	42.60%	2.5	356	54.42%	2	(3)
0.75 to <2.5	2,523	276	26.35%	2,595	1.51%	1,152	39.39%	2.5	1,786	68.83%	16	(19)
0.75 to <1.75	*2,419*	*207*	*30.35%*	*2,481*	*1.48%*	*864*	*39.23%*	*2.5*	*1,690*	*68.11%*	*15*	*(18)*
1.75 to <2.5	*104*	*69*	*14.31%*	*114*	*2.17%*	*288*	*42.66%*	*2.5*	*96*	*84.50%*	*1*	*(1)*
2.5 to <10	3,199	283	29.76%	3,281	3.81%	2,111	41.75%	2.5	3,090	94.17%	55	(57)
2.5 to <5	*3,130*	*232*	*35.10%*	*3,209*	*3.74%*	*1,879*	*41.76%*	*2.5*	*3,012*	*93.85%*	*53*	*(54)*
5 to <10	*69*	*51*	*5.35%*	*72*	*7.22%*	*232*	*41.44%*	*2.5*	*78*	*108.35%*	*2*	*(3)*
10 to <100	1,490	56	36.86%	1,510	17.86%	649	42.32%	2.5	2,323	153.83%	119	(80)
10 to <20	*855*	*51*	*35.63%*	*873*	*10.49%*	*365*	*41.54%*	*2.5*	*1,171*	*134.15%*	*39*	*(35)*
20 to <30	*386*	*4*	*50.00%*	*387*	*20.02%*	*92*	*43.04%*	*2.5*	*682*	*176.07%*	*34*	*(16)*
30 to <100	*249*	*1*	*51.18%*	*250*	*40.26%*	*192*	*43.90%*	*2.5*	*470*	*188.15%*	*46*	*(29)*
100 (Default)	501	7	28.91%	503	100.00%	242	42.70%	2.5	-	-	215	(158)
Total Corporate of which SME	**9,074**	**990**	**25.89%**	**9,327**	**10.10%**	**4,690**	**41.24%**	**2.5**	**7,816**	**83.80%**	**408**	**(321)**
Corporates of which specialised lending												
0.00 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.00 to <0.10	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
0.10 to <0.15	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
0.15 to <0.25	100	33	50.00%	117	0.17%	5	44.86%	2.5	50	42.42%	-	-
0.25 to <0.50	44	5	50.00%	46	0.35%	6	43.73%	2.5	28	60.53%	-	-
0.50 to <0.75	67	15	50.00%	74	0.60%	11	44.12%	2.5	58	78.43%	-	-
0.75 to <2.5	271	86	52.83%	316	1.50%	24	44.41%	2.5	348	109.98%	2	(2)
0.75 to <1.75	*271*	*85*	*53.52%*	*316*	*1.50%*	*19*	*44.41%*	*2.5*	*348*	*109.98%*	*2*	*(2)*
1.75 to <2.5	*-*	*1*	*0.00%*	*-*	*1.92%*	*5*	*46.15%*	*3*	*-*	*103.85%*	*-*	*-*
2.5 to <10	88	4	65.24%	91	3.39%	10	39.86%	2.5	113	124.84%	1	(2)
2.5 to <5	*88*	*4*	*65.24%*	*91*	*3.39%*	*10*	*39.86%*	*2.5*	*113*	*124.84%*	*1*	*(2)*
5 to <10	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
10 to <100	1	1	50.00%	2	10.00%	1	45.00%	2.5	3	204.67%	-	-
10 to <20	*1*	*1*	*50.00%*	*2*	*10.00%*	*1*	*45.00%*	*2.5*	*3*	*204.67%*	*-*	*-*
20 to <30	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
30 to <100	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
100 (Default)	19	0	50.00%	18	100.00%	2	45.00%	2.5	-	-	8	(19)
Total Corporates of which specialised lending	**590**	**144**	**52.13%**	**664**	**4.10%**	**59**	**43.81%**	**2.5**	**600**	**90.38%**	**11**	**(23)**
Corporates of which other												
0.00 to <0.15	630	1,802	33.04%	1,226	0.08%	79	44.97%	2.5	335	27.33%	-	(1)
0.00 to <0.10	*270*	*964*	*54.67%*	*797*	*0.06%*	*42*	*44.96%*	*2.5*	*190*	*23.81%*	*-*	*(1)*
0.10 to <0.15	*360*	*838*	*8.19%*	*429*	*0.11%*	*37*	*45.00%*	*2.5*	*145*	*33.88%*	*-*	*-*
0.15 to <0.25	355	748	11.50%	441	0.21%	45	44.82%	2.5	214	48.47%	-	(1)
0.25 to <0.50	386	669	9.24%	448	0.36%	82	45.97%	2.5	289	64.32%	1	(1)
0.50 to <0.75	487	714	7.98%	544	0.57%	97	44.76%	2.5	426	78.24%	1	(2)
0.75 to <2.5	1,228	1,969	35.73%	1,932	1.43%	288	43.82%	2.5	2,076	107.47%	12	(16)
0.75 to <1.75	*975*	*1,138*	*43.32%*	*1,468*	*1.28%*	*164*	*43.44%*	*2.5*	*1,518*	*103.39%*	*8*	*(10)*
1.75 to <2.5	*253*	*831*	*25.34%*	*464*	*1.92%*	*124*	*45.00%*	*2.5*	*558*	*120.37%*	*4*	*(6)*
2.5 to <10	1,373	993	32.98%	1,700	3.94%	224	43.29%	2.5	2,430	142.93%	29	(38)
2.5 to <5	*1,177*	*729*	*36.73%*	*1,445*	*3.42%*	*157*	*42.99%*	*2.5*	*1,975*	*136.72%*	*21*	*(22)*
5 to <10	*196*	*264*	*22.63%*	*255*	*6.91%*	*67*	*45.00%*	*2.5*	*455*	*178.04%*	*8*	*(16)*
10 to <100	603	71	28.68%	623	21.31%	68	39.49%	2.5	1,320	211.78%	47	(44)
10 to <20	*359*	*63*	*25.85%*	*374*	*13.50%*	*43*	*44.83%*	*2.5*	*861*	*229.97%*	*23*	*(28)*
20 to <30	*86*	*-*	*50.00%*	*86*	*20.00%*	*11*	*39.60%*	*2.5*	*209*	*241.89%*	*7*	*(3)*
30 to <100	*158*	*8*	*50.00%*	*163*	*40.00%*	*14*	*27.13%*	*2.5*	*250*	*153.93%*	*17*	*(13)*
100 (Default)	282	29	33.32%	292	100.00%	53	44.53%	2.5	-	-	130	(112)
Total Corporates of which other	**5,344**	**6,995**	**26.61%**	**7,206**	**7.30%**	**936**	**43.81%**	**2.5**	**7,090**	**98.37%**	**220**	**(215)**

Dec-23 PD Range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	EAD post CRM and post CCF	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
	€m	€m	%	€m	%		%		€m	%	€m	€m
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Total Foundation IRB												
0.00 to <0.15	4,481	2,730	47.02%	5,765		316		2.5	1,123	19.49%	1	(1)
0.00 to <0.10	4,425	2,730	47.02%	5,709		304		2.5	1,101	19.29%	1	(1)
0.10 to <0.15	56	-	-	56		12		2.5	22	39.96%	-	-
0.15 to <0.25	968	1,066	29.93%	1,287		148		2.5	674	52.45%	1	(2)
0.25 to <0.50	1,052	1,105	28.78%	1,370		246		2.5	851	262.01%	2	(6)
0.50 to <0.75	969	562	37.68%	1,180		329		2.5	877	74.29%	3	(8)
0.75 to <2.5	4,174	1,802	50.88%	5,089		1,162		2.5	4,506	88.52%	32	(40)
0.75 to <1.75	3,394	1,330	51.22%	4,074		1,069		2.5	3,335	81.86%	23	(33)
1.75 to <2.5	780	472	49.93%	1,015		93		2.5	1,171	115.24%	9	(7)
2.5 to <10	4,863	1,150	36.47%	5,281		2,574		2.5	5,948	112.66%	88	(110)
2.5 to <5	4,538	1,100	35.80%	4,930		2,516		2.5	5,383	109.21%	77	(95)
5 to <10	325	50	51.21%	351		58		2.5	565	161.05%	11	(15)
10 to <100	1,773	99	41.21%	1,814		705		2.5	2,710	149.36%	125	(109)
10 to <20	1,209	95	40.75%	1,248		420		2.5	1,783	142.81%	55	(60)
20 to <30	240	3	50.00%	242		97		2.5	403	266.93%	20	(13)
30 to <100	324	1	50.00%	324		188		2.5	524	161.50%	50	(36)
100 (Default)	901	90	31.18%	928		314		2.5	-	-	363	(224)
Total FIRB	19,181	8,604	41.12%	22,714		5,794		2.5	16,689	73.47%	615	(500)
Institutions												
0.00 to <0.15	3,539	256	86.02%	3,759	0.05%	130	24.09%	2.5	544	14.47%	-	-
0.00 to <0.10	3,483	256	86.02%	3,703	0.05%	121	23.77%	2.5	522	14.08%	-	-
0.10 to <0.15	56	-	-	56	-	9	-	3	22	-	-	-
0.15 to <0.25	72	-	-	72	0.20%	5	34.21%	2.5	34	47.45%	-	-
0.25 to <0.50	-	-	-	-	0.36%	4	45.00%	2.5	-	66.67%	-	-
0.50 to <0.75	-	38	73.10%	28	0.59%	3	45.00%	2.5	29	103.52%	-	-
0.75 to <2.5	1	-	-	1	1.11%	4	45.00%	2.5	1	112.35%	-	-
0.75 to <1.75	1	-	-	1	1.11%	4	45.00%	2.5	1	112.35%	-	-
1.75 to <2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.5 to <10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.5 to <5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to <10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to <100	-	2	20.00%	-	14.54%	4	45.00%	2.5	1	254.12%	-	-
10 to <20	-	2	20.00%	-	13.75%	3	45.00%	2.5	1	253.94%	-	-
20 to <30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to <100	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	261.52%	-	-
100 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Institutions	3,612	296	84.01%	3,860	0.06%	150	24.43%	2.5	609	15.78%	-	-
Corporates of which SME												
0.00 to <0.15	83	93	40.57%	121	0.07%	86	43.86%	2.5	25	20.94%	-	-
0.00 to <0.10	83	93	40.57%	121	0.07%	85	43.86%	2.5	25	20.94%	-	-
0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	19.02%	-	-
0.15 to <0.25	106	20	16.85%	109	0.17%	68	43.49%	2.5	32	29.73%	-	(1)
0.25 to <0.50	525	114	32.85%	563	0.35%	130	36.78%	2.5	223	39.52%	1	(3)
0.50 to <0.75	488	90	23.82%	509	0.60%	230	39.60%	2.5	265	52.08%	1	(3)
0.75 to <2.5	2,718	236	30.20%	2,789	1.52%	923	38.02%	2.5	1,882	67.49%	17	(27)
0.75 to <1.75	2,623	223	29.09%	2,688	1.51%	907	37.78%	2.5	1,792	66.68%	16	(26)
1.75 to <2.5	95	13	50.00%	101	1.91%	16	44.23%	2.5	90	88.82%	1	(1)
2.5 to <10	3,082	276	31.56%	3,167	3.89%	2,327	39.38%	2.5	2,810	88.72%	51	(54)
2.5 to <5	2,988	276	31.48%	3,073	3.74%	2,294	39.51%	2.5	2,709	88.17%	48	(52)
5 to <10	94	-	99.99%	94	8.54%	33	35.15%	2.5	101	106.91%	3	(2)
10 to <100	1,475	69	39.46%	1,502	17.72%	642	37.61%	2.5	1,961	130.56%	103	(87)
10 to <20	957	65	38.71%	982	10.01%	373	37.51%	2.5	1,155	117.54%	38	(40)
20 to <30	199	3	50.00%	201	20.00%	90	38.21%	2.5	294	146.90%	16	(12)
30 to <100	319	1	50.00%	319	40.00%	179	37.55%	2.5	512	160.39%	49	(35)
100 (Default)	460	24	36.33%	468	100.00%	259	38.70%	2.5	-	-	181	(109)
Total Corporate of which SME	8,937	922	31.92%	9,228	9.81%	4,665	38.61%	2.5	7,198	78.01%	354	(284)
Corporates of which specialised lending												
0.00 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.00 to <0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.15 to <0.25	65	70	47.95%	99	0.17%	4	45.00%	2.5	42	42.55%	-	-
0.25 to <0.50	50	7	50.00%	53	0.35%	6	42.70%	2.5	32	59.11%	-	-
0.50 to <0.75	71	15	50.00%	78	0.60%	11	43.61%	2.5	61	77.51%	-	-
0.75 to <2.5	188	78	51.01%	227	1.42%	24	44.71%	2.5	247	108.79%	1	(1)
0.75 to <1.75	188	78	51.01%	227	1.42%	23	44.71%	2.5	247	108.79%	1	(1)
1.75 to <2.5	-	-	50.00%	-	-	1	-	3	-	104.00%	-	-
2.5 to <10	85	4	66.09%	88	3.42%	10	42.43%	2.5	116	132.73%	1	(2)
2.5 to <5	85	4	66.09%	88	3.42%	10	42.43%	2.5	116	132.73%	1	(2)
5 to <10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to <100	1	1	50.00%	2	10.00%	1	45.00%	2.5	4	204.67%	-	-
10 to <20	1	1	50.00%	2	10.00%	1	45.00%	2.5	4	204.67%	-	-
20 to <30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to <100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100 (Default)	19	-	50.00%	19	100.00%	2	45.00%	2.5	-	-	9	(7)
Total Corporates of which specialised lending	479	175	50.01%	566	4.64%	58	44.08%	2.5	502	88.59%	11	(10)
Corporates of which other												
0.00 to <0.15	859	2,381	43.07%	1,885	0.06%	100	44.95%	2.5	554	29.41%	1	(1)
0.00 to <0.10	859	2,381	43.07%	1,885	0.06%	98	44.95%	2.5	554	29.41%	1	(1)
0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	0.14%	2	44.98%	2.5	-	49.02%	-	-
0.15 to <0.25	725	976	28.90%	1,007	0.17%	71	45.11%	2.5	566	56.23%	1	(1)
0.25 to <0.50	477	984	28.17%	754	0.35%	106	44.42%	2.5	596	78.98%	1	(3)
0.50 to <0.75	410	419	37.03%	565	0.62%	85	41.97%	2.5	522	92.43%	2	(5)
0.75 to <2.5	1,267	1,488	54.15%	2,072	1.52%	211	44.26%	2.5	2,376	114.59%	14	(12)
0.75 to <1.75	582	1,029	56.04%	1,158	1.20%	135	44.33%	2.5	1,295	111.77%	6	(6)
1.75 to <2.5	685	459	49.93%	914	1.92%	76	44.18%	2.5	1,081	118.17%	8	(6)
2.5 to <10	1,696	870	37.89%	2,026	3.90%	237	44.73%	2.5	3,022	149.21%	36	(54)
2.5 to <5	1,465	820	37.10%	1,769	3.42%	212	44.69%	2.5	2,558	144.60%	28	(41)
5 to <10	231	50	50.91%	257	7.21%	25	44.99%	2.5	464	180.94%	8	(13)
10 to <100	297	27	46.60%	310	16.08%	58	44.53%	2.5	744	240.03%	22	(22)
10 to <20	251	27	46.56%	264	14.99%	43	44.74%	2.5	623	236.35%	17	(20)
20 to <30	41	-	50.00%	41	20.00%	7	43.93%	2.5	109	265.45%	4	(1)
30 to <100	5	-	50.00%	5	40.00%	8	38.71%	2.5	12	228.03%	1	(1)
100 (Default)	422	66	29.23%	441	100.00%	53	38.99%	2.5	-	-	173	(108)
Total Corporates of which other	6,153	7,211	40.32%	9,060	6.74%	921	44.23%	2.5	8,380	92.49%	250	(206)

As per Article 452, point (g)(i)-(v), Table 3.4 below presents the key parameters used for the calculation of capital requirements for credit risk exposures, under the Advanced IRB approach, split by PD range. Average maturity is not a component of the Advanced IRB RWA formula and is therefore not reported in the tables below. All exposures are presented both pre and post CRM and CCF (EAD). The template excludes counterparty credit risk and securitisations.

Table 3.4 EU CR6 - IRB approach - Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range (Advanced IRB)

Jun-24 PD Range	On-balance sheet exposures €m	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF €m	Exposure weighted average CCF %	EAD post CRM and post CCF €m	Exposure weighted average PD %	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD %	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors €m	Density of risk weighted exposure amount %	Expected loss amount €m	Value adjustments and provisions €m
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Total Advanced IRB												
0.00 to <0.15	4,879	634	43.48%	5,184		177,924			325	6.29%	1	(3)
0.00 to <0.10	*4,845*	*182*	*53.03%*	*4,969*		*72,388*			*315*	*6.35%*	*1*	*(3)*
0.10 to <0.15	*34*	*452*	*39.64%*	*215*		*105,536*			*10*	*4.87%*	*-*	*-*
0.15 to <0.25	12,944	672	37.72%	13,252		213,476			1,339	10.11%	6	(10)
0.25 to <0.50	3,456	747	43.07%	3,797		163,943			511	13.45%	2	(6)
0.50 to <0.75	13,014	3,110	71.44%	15,281		155,056			4,208	27.54%	27	(13)
0.75 to <2.5	5,257	696	50.47%	5,622		260,212			2,359	41.95%	24	(25)
0.75 to <1.75	*3,690*	*590*	*50.88%*	*4,001*		*190,048*			*1,510*	*37.74%*	*13*	*(17)*
1.75 to <2.5	*1,567*	*106*	*48.16%*	*1,621*		*70,164*			*849*	*52.34%*	*11*	*(8)*
2.5 to <10	2,536	146	43.40%	2,594		133,439			2,034	78.39%	54	(38)
2.5 to <5	1,756	99	107.24%	1,796		83,708			1,312	73.00%	28	(19)
5 to <10	780	47	44.45%	798		49,731			722	90.50%	26	(19)
10 to <100	878	47	42.17%	902		105,079			1,192	132.25%	72	(40)
10 to <20	*470*	*30*	*36.86%*	*484*		*79,970*			*632*	*130.75%*	*25*	*(18)*
20 to <30	*54*	*6*	*41.11%*	*56*		*8,954*			*73*	*128.17%*	*7*	*(5)*
30 to <100	*354*	*11*	*56.87%*	*362*		*16,155*			*487*	*134.91%*	*40*	*(17)*
100 (Default)	925	37	37.99%	943		52,271			632	67.07%	334	(348)
Total Advanced IRB	**43,889**	**6,089**	**57.82%**	**47,575**		**1,261,400**			**12,602**	**26.49%**	**520**	**(483)**
Secured by real estate property - Non SME												
0.00 to <0.15	4,838	7	102.24%	4,874	0.08%	29,066	29.41%		313	6.43%	1	(3)
0.00 to <0.10	*4,838*	*7*	*102.24%*	*4,874*	*0.08%*	*29,064*	*29.41%*		*313*	*6.43%*	*1*	*(3)*
0.10 to <0.15	*-*	*-*	*0.00%*	*-*	*0.14%*	*2*	*79.74%*		*-*	*22.16%*	*-*	*-*
0.15 to <0.25	12,858	65	46.46%	12,944	0.19%	71,908	25.39%		1,317	10.17%	6	(10)
0.25 to <0.50	3,332	37	64.23%	3,373	0.34%	28,075	20.22%		431	12.79%	2	(3)
0.50 to <0.75	12,924	2,790	74.86%	15,057	0.60%	72,232	29.69%		4,154	27.59%	26	(11)
0.75 to <2.5	4,412	186	73.48%	4,568	1.33%	46,518	23.66%		1,698	37.18%	14	(8)
0.75 to <1.75	*3,111*	*167*	*73.92%*	*3,249*	*1.06%*	*30,379*	*23.77%*		*1,060*	*32.62%*	*8*	*(5)*
1.75 to <2.5	*1,301*	*19*	*69.54%*	*1,319*	*1.98%*	*16,139*	*23.38%*		*638*	*48.42%*	*6*	*(3)*
2.5 to <10	1,133	3	92.54%	1,141	4.45%	14,408	24.25%		882	77.30%	12	(7)
2.5 to <5	829	1	70.51%	833	3.67%	11,590	24.87%		603	72.42%	7	(4)
5 to <10	304	2	105.04%	308	6.56%	2,818	22.56%		279	90.50%	5	(3)
10 to <100	666	6	94.26%	676	26.86%	6,097	23.20%		903	133.67%	40	(17)
10 to <20	*349*	*3*	*88.37%*	*355*	*16.25%*	*2,816*	*24.75%*		*495*	*139.47%*	*14*	*(9)*
20 to <30	*14*	*-*	*101.58%*	*14*	*24.20%*	*84*	*17.09%*		*15*	*104.85%*	*1*	*-*
30 to <100	*303*	*3*	*101.56%*	*307*	*39.28%*	*3,197*	*21.68%*		*393*	*128.26%*	*25*	*(8)*
100 (Default)	690	2	100.24%	693	100.00%	5,449	26.02%		523	75.44%	171	(162)
Total Secured by real estate property - Non SME	**40,853**	**3,096**	**74.20%**	**43,326**	**2.58%**	**273,753**	**26.70%**		**10,221**	**23.59%**	**272**	**(221)**
Qualifying revolving												
0.00 to <0.15	39	566	42.69%	281	0.09%	144,012	65.24%		10	3.74%	-	-
0.00 to <0.10	*5*	*175*	*51.12%*	*94*	*0.05%*	*43,287*	*73.24%*		*2*	*2.45%*	-	-
0.10 to <0.15	*34*	*391*	*38.93%*	*187*	*0.11%*	*100,725*	*61.21%*		*8*	*4.39%*	-	-
0.15 to <0.25	78	530	35.97%	268	0.20%	134,609	56.81%		17	6.51%	-	-
0.25 to <0.50	87	384	37.69%	232	0.36%	109,074	55.98%		25	10.64%	-	(1)
0.50 to <0.75	61	232	38.43%	151	0.62%	75,660	56.16%		25	16.57%	1	(1)
0.75 to <2.5	147	387	38.31%	295	1.36%	145,417	55.60%		87	29.41%	2	(2)
0.75 to <1.75	*111*	*317*	*37.94%*	*231*	*1.14%*	*112,340*	*55.26%*		*59*	*25.69%*	*1*	*(1)*
1.75 to <2.5	*36*	*70*	*40.04%*	*64*	*2.17%*	*33,077*	*56.85%*		*28*	*42.83%*	*1*	*(1)*
2.5 to <10	73	112	37.06%	114	4.92%	54,541	54.36%		81	71.04%	3	(2)
2.5 to <5	44	75	37.06%	72	3.64%	33,171	54.27%		43	59.13%	2	(1)
5 to <10	29	37	37.07%	42	7.11%	21,370	54.50%		38	91.55%	1	(1)
10 to <100	40	35	30.31%	51	26.46%	81,644	55.86%		79	154.28%	8	(5)
10 to <20	*17*	*23*	*25.94%*	*23*	*13.64%*	*69,678*	*56.13%*		*31*	*134.66%*	*2*	*(1)*
20 to <30	*7*	*5*	*35.71%*	*9*	*24.84%*	*4,766*	*55.54%*		*16*	*173.27%*	*1*	*(1)*
30 to <100	*16*	*7*	*40.75%*	*19*	*42.90%*	*7,200*	*55.67%*		*32*	*169.38%*	*5*	*(3)*
100 (Default)	27	30	29.96%	40	100.00%	29,348	81.08%		19	48.63%	32	(36)
Total Qualifying revolving	**552**	**2,276**	**38.47%**	**1,432**	**0.00%**	**774,305**	**0.00%**		**344**	**24.05%**	**46**	**(47)**
Retail of which SME												
0.00 to <0.15	1	61	44.27%	28	0.10%	4,839	40.01%		2	8.12%	-	-
0.00 to <0.10	*1*	*-*	*13.15%*	*-*	*0.07%*	*30*	*40.20%*		*-*	*8.17%*	-	-
0.10 to <0.15	*-*	*61*	*44.28%*	*28*	*0.10%*	*4,809*	*40.00%*		*2*	*8.12%*	-	-
0.15 to <0.25	8	77	42.42%	40	0.18%	6,950	40.04%		5	12.76%	-	-
0.25 to <0.50	30	326	47.00%	185	0.33%	21,468	60.10%		52	28.09%	-	(2)
0.50 to <0.75	29	88	49.92%	73	0.65%	7,160	56.14%		29	40.16%	-	(1)
0.75 to <2.5	227	123	53.81%	292	1.59%	19,144	54.30%		166	56.74%	3	(3)
0.75 to <1.75	*116*	*106*	*53.24%*	*172*	*1.25%*	*13,192*	*54.89%*		*93*	*53.97%*	*1*	*(2)*
1.75 to <2.5	*111*	*17*	*57.37%*	*120*	*2.08%*	*5,952*	*53.45%*		*73*	*60.71%*	*2*	*(1)*
2.5 to <10	974	31	61.06%	986	4.76%	31,564	53.49%		655	66.38%	27	(16)
2.5 to <5	664	23	60.97%	674	3.64%	19,397	51.70%		419	62.12%	14	(7)
5 to <10	310	8	61.33%	312	7.19%	12,167	57.35%		236	75.55%	13	(9)
10 to <100	138	6	59.34%	141	18.60%	12,487	60.00%		145	103.11%	16	(14)
10 to <20	*95*	*4*	*60.14%*	*97*	*13.39%*	*5,536*	*61.17%*		*93*	*96.31%*	*8*	*(7)*
20 to <30	*27*	*1*	*59.15%*	*27*	*23.42%*	*2,888*	*57.54%*		*31*	*114.45%*	*4*	*(3)*
30 to <100	*16*	*1*	*57.72%*	*17*	*40.73%*	*4,063*	*57.25%*		*21*	*123.80%*	*4*	*(4)*
100 (Default)	162	5	54.40%	164	100.00%	10,286	57.59%		55	33.24%	95	(115)
Total Retail of which SME	**1,569**	**717**	**48.57%**	**1,909**	**12.72%**	**113,898**	**54.71%**		**1,109**	**58.08%**	**141**	**(151)**
Retail of which other												
0.00 to <0.15	1	-	-	1	0.03%	7	84.88%		-	8.90%	-	-
0.00 to <0.10	*1*	-	-	*1*	*0.03%*	*7*	*84.88%*		-	*8.90%*	-	-
0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	0.22%	9	59.87%		-	34.24%	-	-
0.25 to <0.50	7	-	-	7	0.31%	5,326	63.59%		3	36.40%	-	-
0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	0.58%	4	58.96%		-	33.67%	-	-
0.75 to <2.5	471	-	-	467	1.40%	49,133	71.51%		408	87.26%	5	(12)
0.75 to <1.75	*352*	-	-	*349*	*1.27%*	*34,137*	*71.98%*		*298*	*85.41%*	*3*	*(9)*
1.75 to <2.5	*119*	-	-	*118*	*1.77%*	*14,996*	*70.13%*		*110*	*92.71%*	*2*	*(3)*
2.5 to <10	356	-	-	353	4.40%	32,926	76.82%		416	117.84%	12	(13)
2.5 to <5	219	-	-	217	3.17%	19,550	76.57%		247	113.64%	5	(7)
5 to <10	137	-	-	136	6.35%	13,376	77.22%		169	124.55%	7	(6)
10 to <100	34	-	-	34	30.77%	4,851	75.64%		65	191.29%	8	(4)
10 to <20	*9*	-	-	*9*	*13.41%*	*1,940*	*73.87%*		*13*	*146.94%*	*1*	*(1)*
20 to <30	*6*	-	-	*6*	*22.01%*	*1,216*	*70.73%*		*11*	*173.54%*	*1*	*(1)*
30 to <100	*19*	-	-	*19*	*42.29%*	*1,695*	*78.24%*		*41*	*219.10%*	*6*	*(2)*
100 (Default)	46	-	-	46	100.00%	7,188	84.68%		35	77.64%	36	(35)
Total Retail of which other	**915**	**-**	**-**	**908**	**8.62%**	**99,444**	**74.34%**		**928**	**102.12%**	**61**	**(64)**

Dec-23 PD Range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	EAD post CRM and post CCF	Exposure weighted average PD	Number of obligors	Exposure weighted average LGD	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
	€m	€m	%	€m	%		%		€m	%	€m	€m
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Total Advanced IRB												
0.00 to <0.15	41	625	43.65%	315		148,923			13	4.31%	-	-
0.00 to <0.10	6	178	50.52%	96		44,404			2	2.58%	-	-
0.10 to <0.15	35	447	40.91%	219		104,519			11	5.07%	-	-
0.15 to <0.25	13,934	672	38.65%	14,233		219,511			1,310	9.20%	6	(14)
0.25 to <0.50	5,512	743	43.35%	5,856		177,328			735	12.56%	3	(7)
0.25 to <0.50	11,833	1,532	54.59%	12,705		158,359			3,117	24.53%	20	(15)
0.75 to <2.5	6,433	1,886	55.71%	7,502		269,331			3,230	43.05%	30	(24)
0.75 to <1.75	4,573	1,742	55.86%	5,561		198,893			2,136	38.41%	17	(16)
1.75 to <2.5	1,860	144	53.81%	1,941		70,438			1,094	56.36%	13	(8)
2.5 to <10	2,489	137	43.08%	2,540		134,415			2,036	80.13%	53	(37)
2.5 to <5	1,492	92	105.85%	1,524		83,018			1,096	71.91%	24	(15)
5 to <10	997	45	44.62%	1,016		51,397			940	92.46%	29	(22)
10 to <100	745	38	42.49%	765		110,490			1,010	132.09%	66	(42)
10 to <20	294	22	35.17%	303		85,298			371	122.51%	17	(13)
20 to <30	93	7	56.27%	96		9,970			125	129.83%	9	(8)
30 to <100	358	9	48.74%	366		15,222			514	140.62%	40	(21)
100 (Default)	918	36	37.42%	936		51,449			643	68.74%	324	(334)
Total Advanced IRB	41,905	5,669	49.92%	44,852		1,269,806			12,094	26.97%	502	(473)
Secured by real estate property - Non SME												
0.00 to <0.15	-	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%		-	-	-	-
0.00 to <0.10	-	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%		-	-	-	-
0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
0.15 to <0.25	13,846	65	53.47%	13,919	0.18%	79,250	20.12%		1,286	9.24%	6	(14)
0.25 to <0.50	5,383	39	65.27%	5,428	0.33%	41,487	16.16%		655	12.07%	3	(5)
0.50 to <0.75	11,736	1,174	58.91%	12,465	0.61%	67,410	24.61%		3,057	24.52%	19	(13)
0.75 to <2.5	5,599	1,420	60.15%	6,478	1.25%	58,910	21.33%		2,585	39.91%	20	(13)
0.75 to <1.75	4,014	1,348	60.01%	4,842	1.03%	40,405	21.18%		1,708	35.28%	12	(9)
1.75 to <2.5	1,585	72	62.70%	1,636	1.91%	18,505	21.75%		877	53.59%	8	(4)
2.5 to <10	1,128	4	84.60%	1,134	5.08%	15,234	21.42%		932	82.19%	13	(11)
2.5 to <5	594	1	82.23%	595	3.71%	10,505	24.13%		421	70.86%	5	(3)
5 to <10	534	3	85.79%	539	6.59%	4,729	18.42%		511	94.67%	8	(8)
10 to <100	549	4	101.94%	556	29.99%	5,363	19.65%		745	134.01%	37	(19)
10 to <20	176	1	102.23%	178	15.24%	1,641	20.22%		234	131.62%	6	(5)
20 to <30	53	2	101.76%	55	24.05%	436	10.46%		66	119.65%	3	(2)
30 to <100	320	1	102.02%	323	39.13%	3,286	20.92%		445	137.80%	28	(12)
100 (Default)	679	2	101.65%	685	100.00%	5,440	25.41%		520	75.95%	166	(157)
Total Secured by real estate property - Non SME	38,920	2,708	59.65%	40,665	2.73%	273,094	21.28%		9,780	24.05%	264	(232)
Qualifying revolving												
0.00 to <0.15	38	545	43.62%	276	0.09%	141,912	65.70%		10	3.75%	-	-
0.00 to <0.10	4	178	50.54%	94	0.05%	44,328	73.53%		2	2.44%	-	-
0.10 to <0.15	34	367	40.27%	182	0.11%	97,584	61.64%		8	4.42%	-	-
0.15 to <0.25	80	524	36.20%	270	0.20%	133,050	56.72%		18	6.52%	-	-
0.25 to <0.50	92	381	37.74%	236	0.36%	109,628	56.02%		25	10.63%	-	-
0.50 to <0.75	63	269	37.22%	163	0.62%	83,736	55.90%		27	16.45%	1	(1)
0.75 to <2.5	153	350	38.40%	287	1.36%	142,308	55.90%		85	29.52%	2	(2)
0.75 to <1.75	115	293	37.84%	226	1.14%	112,173	55.51%		58	25.78%	1	(1)
1.75 to <2.5	38	57	41.27%	61	2.18%	30,135	57.31%		27	43.32%	1	(1)
2.5 to <10	75	104	36.46%	113	4.96%	54,765	54.70%		81	71.92%	3	(3)
2.5 to <5	45	70	36.01%	70	3.65%	33,396	54.60%		42	59.57%	1	(1)
5 to <10	30	34	37.40%	43	7.11%	21,369	54.87%		39	92.14%	2	(2)
10 to <100	40	29	31.42%	50	27.19%	87,933	56.80%		79	156.71%	8	(6)
10 to <20	16	18	27.53%	22	13.62%	75,504	56.78%		30	136.02%	2	(1)
20 to <30	8	4	35.37%	9	25.19%	5,156	58.97%		18	184.13%	1	(1)
30 to <100	16	7	38.97%	19	44.13%	7,273	55.72%		31	167.14%	5	(4)
100 (Default)	24	29	30.01%	35	100.00%	28,773	78.49%		17	49.44%	27	(34)
Total Qualifying revolving	565	2,231	38.61%	1,430	4.24%	782,105	58.45%		342	23.90%	41	(46)
Retail of which SME												
0.00 to <0.15	1	80	43.83%	37	0.10%	6,929	40.01%		3	8.12%	-	-
0.00 to <0.10	1	-	8.30%	1	0.08%	36	40.32%		-	8.82%	-	-
0.10 to <0.15	-	80	43.87%	36	0.10%	6,893	40.00%		3	8.10%	-	-
0.15 to <0.25	7	83	42.47%	43	0.18%	7,151	40.31%		5	12.85%	-	-
0.25 to <0.50	29	323	47.30%	184	0.33%	21,378	60.69%		52	28.45%	-	(2)
0.50 to <0.75	29	89	50.05%	73	0.65%	6,790	57.16%		30	41.17%	-	(1)
0.75 to <2.5	218	116	53.58%	278	1.59%	18,340	54.86%		159	57.24%	3	(3)
0.75 to <1.75	109	101	52.75%	161	1.24%	12,740	55.34%		88	54.36%	1	(2)
1.75 to <2.5	109	15	59.13%	117	2.08%	5,600	54.21%		71	61.22%	2	(1)
2.5 to <10	962	29	60.77%	972	4.75%	31,923	53.38%		646	66.37%	26	(15)
2.5 to <5	656	21	60.51%	664	3.62%	19,511	51.55%		413	62.13%	13	(7)
5 to <10	306	8	61.52%	308	7.19%	12,412	57.34%		233	75.49%	13	(8)
10 to <100	126	5	58.94%	128	18.51%	12,329	60.44%		134	104.16%	15	(12)
10 to <20	89	3	60.27%	90	13.36%	5,738	61.63%		88	97.58%	8	(6)
20 to <30	23	1	60.22%	23	23.56%	2,944	57.04%		26	114.40%	3	(3)
30 to <100	14	1	55.70%	15	41.35%	3,647	58.52%		20	127.67%	4	(3)
100 (Default)	171	5	53.81%	173	100.00%	10,712	57.88%		63	36.44%	100	(115)
Total Retail of which SME	1,543	730	48.36%	1,888	13.16%	115,552	54.80%		1,092	57.84%	144	(148)
Retail of which other												
0.00 to <0.15	2	-	-	2	0.07%	82	77.28%		-	15.37%	-	-
0.00 to <0.10	1	-	-	1	0.05%	40	78.21%		-	11.23%	-	-
0.10 to <0.15	1	-	-	1	0.12%	42	75.70%		-	22.41%	-	-
0.15 to <0.25	1	-	-	1	0.19%	60	73.88%		1	30.32%	-	-
0.25 to <0.50	8	-	-	8	0.33%	4,835	65.70%		3	39.24%	-	-
0.50 to <0.75	5	-	-	4	0.63%	423	74.87%		3	64.34%	-	-
0.75 to <2.5	463	-	-	459	1.41%	49,773	71.47%		401	87.24%	5	(6)
0.75 to <1.75	335	-	-	332	1.26%	33,575	71.87%		282	84.74%	3	(4)
1.75 to <2.5	128	-	-	127	1.82%	16,198	70.42%		119	93.76%	2	(2)
2.5 to <10	324	-	-	321	4.43%	32,493	76.43%		377	117.39%	11	(8)
2.5 to <5	197	-	-	195	3.17%	19,606	76.00%		220	112.79%	5	(4)
5 to <10	127	-	-	126	6.39%	12,887	77.11%		157	124.50%	6	(4)
10 to <100	30	-	-	31	25.77%	4,865	74.44%		52	174.25%	6	(5)
10 to <20	13	-	-	13	13.35%	2,415	74.50%		19	147.89%	1	(1)
20 to <30	9	-	-	9	22.03%	1,434	71.70%		15	175.95%	2	(2)
30 to <100	8	-	-	9	48.37%	1,016	77.14%		18	212.33%	3	(2)
100 (Default)	44	-	-	43	100.00%	6,524	80.14%		43	99.08%	31	(28)
Total Retail of which other	877	-	-	869	8.28%	99,055	73.82%		880	101.28%	53	(47)

As per Article 453 point (j), Table 3.5 below illustrates the effect of credit derivatives on the IRB approach capital requirements calculations. The template excludes counterparty credit risk and securitisations.

Table 3.5 - EU CR7 – IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques

		Jun-24		Dec-23	
		Pre-credit derivatives risk weighted exposure amount €m	**Actual risk weighted exposure amount €m**	Pre-credit derivatives risk weighted exposure amount €m	Actual risk weighted exposure amount €m
		a	b	a	b
1	**Exposures under F-IRB**	**16,144**	**16,144**	16,689	16,689
2	Central governments and central banks	-	-	-	-
3	Institutions	638	638	609	609
4	Corporates	15,506	15,506	16,080	16,080
	of which				
4.1	Corporates - SMEs	7,816	7,816	7,198	7,198
4.2	Corporates - Specialised lending	600	600	502	502
5	**Exposures under A-IRB**	**12,602**	**12,602**	12,094	12,094
6	Central governments and central banks	-	-	-	-
7	Institutions	-	-	-	-
8	Corporates	-	-	-	-
	of which				
8.1	Corporates - SMEs	-	-	-	-
8.2	Corporates - Specialised lending	-	-	-	-
9	Retail	12,602	12,602	12,094	12,094
	of which				
9.1	Retail – SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral	-	-	-	-
9.2	Retail – non-SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral	10,221	10,221	9,780	9,780
9.3	Retail – Qualifying revolving	344	344	342	342
9.4	Retail – SMEs - Other	1,109	1,109	1,092	1,092
9.5	Retail – Non-SMEs- Other	928	928	880	880
10	**TOTAL (including F-IRB exposures and A-IRB exposures)**	**28,746**	**28,746**	28,783	28,783

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As per Article 453 point (g), Table 3.6 below discloses more granular information on the type of CRM techniques by type and exposure class under the IRB approach.

Table 3.6 - EU CR7-A – IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques

		Credit risk Mitigation techniques											Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEAs	
		Funded credit Protection (FCP)									Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP)			
	Total exposures	Part of exposures covered by **Financial Collaterals**	Part of exposures covered by **Other eligible collaterals**	Part of exposures covered by **Immovable property Collaterals (%)**	Part of exposures covered by **Receivables**	Part of exposures covered by **Other physical collateral**	Part of exposures covered by **Other funded credit protection**	Part of exposures covered by **Cash on deposit**	Part of exposures covered by **Life insurance policies**	Part of exposures covered by **Instruments held by a third party**	Part of exposures covered by **Guarantees**	Part of exposures covered by **Credit Derivatives**	**RWEA without substitution effects** (reduction effects only)	**RWEA with substitution effects** (both reduction and substitution effects)
Jun-24	**€m**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**€m**	**€m**
Exposures under A-IRB	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
1 Central governments and central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which														
3.1 Corporates – SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 Corporates – Specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.3 Corporates – Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Retail	47,575	-	88.17%	88.17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,765	12,602
of which														
4.1 Retail – SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Retail – non-SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral	43,326	-	96.82%	96.82%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,221	10,221
4.3 Retail – Qualifying revolving	1,432	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	344	344
4.4 Retail – SMEs - Other	1,909	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,271	1,109
4.5 Retail – Non-SMEs- Other	908	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	928	928
5 Total Advanced IRB	**47,575**	**-**	**88.17%**	**88.17%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12,765**	**12,602**
Exposures under F-IRB														
1 Central governments and central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Institutions	3,986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	638	638
3 Corporates	17,197	0.34%	24.99%	24.79%	-	0.20%	-	-	-	-		-	15,979	15,506
of which														
3.1 Corporates – SMEs	9,327	0.01%	38.15%	38.08%	-	0.07%	-	-	-	-		-	7,975	7,816
3.2 Corporates – Specialised lending	664	2.65%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	600
3.3 Corporates – Other	7,206	0.56%	10.25%	9.87%	-	0.38%	-	-	-	-		-	7,403	7,090
4 Total Foundation IRB	**21,183**	**0.28%**	**20.29%**	**20.12%**	**-**	**0.16%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**-**	**16,617**	**16,144**

		Credit risk Mitigation techniques											Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEAs	
		Funded credit									Unfunded credit			
	Total exposures	Part of exposures covered by Financial Collaterals	Part of exposures covered by Other eligible collaterals	Part of exposures covered by Immovable property Collaterals (%)	Part of exposures covered by Receivables	Part of exposures covered by Other physical collateral	Part of exposures covered by Other funded credit protection	Part of exposures covered by Cash on deposit	Part of exposures covered by Life insurance policies	Part of exposures covered by Instruments held by a third party	Part of exposures covered by Guarantees	Part of exposures covered by Credit Derivatives	RWEA without substitution effects (reduction effects only)	RWEA with substitution effects (both reduction and substitution effects)
Dec-23	€m	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	€m	€m
Exposures under A-IRB	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
1 Central governments and central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which														
3.1 Corporates – SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 Corporates – Specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.3 Corporates – Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Retail	44,852	-	89.30%	89.30%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,256	12,094
of which														
4.1 Retail – SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Retail – non-SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral	40,665	-	98.49%	98.49%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,780	9,780
4.3 Retail – Qualifying revolving	1,430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	342	342
4.4 Retail – SMEs - Other	1,888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,254	1,092
4.5 Retail – Non-SMEs- Other	869	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	880	880
5 Total Advanced IRB	44,852	-	89.30%	89.30%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,256	12,094
Exposures under F-IRB														
1 Central governments and central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Institutions	3,860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	609	609
3 Corporates	18,854	0.25%	34.59%	34.48%	-	0.11%	-	-	-	-		-	16,456	16,080
of which														
3.1 Corporates – SMEs	9,228	0.02%	64.43%	64.40%	-	0.03%	-	-	-	-		-	7,356	7,198
3.2 Corporates – Specialised lending	566	2.05%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	502	502
3.3 Corporates – Other	9,060	0.38%	6.37%	6.17%	-	0.19%	-	-	-	-		-	8,598	8,380
4 Total Foundation IRB	22,714	0.21%	28.71%	28.62%	-	0.09%	-	-	-	-		-	17,065	16,689

As per Article 438 point (h), Table 3.7 below analyses the movements in risk weighted exposure amounts under the IRB approach within the period.

Table 3.7 - EU CR8 – RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach

		Risk weighted exposure amount €m
		a
1	**Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the previous reporting period - March '24**	**29,117**
2	Asset size (+/-)[1]	(2,407)
3	Asset quality (+/-)[2]	907
4	Model updates (+/-)[3]	1,045
5	Methodology and policy (+/-)[4]	-
6	Acquisitions and disposals (+/-)[5]	-
7	Foreign exchange movements (+/-)	84
8	Other (+/-)[6]	-
9	**Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the reporting period - June '24**	**28,746**

		Risk weighted exposure amount €m
		a
1	Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the previous reporting period - December '23	28,783
2	Asset size (+/-)[1]	579
3	Asset quality (+/-)[2]	(5)
4	Model updates (+/-)[3]	(413)
5	Methodology and policy (+/-)[4]	-
6	Acquisitions and disposals (+/-)[5]	-
7	Foreign exchange movements (+/-)	173
8	Other (+/-)[6]	-
9	Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the reporting period - March '24	29,117

1 Asset size: This represents movements in RWA driven by changes in the composition of the Group’s existing portfolios. This includes, but is not limited to: constant currency growth in existing portfolios including new business and repayment of loans, changes in the product mix.

2 Asset quality: This can represent movements in RWA including but not limited to: PD Migration and LGD changes driven by economic conditions, changes in lending practices, demographics and model re-calibrations and re-anchoring.

3 Model updates: This can represent movements in RWA including, but is not limited to: new model approvals, refinements and enhancements to improve model performance.

4 Methodology and policy: Updates to the RWA calculation methodology, communicated by the Regulator.

5 Acquisitions and disposals: This can represent movements in RWA due to changes in book sizes as a result of acquisitions and/or disposals.

6 Other comprises movements in non-credit RWA items and unconsolidated intragroup investments.

As per Article 442, points (c) and (e), Table 3.8 below presents gross carrying amount (including accrued interest) of performing and non-performing exposures and the related accumulated impairment, provisions, accumulated change in fair value due to credit risk, accumulated partial write-off, and collateral and financial guarantees received, according to the scope of regulatory consolidation. The Group's non performing loans (NPL) are 2.83% at June 2024 (3.05% December 2023).

Table 3.8 - EU CR1 - Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						**Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions**						**Accumulated partial write-off**	**Collateral and financial guarantees received**	
		Performing exposures			**Non-performing exposures**			**Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions**			**Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions**				**On performing exposures**	**On non-performing exposures**
			Of which stage 1	*Of which stage 2*		*Of which stage 2*	*Of which stage 3*		*Of which stage 1*	*Of which stage 2*		*Of which stage 2*	*Of which stage 3*			
	Jun-24	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**
5	**Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits**	**32,057**	*32,057*	-	**-**	-	-	**(5)**	*(5)*	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-
10	**Loans and advances**	**82,813**	*71,448*	*10,950*	**2,415**	*13*	*2,317*	**(533)**	*(189)*	*(353)*	**(724)**	*(1)*	*(715)*	**(688)**	*60,779*	*1,191*
20	Central banks	923	*923*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	General governments	40	*36*	*4*	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1*	-
40	Credit institutions	1,244	*1,244*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Other financial corporations	937	*692*	*79*	2	-	*2*	(4)	*(2)*	*(2)*	(1)	-	*(1)*	-	*51*	-
60	Non-financial corporations	25,757	*18,595*	*7,162*	1,362	*11*	*1,351*	(351)	*(94)*	*(257)*	(483)	*(1)*	*(482)*	(684)	*10,340*	*423*
	of which;															
70	*SME*	14,724	10,771	3,953	829	10	818	(225)	*(67)*	*(158)*	(269)	*(1)*	*(268)*	*(222)*	7,955	397
80	Households	53,912	49,958	3,705	1,051	2	964	(177)	*(93)*	*(94)*	(240)	-	*(232)*	(4)	50,387	768
90	**Debt securities**	**9,772**	*9,735*	-	**-**	-	-	**(2)**	*(2)*	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-
100	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	General governments	5,379	*5,379*	-	-	-	-	(1)	*(1)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	Credit institutions	4,329	*4,329*	-	-	-	-	(1)	*(1)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130	Other financial corporations	43	*27*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140	Non-financial corporations	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	**Off-balance-sheet exposures**	**18,510**	*16,544*	*1,516*	**108**	-	*107*	**58**	*28*	*32*	**5**	-	*5*		-	-
160	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
170	General governments	153	*128*	*25*	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
180	Credit institutions	292	*242*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
190	Other financial corporations	1,337	*1,006*	*24*	-	-	-	1	*1*	*1*	-	-	-		-	-
200	Non-financial corporations	10,790	*9,314*	*1,383*	73	-	*72*	50	*22*	*29*	4	-	*4*		-	-
210	Households	5,938	*5,854*	*84*	35	-	*35*	6	*5*	*2*	1	-	*1*		-	-
220	**Total**	**143,152**	*129,784*	*12,466*	**2,523**	*13*	*2,424*	**(593)**	*(219)*	*(385)*	**(729)**	*(1)*	*(720)*	**(688)**	*60,779*	*1,191*

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value						Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees	
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures –			Non-performing exposures –				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
			Of which stage 1	*Of which stage 2*		*Of which stage 2*	*Of which stage 3*		*Of which stage 1*	*Of which stage 2*		*Of which stage 2*	*Of which stage 3*			
	Dec-23	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
5	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	31,732	31,732	-	-	-	- -	5 -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Loans and advances	80,548	*67,633*	*12,555*	2,537	*23*	*2,364*	(597)	*(181)*	*(419)*	(625)	*(2)*	*(612)*	(702)	*58,940*	*1,298*
20	Central banks	1,033	*1,033*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	General governments	43	*41*	*1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	Credit institutions	735	*735*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Other financial corporations	805	*556*	*87*	2	-	*2*	(6)	*(3)*	*(3)*	(1)	-	*(1)*	-	*39*	-
60	Non-financial corporations	25,543	*17,487*	*8,056*	1,468	*19*	*1,449*	(379)	*(86)*	*(293)*	(405)	*(2)*	*(404)*	(696)	*10,197*	*522*
	of which;															
70	*SME*	*14,463*	*9,792*	*4,671*	*788*	*17*	*770*	*(250)*	*(59)*	*(191)*	*(224)*	*(1)*	*(223)*	*(261)*	*8,039*	*389*
80	Households	52,389	*47,781*	*4,411*	1,067	*4*	*913*	(212)	*(92)*	*(123)*	(219)	-	*(207)*	(6)	*48,704*	*776*
90	Debt securities	9,784	*9,749*	*1*	-	-	-	(2)	*(2)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	General governments	5,497	*5,497*	-	-	-	-	(1)	*(1)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	Credit institutions	4,210	*4,210*	-	-	-	-	(1)	*(1)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130	Other financial corporations	57	*42*	*1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140	Non-financial corporations	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	19,044	*17,108*	*1,790*	159	-	*159*	55	*25*	*29*	6	-	*6*		-	-
160	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
170	General governments	133	*128*	*5*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
180	Credit institutions	331	*287*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
190	Other financial corporations	1,860	*1,627*	*192*	-	-	-	2	*1*	-	-	-	-		-	-
200	Non-financial corporations	11,228	*9,625*	*1,542*	125	-	*125*	47	*20*	*27*	5	-	*5*		-	-
210	Households	5,492	*5,441*	*51*	34	-	*34*	6	*4*	*2*	1	-	*1*		-	-
220	Total	141,108	*126,222*	*14,346*	2,696	*23*	*2,523*	(654)	*(208)*	*(448)*	(631)	*(2)*	*(618)*	(702)	*58,940*	*1,298*

As per Article 442 point (g), Table 3.9 below provides a breakdown of gross carrying amount by residual contractual maturities net of related accumulated impairment, provisions, accumulated change in fair value due to credit risk.

Table 3.9 - EU CR1-A - Maturity of exposures

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Net exposure value					
	Jun-24	On demand	<=1 year	>1 year <= 5 years	>5 years	No stated maturity	**Total**
1	Loans and advances	1,759	13,196	32,230	36,655	131	**83,971**
2	Debt securities	-	675	6,228	2,867	-	**9,770**
3	**Total**	**1,759**	**13,871**	**38,458**	**39,522**	**131**	**93,741**

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Net exposure value					
	Dec-23	On demand	<=1 year	>1 year <= 5 years	>5 years	No stated maturity	Total
1	Loans and advances	1,867	12,706	31,606	35,553	131	81,863
2	Debt securities	-	561	5,663	3,558	-	9,782
3	Total	1,867	13,267	37,269	39,111	131	91,645

As per Article 442, point (f), Table 3.10 below presents movements of gross carrying amounts (including accrued interest) of non performing loans and advances during the period. The non-performing values in this template are in accordance with Article 178 default of an obligor.

Table 3.10 - EU CR2 - Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances

		Jun-24	Dec-23
		a	a
		Gross carrying amount	Gross carrying amount
		€m	€m
10	**Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances**	2,537	2,640
20	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	660	1,620
30	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	(782)	(1,723)
40	Outflows due to write-offs	(80)	(575)
50	Outflow due to other situations	(702)	(1,148)
60	**Final stock of non-performing loans and advances**	**2,415**	2,537

As per Article 442 point (c), Table 3.11 below presents the gross carrying amount (including accrued interest) of forborne exposures and the related accumulated impairment, provisions, accumulated change in fair value due to credit risk, and collateral and financial guarantees received, according to the scope of regulatory consolidation.

Table 3.11 - EU CQ1 - Credit quality of forborne exposures

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				**Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions**		**Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures**	
			Non-performing forborne						
		Performing forborne		*Of which defaulted*	*Of which impaired*	**On performing forborne exposures**	**On non-performing forborne exposures**		*Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures*
	Jun-24	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**
5	**Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits**	**-**	**-**	*-*	*-*	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
10	**Loans and advances**	**2,376**	**1,177**	*1,175*	*1,156*	**(84)**	**(351)**	**1,790**	**495**
20	Central banks	-	-	*-*	*-*	-	-	-	-
30	General governments	-	-	*-*	*-*	-	-	-	-
40	Credit institutions	-	-	*-*	*-*	-	-	-	-
50	Other financial corporations	-	-	*-*	*-*	-	-	-	-
60	Non-financial corporations	2,152	887	*886*	*868*	(81)	(292)	1,351	269
70	Households	224	289	*288*	*288*	(4)	(58)	439	225
80	**Debt Securities**	**-**	**-**	*-*	*-*	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
90	**Loan commitments given**	**297**	**31**	*30*	*30*	**2**	**2**	**-**	**-**
100	**Total**	**2,673**	**1,208**	*1,205*	*1,186*	**(87)**	**(353)**	**1,790**	**495**

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
			Non-performing forborne						
		Performing forborne		*Of which defaulted*	*Of which impaired*	On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures		*Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures*
	Dec-23	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
5	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	-	-	*-*	*-*	-	-	-	-
10	Loans and advances	2,353	1,306	*1,277*	*1,274*	(107)	(299)	1,832	547
20	Central banks	-	-	*-*	*-*	-	-	-	-
30	General governments	-	-	*-*	*-*	-	-	-	-
40	Credit institutions	-	-	*-*	*-*	-	-	-	-
50	Other financial corporations	2	-	*-*	*-*	-	-	-	-
60	Non-financial corporations	2,140	1,040	*1,030*	*1,011*	(102)	(241)	1,424	343
70	Households	212	266	*248*	*263*	(5)	(57)	408	204
80	Debt Securities	-	-	*-*	*-*	-	-	-	-
90	Loan commitments given	295	75	*75*	*75*	3	2	-	-
100	Total	2,648	1,382	*1,353*	*1,349*	(109)	(301)	1,832	547

As per Article 442, points (c) and (e), Table 3.12 below presents gross carrying amount (includes accrued interest) of performing and non-performing exposures and the related accumulated impairment, provisions and accumulated change in fair value due to credit risk, according to the scope of regulatory consolidation.

Table 3.12 - EU CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography

		a	b [2]	c	d [2]	e	f	g
		Gross carrying/nominal amount				**Accumulated impairment**	**Provisions on off-balance-sheet commitments and financial guarantees given**	**Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures**
			Of which non-performing		**Of which subject to impairment**			
				Of which defaulted				
	Jun-24	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**
10	**On-balance-sheet exposures Total**	**95,000**		**2,402**		**(1,260)**		**-**
20	Ireland	55,499		1,236		(702)		-
30	United Kingdom	27,274		718		(293)		-
70	Other countries[1]	12,227		449		(264)		-
80	**Off-balance-sheet exposures Total**	**18,618**		**108**			**64**	
90	Ireland	12,655		81			38	
100	United Kingdom	4,000		22			16	
140	Other countries[1]	1,963		5			10	
150	**Total**	**113,617**		**2,510**		**(1,260)**	**64**	**-**

		a	b [2]	c	d [2]	e	f	g
		Gross carrying/nominal amount				Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance-sheet commitments and financial guarantees	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
			Of which non-performing		Of which subject to impairment			
				Of which defaulted				
	Dec-23	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
10	On-balance-sheet exposures Total	92,869		2,452		(1,225)		-
20	Ireland	54,485		1,284		(676)		-
30	United Kingdom	26,349		721		(327)		-
70	Other countries[1]	12,036		448		(222)		-
80	Off-balance-sheet exposures Total	19,203		159			61	
90	Ireland	13,206		101			38	
100	United Kingdom	4,123		32			13	
140	Other countries[1]	1,874		26			11	
150	Total	112,072		2,611		(1,225)	61	-

1 The gross carrying / nominal amount of individual countries in Other countries are not material (individually less than 5% of total gross carrying / nominal amount). Exposures to supranational organisations are assigned to 'Other countries'.

2 In line with the requirements for large institutions with an NPL ratio (in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/637) lower than 5%, columns "Of which non-performing" and "of which subject to impairment" are not required to be disclosed.

As per Article 442, points (c) and (e), Table 3.13 below presents gross carrying amount (including accrued interest) of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry and the related accumulated impairment and accumulated change in fair value due to credit risk, according to the scope of regulatory consolidation.

Table 3.13 - EU CQ5 - Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry

		a	b [1]	c	d [1]	e	f
		Gross carrying amount				**Accumulated impairment**	**Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures**
			Of which non-performing		**Of which loans and advances subject to impairment**		
				Of which defaulted			
	Jun-24	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**
10	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,799		83		(56)	-
20	Mining and quarrying	146		1		(2)	-
30	Manufacturing	4,517		216		(127)	-
40	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	555		1		(4)	-
50	Water supply	100		-		(2)	-
60	Construction	324		18		(11)	-
70	Wholesale and retail trade	2,225		67		(53)	-
80	Transport and storage	889		85		(42)	-
90	Accommodation and food service activities	1,623		91		(34)	-
100	Information and communication	367		61		(21)	-
110	Financial and insurance activities	52		-		-	-
120	Real estate activities	7,568		498		(294)	-
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	711		36		(20)	-
140	Administrative and support service activities	2,961		89		(82)	-
150	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	-		-		-	-
160	Education	463		1		(9)	-
170	Human health services and social work activities	1,537		38		(36)	-
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	354		10		(10)	-
190	Other services	929		56		(31)	-
200	**Total**	**27,120**		**1,351**		**(834)**	**-**

		a	b [1]	c	d [1]	e	f
		Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
			Of which non-performing		Of which loans and advances subject to impairment		
				Of which defaulted			
	Dec-23	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
10	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,746		84		(51)	-
20	Mining and quarrying	101		1		(2)	-
30	Manufacturing	4,437		249		(121)	-
40	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	445		1		(3)	-
50	Water supply	101		-		(2)	-
60	Construction	156		19		(9)	-
70	Wholesale and retail trade	2,271		58		(44)	-
80	Transport and storage	832		67		(39)	-
90	Accommodation and food service activities	1,516		114		(34)	-
100	Information and communication	355		35		(11)	-
110	Financial and insurance activities	46		-		-	-
120	Real estate activities	7,664		430		(281)	-
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	792		28		(18)	-
140	Administrative and support service activities	3,220		84		(76)	-
150	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	-		-		-	-
160	Education	450		1		(6)	-
170	Human health services and social work activities	1,592		217		(58)	-
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	353		13		(13)	-
190	Other services	932		50		(14)	-
200	**Total**	27,012		1,450		(784)	-

1 In line with the requirements for large institutions with an NPL ratio (in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/637) lower than 5%, columns "Of which non-performing" and "of which subject to impairment" are not required to be disclosed.

As per Article 453 point (f), Table 3.14 below includes all collateral, financial guarantees and credit derivatives used as credit risk mitigants for all secured exposures, irrespective of whether the standardised approach or the IRB approach is used for RWEA calculation. Any secured exposures by collateral or financial guarantees (eligible or not eligible as CRM techniques under Part Three, Title II, Chapter 4 of the CRD) have been disclosed.

Secured exposures are limited to those exposures against which eligible collateral which meets CRD definitions is held and has been used in the calculation of the Group's capital requirements. Haircuts are applied consistent with CRD requirements.

This table is not reflective of the total volume of exposures against which collateral and guarantees are actually held across the Group, nor does it reflect the full range of credit risk mitigation taken. A significant portion of the exposures included in Table 3.14 (exposures unsecured carrying amount) benefit from security taken to mitigate credit risk, but this security is not eligible for use in the regulatory capital calculations. For example, exposures in the Group's leasing business are included as unsecured exposures in the table, although the underlying assets financed are held to mitigate credit risk in this business.

The table excludes exposures where the Group nets derivative mark-to-market positions with certain interbank counterparties against cash collateral placed and received with those counterparties under credit support annex (CSA) agreements. For cash collateral held against derivative exposures refer to the counterparty credit risk section.

Debt securities are included in the relevant exposure classes in the table. Credit risk mitigation realised through the netting of on-balance sheet assets and liabilities is not reflected in the table. Certain customer loans and overdrafts are netted against deposits as permitted by the CRD subject to certain criteria including a legal right of offset. Effectiveness of netting techniques is achieved through the execution of industry standard legal agreements.

Collateral used to mitigate risk, both for mortgage and other lending is diversified. The main types of guarantors are corporates, individuals, financial institutions, sovereigns and multilateral development banks (MDBs). Their creditworthiness is assessed on a case- by-case basis.

Table 3.14 - EU CR3 – CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques

		Unsecured carrying amount	Secured - carrying amount			
				of which: secured by collateral	*of which: secured by financial guarantees*	
						of which: secured by credit derivatives
		a	b	*c*	*d*	*e*
	Jun-24	**€m**	**€m**	*€m*	*€m*	*€m*
1	Loans and advances	54,052	61,970	*60,595*	*1,375*	*704*
2	Debt securities	9,770	-	*-*	*-*	*-*
3	Total exposures	**63,822**	**61,970**	*60,595*	*1,375*	*704*
	Of which;					
4	*non-performing exposures*	499	1,191	*1,148*	*43*	*-*
EU-5	*defaulted*	487	*1,191*	*1,148*	*43*	*-*

		Unsecured carrying amount	Secured - carrying amount			
				of which: secured by collateral	*of which: secured by financial guarantees*	
						of which: secured by credit derivatives
		a	b	*c*	*d*	*e*
	Dec-23	€m	€m	*€m*	*€m*	*€m*
1	Loans and advances	53,351	60,239	*59,006*	*1,233*	*642*
2	Debt securities	9,782	-	*-*	*-*	*-*
3	Total exposures	63,133	60,239	*59,006*	*1,233*	*642*
	Of which;					
4	*non-performing exposures*	614	1,298	*1,258*	*40*	*-*
EU-5	*defaulted*	529	*1,298*	*1,258*	*40*	*-*

The Group determines exposure values for counterparty credit risk on derivatives primarily using the Standardised Approach (SA-CCR). The Original Exposure Method is used for derivatives transacted by entities in the newly acquired Davy Group. The Group determines exposure values for repurchase transactions using the Financial Collateral Comprehensive Method (FCCM) .

In determining the EAD for derivative credit exposure, the Group recognises the credit risk mitigating impact of cash collateral received under CSAs. EAD for particular netting sets is reduced by the amount of cash collateral held in accordance with the relevant specific regulatory rules. Separately, where the Group posts collateral under a CSA, the net negative mark-to-market on the related netting set is used to reduce the EAD on the collateral exposure, once again in accordance with the relevant specific regulatory rules.

In addition, a Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) is applied to the Group's non- collateralised derivatives based primarily on the creditworthiness of the client and the fair value of the underlying transaction. The Group determines CVA under the Standardised method.

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As per Article 439, points (f), (g), (k) and (m), Table 4.1 below sets out the methods used to calculate CCR regulatory requirements excluding CCPs and the resultant RWEAs. Article 439(m) is an annual requirement on disclosure of the size of on and off balance sheet derivatives.

Table 4.1 - EU CCR1 - Analysis of CCR exposure by approach

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
Jun-24		**Replacement cost (RC) €m**	**Potential future exposure (PFE) €m**	**EEPE €m**	**Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value**	**Exposure value pre-CRM €m**	**Exposure value post-CRM €m**	**Exposure value €m**	**RWEA**
EU1	EU - Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)	-	2		1.4	2	2	2	2
EU2	EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)	-	-		1.4	-	-	-	-
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	204	542		1.4	2,036	988	982	583
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)			-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which:								
2a	*securities financing transactions netting sets*			-		-	-	-	-
2b	*derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets*			-		-	-	-	-
2c	*from contractual cross-product netting sets*			-		-	-	-	-
3	*Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)*					-	-	-	-
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)					126	30	30	14
5	VaR for SFTs					-	-	-	-
6	**Total**					**2,164**	**1,020**	**1,014**	**599**

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
Dec-23		Replacement cost (RC) €m	Potential future exposure (PFE) €m	EEPE €m	Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value	Exposure value pre-CRM €m	Exposure value post-CRM €m	Exposure value €m	RWEA
EU1	EU - Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)	1	2		1.4	5	5	5	4
EU2	EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)	-	-		1.4	-	-	-	-
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	282	528		1.4	2,145	1,097	1,097	595
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)			-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which:								
2a	*securities financing transactions netting sets*			-		-	-	-	-
2b	*derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets*			-		-	-	-	-
2c	*from contractual cross-product netting sets*			-		-	-	-	-
3	*Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)*					-	-	-	-
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)					150	10	10	4
5	VaR for SFTs					-	-	-	-
6	Total					2,300	1,112	1,112	603

As per Article 439 point (l), which refers to point (e) of Article 444, Table 4.2 below presents a breakdown of CCR by exposure class and risk weight.

Table 4.2 - EU CCR3 - Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	Jun-24	**Risk Weight**											
	EAD (€m)	**0%**	**2%**	**4%**	**10%**	**20%**	**50%**	**70%**	**75%**	**100%**	**150%**	**Others**	**Total**
1	Central governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	19
7	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	-	87
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	**Total**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**19**	**-**	**-**	**87**	**-**	**-**	**106**

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	Dec-23	Risk Weight											
	EAD (€m)	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total
1	Central governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Institutions	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
7	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	89
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Total	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	115

As per Article 439 point (l), which refers to point (g) of Article 452, Table 4.3 below presents a detailed view of counterparty credit risk positions subject to the IRB approach by exposure class and PD scale. The Group have no Advanced IRB CCR exposures.

Tale 4.3 - EU CCR4 - IRB approach - Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD scale

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Jun-24 PD Scale	**Exposure Value €m**	**Exposure weighted average PD %**	**Number of obligors**	**Exposure weighted average LGD %**	**Exposure weighted average maturity (years)**	**RWEA €m**	**Density of risk weighted exposure amounts %**
	Total FIRB							
1	0.00 to 0.15	463	0.05%	52	45.00%	2.5	96	20.63%
2	0.15 to <0.25	32	0.20%	20	45.00%	2.5	15	46.31%
3	0.25 to <0.50	119	0.35%	39	45.00%	2.5	84	70.62%
4	0.50 to <0.75	83	0.58%	41	45.00%	2.5	62	74.18%
5	0.75 to <2.50	103	1.57%	71	45.00%	2.5	114	110.79%
6	2.50 to <10.00	103	3.33%	50	45.00%	2.5	143	139.40%
7	10.00 to <100.00	1	29.42%	9	45.00%	2.5	1	219.59%
8	100.00 (Default)	4	100.00%	8	45.00%	2.5	-	-
	Total foundation IRB	**908**	**0.99%**	**290**	**45.00%**	**2.5**	**515**	**56.69%**
	Institutions							
1	0.00 to 0.15	418	0.05%	33	45.00%	2.5	81	19.35%
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	0.25 to <0.50	69	0.36%	3	45.00%	2.5	53	76.53%
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	0.75 to <2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	2.50 to <10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total institutions	**487**	**0.09%**	**36**	**45.00%**	**2.5**	**134**	**27.43%**
	Corporates of which SME							
1	0.00 to 0.15	-	0.04%	3	45.00%	2.5	-	12.26%
2	0.15 to <0.25	1	0.17%	9	45.00%	2.5	-	32.15%
3	0.25 to <0.50	1	0.35%	6	45.00%	2.5	-	47.97%
4	0.50 to <0.75	16	0.57%	13	45.00%	2.5	9	53.29%
5	0.75 to <2.50	6	1.62%	29	45.00%	2.5	5	84.46%
6	2.50 to <10.00	1	3.63%	19	45.00%	2.5	1	102.17%
7	10.00 to <100.00	-	18.58%	7	45.00%	2.5	-	180.09%
8	100.00 (Default)	-	100.00%	3	45.00%	2.5	-	-
	Total Corporates of which SME	**26**	**1.31%**	**89**	**45.00%**	**2.5**	**16**	**62.99%**
	Corporates of which specialised lending							
1	0.00 to 0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	0.15 to <0.25	10	0.17%	3	45.00%	2.5	4	42.55%
3	0.25 to <0.50	7	0.35%	3	45.00%	2.5	4	62.29%
4	0.50 to <0.75	34	0.60%	9	45.00%	2.5	27	79.98%
5	0.75 to <2.50	29	1.44%	12	45.00%	2.5	32	109.86%
6	2.50 to <10.00	48	2.91%	3	45.00%	2.5	65	134.70%
7	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	100.00 (Default)	3	100.00%	1	45.00%	2.5	-	-
	Total corporates of which specialised lending	**132**	**3.94%**	**31**	**45.00%**	**2.5**	**133**	**101.20%**
	Corporates of which other							
1	0.00 to 0.15	45	0.11%	16	45.00%	2.5	15	32.62%
2	0.15 to <0.25	21	0.22%	8	45.00%	2.5	10	48.87%
3	0.25 to <0.50	43	0.35%	27	45.00%	0.5	27	62.87%
4	0.50 to <0.75	33	0.57%	19	45.00%	2.5	26	78.31%
5	0.75 to <2.50	67	1.62%	30	45.00%	2.5	76	113.74%
6	2.50 to <10.00	53	3.72%	28	45.00%	2.5	77	144.50%
7	10.00 to <100.00	-	39.19%	2	45.00%	2.5	1	255.19%
8	100.00 (Default)	1	100.00%	4	45.00%	2.5	-	-
	Total corporates of which other	**263**	**1.26%**	**134**	**45.00%**	**1.5**	**232**	**87.98%**

	Dec-23 PD Range	a Exposure Value €m	b Exposure weighted average PD %	c Number of obligors	d Exposure weighted average LGD %	e Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	f RWEA €m	g Density of risk weighted exposure amounts %
	Total FIRB							
1	0.00 to 0.15	576	0.05%	54	45.00%	2.5	128	22.20%
2	0.15 to <0.25	62	0.17%	31	45.00%	2.5	31	50.54%
3	0.25 to <0.50	123	0.35%	39	45.00%	2.5	91	74.47%
4	0.50 to <0.75	62	0.60%	40	45.00%	2.5	53	84.61%
5	0.75 to <2.50	83	1.50%	68	45.00%	2.5	104	125.77%
6	2.50 to <10.00	84	3.26%	38	45.00%	2.5	117	139.28%
7	10.00 to <100.00	1	10.67%	12	45.00%	2.5	1	149.35%
8	100.00 (Default)	6	100.00%	9	45.00%	2.5	-	-
	Total foundation IRB	997	1.02%	291	45.00%	2.5	526	52.77%
	Institutions							
1	0.00 to 0.15	448	0.05%	31	45.00%	2.5	87	19.51%
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	0.25 to <0.50	69	0.36%	3	45.00%	2.5	53	76.48%
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	0.75 to <2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	2.50 to <10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total institutions	516	0.08%	34	45.00%	2.5	140	27.09%
	Corporates of which SME							
1	0.00 to 0.15	-	0.07%	4	45.00%	2.5	-	17.55%
2	0.15 to <0.25	13	0.17%	6	45.00%	2.5	5	37.38%
3	0.25 to <0.50	3	0.35%	8	45.00%	2.5	1	50.45%
4	0.50 to <0.75	3	0.60%	15	45.00%	2.5	2	58.90%
5	0.75 to <2.50	5	1.55%	39	45.00%	2.5	4	86.53%
6	2.50 to <10.00	3	2.89%	20	45.00%	2.5	3	96.62%
7	10.00 to <100.00	1	10.69%	11	45.00%	2.5	1	145.41%
8	100.00 (Default)	-	100.00%	4	45.00%	2.5	-	-
	Total Corporates of which SME	27	1.27%	107	45.00%	2.5	16	58.00%
	Corporates of which specialised lending							
1	0.00 to 0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	0.15 to <0.25	6	0.17%	1	45.00%	2.5	3	42.55%
3	0.25 to <0.50	9	0.35%	3	45.00%	2.5	6	62.29%
4	0.50 to <0.75	39	0.60%	9	45.00%	2.5	32	79.98%
5	0.75 to <2.50	36	1.43%	12	45.00%	2.5	39	109.84%
6	2.50 to <10.00	54	2.97%	3	45.00%	2.5	73	135.41%
7	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	100.00 (Default)	4	100.00%	1	45.00%	2.5	-	-
	Total corporates of which specialised lending	149	4.44%	29	45.00%	2.5	153	102.55%
	Corporates of which other							
1	0.00 to 0.15	128	0.07%	19	45.00%	2.5	42	31.61%
2	0.15 to <0.25	43	0.17%	24	45.00%	2.5	24	55.78%
3	0.25 to <0.50	42	0.35%	25	45.00%	1.5	32	75.30%
4	0.50 to <0.75	20	0.59%	16	45.00%	2.5	20	97.49%
5	0.75 to <2.50	42	1.56%	17	45.00%	2.5	61	143.93%
6	2.50 to <10.00	27	3.89%	15	45.00%	2.5	42	151.48%
7	10.00 to <100.00	1	10.00%	1	45.00%	2.5	-	268.63%
8	100.00 (Default)	1	100.00%	4	45.00%	2.5	-	-
	Total corporates of which other	304	1.10%	121	45.00%	1.5	218	71.56%

As per Article 439 point (h), Table 4.4 below presents the CVA charge broken down by approach.

Table 4.4 - EU CCR2 - Transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk

		a	b
		Exposure value	**RWEA**
	Jun-24	**€m**	**€m**
1	Total portfolios subject to the advanced method	-	-
2	(i) VaR component (including the 3x multiplier)		-
3	(ii) SVaR component (including the 3x multiplier)		-
4	All portfolios subject to the standardised method	535	177
EU4	Based on the original exposure method	-	-
5	**Total subject to the CVA capital charge**	**535**	**177**

		Exposure value	RWEA
	Dec-23	€m	€m
1	Total portfolios subject to the advanced method	-	-
2	(i) VaR component (including the 3x multiplier)		-
3	(ii) SVaR component (including the 3x multiplier)		-
4	All portfolios subject to the standardised method	565	197
EU4	Based on the original exposure method	-	-
5	Total subject to the CVA capital charge	565	197

As per Article 439 point (e), Table 4.5 below provides a breakdown of all types of collateral posted or received to support or reduce CCR exposures related to derivative transactions and to SFTs, including transactions cleared through CCP.

Table 4.5 - EU CCR5 - Composition of collateral for CCR exposures

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	Collateral used in derivative transactions				**Collateral used in SFTS**			
	Fair value of collateral received		**Fair value of posted collateral**		**Fair value of collateral received**		**Fair value of posted collateral**	
	Segregated	**Unsegregated**	**Segregated**	**Unsegregated**	**Segregated**	**Unsegregated**	**Segregated**	**Unsegregated**
Jun-24	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**
1 Cash – domestic currency	-	148	615	74	-	-	-	-
2 Cash – other currencies	60	12	152	116	-	-	-	-
3 Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-
4 Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	693	-	-	-	-
5 Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 **Total**	60	160	767	883	-	14	-	-

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTS			
	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral	
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated
Dec-23	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1 Cash – domestic currency	94	228	163	50	-	-	-	-
2 Cash – other currencies	78	21	119	83	-	-	-	-
3 Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	70
4 Other sovereign debt	-	-	803	-	-	-	-	-
5 Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Total	172	249	1,085	133	-	56	-	70

As per Article 439 point (j), Table 4.6 below sets out the BOIG's exposure to credit derivative transactions analysed between derivatives bought or sold.

Table 4.6 - EU CCR6 - Credit derivative exposures

		Jun-24		Dec-23	
		a	b	a	b
		Protection bought €m	**Protection sold €m**	Protection bought €m	Protection sold €m
	Notionals				
1	Single-name credit default swaps	-	-		
2	Index credit default swaps	-	-	-	-
3	Total return swaps	-	-	-	-
4	Credit options	-	-	-	-
5	Other credit derivatives	-	-	-	-
6	**Total notionals**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Fair values				
7	*Positive fair value (asset)*	-	-	-	-
8	*Negative fair value (liability)*	-	-	-	-

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As per Article 439 point (i), Table 4.7 below sets out the Group's exposure to Qualifying Central Counterparty (QCCP).

Table 4.7 - EU CCR8 - Exposures to CCPs

		Jun-24		Dec-23	
		a	b	a	b
		Exposure Value	RWEA	Exposure Value	RWEA
		€m	€m	€m	€m
1	**Exposure to QCCPs (total)**		**23**		28
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions) of which;	468	9	551	12
3	*(i) OTC derivatives*	*468*	*9*	*525*	*11*
4	*(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives*	-	-	*26*	*1*
5	*(iii) SFTs*	-	-	-	-
6	*(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved*	-	-	-	-
7	Segregated initial margin	-		-	
8	Non-segregated initial margin	693	14	803	16
9	Prefunded default fund contributions	-	-	5	1
10	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-
11	**Exposure to non-QCCPs (total)**	-	-	-	-
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which;	-	-	-	-
13	*(i) OTC derivatives*	-	-	-	-
14	*(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives*	-	-	-	-
15	*(iii) SFTs*	-	-	-	-
16	*(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved*	-	-	-	-
17	Segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
18	Non-segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
19	Prefunded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-
20	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-

Securitisation roles and strategy

The Group has acted as originator under a number of securitisation structures, both traditional and synthetic. The purpose of these securitisations is typically to diversify the sources of funding for the Group or to transfer credit risk. Information on the exposures securitised under these transactions, and which qualify for Pillar 1 derecognition, are provided in the tables in this Annex.

The Group has also purchased positions in securitisation transactions. These positions have been purchased in transactions where the individual notes were originally highly rated and benefited from strong credit enhancement provided by lower ranking notes. The purchased positions cover a broad range of asset classes including Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (CMBS), Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (RMBS), Consumer loans and loans to Corporates/ SMEs.

The Group has not acted as a sponsor in any securitisation transactions.

Calculation of risk weighted exposure amounts

At 30 June 2024 the Group's securitisation positions were risk weighted in accordance with the hierarchy of approaches set out in Article 254 of the CRR.

For the Group's synthetic securitisations, the SEC-IRBA method was used to risk weight the securitisation positions with retained junior positions deducted fully from CET1. The Group has recognised significant credit risk transfer for these transactions pursuant to Article 245 (2) of the CRR.

The risk weighted exposure amounts for the Group's purchased positions are calculated using the SEC-ERBA approach. The Group's purchased positions are all held in the Banking Book. A supervisory deduction is taken from CET1 for purchased positions which otherwise would have attracted a 1250% risk.

As per Article 449 point (j), Table 5.1 below shows BOI as an originator and investor, non-trading book carrying amount of securitisation exposures broken down by type as at 30 June 2024.

Table 5.1 - EU-SEC1 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	Institution acts as originator							**Institution acts as sponsor**				**Institution acts as investor**			
	Traditional				**Synthetic**			**Traditional**		**Synthetic**		**Traditional**		**Synthetic**	
	STS		**Non-STS**												
Jun-24		*of which SRT*		*of which SRT*		*of which SRT*	**Sub-total**	**STS**	**Non-STS**		**Sub-total**	**STS**	**Non-STS**		**Sub-total**
1 **Total exposures**	**-**	**-**	**21**	**21**	**5,829**	**5,829**	**5,850**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**900**	**143**	**-**	**1,043**
2 Retail (total)	-	-	21	21	743	743	764	-	-	-	-	900	122	-	1,022
of which:															
3 residential mortgage	-	-	21	21	743	743	764	-	-	-	-	900	116	-	1,016
4 credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
6 re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Wholesale (total)	-	-	-	-	5,086	5,086	5,086	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	21
of which:															
8 loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	5,086	5,086	5,086	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	21
10 lease and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 other wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	Institution acts as originator							Institution acts as sponsor				Institution acts as investor			
	Traditional				Synthetic			Traditional		Synthetic		Traditional		Synthetic	
	STS		Non-STS												
Dec-23		*of which SRT*		*of which SRT*		*of which SRT*	Sub-total	STS	Non-STS		Sub-total	STS	Non-STS		Sub-total
1 Total exposures	-	-	35	35	5,034	5,034	5,069	-	-	-	-	900	143	-	1,043
2 Retail (total)	-	-	35	35	795	795	830	-	-	-	-	900	123	-	1,023
of which:															
3 residential mortgage	-	-	35	35	795	795	830	-	-	-	-	900	116	-	1,016
4 credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
6 re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Wholesale (total)	-	-	-	-	4,239	4,239	4,239	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20
of which:															
8 loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	4,239	4,239	4,239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20
10 lease and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 other wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As per Article 449 point (k)(i) Table 5.2 below shows the aggregate amount of securitisation positions where institutions act as originator or sponsor and the associated risk-weighted assets and capital requirements by regulatory approaches, including exposures deducted from own funds or risk weighted at 1250%, broken down between traditional and synthetic securitisations and between securitisation and re securitisation exposures, separately for STS and non-STS positions, and further broken down into a meaningful number of risk-weight or capital requirement bands and by approach used to calculate the capital requirements.

Table 5.2 - EU-SEC3 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as originator or as sponsor

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	EU-p	EU-q
		Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)					**Exposure values (by regulatory approach)**				**RWEA (by regulatory approach)**				**Capital charge after cap**			
Jun-24		**≤20% RW**	**>20% to 50% RW**	**>50% to 100% RW**	**>100% to <1250% RW**	**1250% RW/ deductions**	**SEC-IRBA**	**SEC-ERBA (including IAA)**	**SEC-SA**	**1250% RW/ deductions**	**SEC-IRBA**	**SEC-ERBA (including IAA)**	**SEC-SA**	**1250% RW**	**SEC-IRBA**	**SEC-ERBA (including IAA)**	**SEC-SA**	**1250% RW**
1	**Total exposures**	**2,434**	**3,395**	**-**	**-**	**21**	**5,829**	**-**	**-**	**21**	**1,761**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**141**	**-**	**-**	**-**
2	Traditional securitisation	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Securitisation	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail underlying	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Synthetic securitisation	2,434	3,395	-	-	-	5,829	-	-	-	1,761	-	-	-	141	-	-	-
10	Securitisation	2,434	3,395	-	-	-	5,829	-	-	-	1,761	-	-	-	141	-	-	-
11	Retail underlying	2,434	3,395	-	-	-	5,829	-	-	-	1,761	-	-	-	141	-	-	-
12	Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	EU-p	EU-q
		Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWEA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap			
Dec-23		≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW
1	Total exposures	2,564	2,470	-	-	35	5,034	-	-	35	1,499	-	-	-	120	-	-	-
2	Traditional securitisation	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Securitisation	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail underlying	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Synthetic securitisation	2,564	2,470	-	-	-	5,034	-	-	-	1,499	-	-	-	120	-	-	-
10	Securitisation	2,564	2,470	-	-	-	5,034	-	-	-	1,499	-	-	-	120	-	-	-
11	Retail underlying	2,564	2,470	-	-	-	5,034	-	-	-	1,499	-	-	-	120	-	-	-
12	Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As per Article 449 point (k)(ii) Table 5.3 below shows BOI non-trading book aggregate amount of securitisation positions, where the Group act as investor and the associated risk weighted assets and capital requirements by regulatory approaches as at 30 June 2024.

Table 5.3 - EU-SEC4 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as investor

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	EU-p	EU-q
		Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)					**Exposure values (by regulatory approach)**				**RWEA (by regulatory approach)**				**Capital charge after cap**			
Jun-24		**≤20% RW**	**>20% to 50% RW**	**>50% to 100% RW**	**>100% to <1250% RW**	**1250% RW/ deductions**	**SEC-IRBA**	**SEC-ERBA (including IAA)**	**SEC-SA**	**1250% RW/ deductions**	**SEC-IRBA**	**SEC-ERBA (including IAA)**	**SEC-SA**	**1250% RW**	**SEC-IRBA**	**SEC-ERBA (including IAA)**	**SEC-SA**	**1250% RW**
1	**Total exposures**	**1,000**	**16**	**6**	**21**	**-**	**-**	**1,043**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**173**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14**	**-**	**-**
2	Traditional securitisation	1,000	16	6	21	-	-	1,043	-	-	-	173	-	-	-	14	-	-
3	Securitisation	1,000	16	6	21	-	-	1,043	-	-	-	173	-	-	-	14	-	-
4	Retail underlying	1,000	16	6	-	-	-	1,022	-	-	-	122	-	-	-	10	-	-
5	of which STS	900	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	7	-	-
6	Wholesale	-	-	-	21	-	-	21	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	4	-	-
7	of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Synthetic securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Retail underlying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	EU-p	EU-q
		Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWEA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap			
Dec-23		≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW
1	Total exposures	1,000	-	16	27	-	-	1,043	-	-	-	182	-	-	-	15	-	-
2	Traditional securitisation	1,000	-	16	27	-	-	1,043	-	-	-	182	-	-	-	15	-	-
3	Securitisation	1,000	-	16	27	-	-	1,043	-	-	-	182	-	-	-	15	-	-
4	Retail underlying	1,000	-	16	8	-	-	1,023	-	-	-	135	-	-	-	11	-	-
5	of which STS	900	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	7	-	-
6	Wholesale	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	4	-	-
7	of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Synthetic securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Retail underlying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As per Article 449 point (l), Table 5.4 below shows for exposures securitised by the Group, the amount of exposures in default and the amount of the specific credit risk adjustments made by the Group during the current period, both broken down by exposure type.

Table 5.4 – EU-SEC5 - Exposures securitised by the institution - Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments

		a	b	c
		Exposures securitised by the institution - Institution acts as originator or as sponsor		
		Total outstanding nominal amount		Total amount of specific credit risk adjustments made during the period
			of which: exposures in default	
Jun-24		**€m**	**€m**	**€m**
1	**Total exposures**	**7,701**	**567**	**2**
2	Retail (total)	1,755	412	(1)
3	residential mortgages	1,755	412	(1)
4	credit card	-	-	-
5	other retail exposures	-	-	-
6	re-securitisation	-	-	-
7	Wholesale (total)	5,946	155	3
8	loans to corporates	5,946	155	3
9	commercial mortgages	-	-	-
10	lease and receivables	-	-	-
11	other wholesale	-	-	-
12	re-securitisation	-	-	-

		a	b	c
		Exposures securitised by the institution - Institution acts as originator or as sponsor		
		Total outstanding nominal amount		Total amount of specific credit risk adjustments made during the period
			of which: exposures in default	
Dec-23		€m	€m	€m
1	Total exposures	7,047	837	5
2	Retail (total)	2,120	661	2
3	residential mortgages	2,120	661	2
4	credit card	-	-	-
5	other retail exposures	-	-	-
6	re-securitisation	-	-	-
7	Wholesale (total)	4,926	176	3
8	loans to corporates	4,926	176	3
9	commercial mortgages	-	-	-
10	lease and receivables	-	-	-
11	other wholesale	-	-	-
12	re-securitisation	-	-	-

As per Article 445 Disclosure of exposure to market risk, Table 6.1 shows the RWEAs for standardised market risk split between outright products, options and securitisation. The Group uses the Standardised approach for its assessment of Pillar 1 capital requirements for trading book market risk, using the prescribed regulatory calculation method. Risk weighted assets for market risk arise predominantly from interest rate risk on the trading book and foreign exchange risk.

Table 6.1 - EU MR1 - Market risk under the standardised approach

		Jun-24	Dec-23
		a	
		RWEAs €m	RWEAs €m
	Outright products		
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	163	138
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	13	7
3	Foreign exchange risk	67	85
4	Commodity risk	-	-
	Options	-	
5	Simplified approach	-	-
6	Delta-plus method	-	-
7	Scenario approach	-	-
8	Securitisation (specific risk)	-	-
9	**Total**	**243**	**230**

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The Economic Value of Equity (EVE) measures the changes in the net present value of interest rate sensitive instruments over their remaining life.

The Net Interest Income measures the impact of interest earnings due to shifts in the interest rate environment. The following table shows the estimated sensitivity of the Group's net interest income (before tax) to an instantaneous and sustained 2-2.5% parallel movement in interest rates. The sensitivity assumes (i) an instantaneous and parallel movement in all interest rates, with a starting point of an ECB deposit rate of 3.75%; (ii) a static balance sheet; (iii) assets and liabilities whose pricing is mechanically linked to market or central bank policy rates reprice immediately; (iv) certain other assumptions including pass throughs to assets and liabilities. The sensitivities should not be considered a forecast of future performance in rate scenarios as they do not capture potential management action in response to unexpected changes in the interest rate environment. Net interest income sensitivities will change depending on interest rate starting point.

In the EVE metrics, equity is excluded from the cash flows as it is treated as an overnight maturing item. EVE and NII sensitivity is calculated under the regulatory EBA prescribed scenarios and uses standard key modelling and parametric assumptions set by regulatory guidelines. Table 7.1 below outlines the changes in the economic value of equity and net interest income in the period.

Table 7.1 - EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities

		Jun-24		Dec-23	
	Supervisory shock scenarios	**Changes of the Economic Value of Equity**	**Changes of the Net Interest Income**	Changes of the Economic Value of Equity	Changes of the Net Interest Income
		€m	**€m**	€m	€m
1	Parallel up	(530)	390	(550)	375
2	Parallel down	290	(645)	305	(630)
3	Steepener	-		15	
4	Flattener	(115)		(130)	
5	Short rates up	(270)		(295)	
6	Short rates down	140		150	

As per Article 451a(2),Table 8.1 below provides qualitative information on the LCR ratio.

Table 8.1 - EU LIQB - Qualitative information on LCR Disclosures.

The Group is principally funded via granular retail customer deposits which are the primary driver of movements in the LCR over the period. Customer Deposits are originated in the Group’s core franchises in ROI and UK with the top 20 deposits representing c.3% of the Group’s deposit base.

The Group expects to remain a substantially deposit funded institution with loan portfolios principally funded by granular retail customer deposits and modest term wholesale funding issuance primarily to meet the Group’s MREL requirements.

The Group maintains a strong LCR ratio derived from deposit funding.

The Group’s liquidity buffer is comprised primarily of unencumbered High Quality Level 1 Liquid Assets.

The Group has modest net derivative exposures which primarily relate to the hedging of its own interest rate & currency risk. The outflows related to derivative and other collateral requirements are primary potential outflows under the adverse market scenario included in LCR per Article 423(3) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

The Group manages its liquidity by jurisdiction with separate liquidity centres for each:

• GovCo is the Group’s principal operating entity and one of the Group’s two liquidity centres incorporating BOIMB and all subsidiaries except BOI UK.

• BOI UK is the Group’s UK regulated subsidiary and the second liquidity centre. As such, it is separately managed from a liquidity perspective though there are intragroup flows between the two entities with GovCo providing unsecured wholesale funding to BOI UK.

From an LCR perspective, the Group holds GBP denominated liquid assets sufficient to meet GBP denominated outflows.

As per Article 451a(2), Table 8.2 below sets out the LCR ratio details of the BOI Group. The table represents the 12 month average breakdown of the Group's high quality liquid assets, cash outflows and cash inflows on both an unweighted and weighted basis that are used to derive the LCR ratio.

Table 8.2 - EU LIQ1 - LCR disclosures

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Total unweighted value (average)				**Total weighted value (average)**			
EU 1a	**Quarter ending 2023**	**Jun-24**	**Mar-24**	**Dec-23**	**Sep-23**	**Jun-24**	**Mar-24**	**Dec-23**	**Sep-23**
		€m	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**
EU 1b	**Number of data points used in the calculation of averages**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**
	High-quality liquid assets								
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					35,952	35,945	36,561	38,026
	Cash-outflows								
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers	72,196	72,102	71,935	71,552	5,337	5,343	5,335	5,286
	of which;								
3	*Stable deposits*	*40,911*	*41,105*	*41,258*	*41,412*	*2,046*	*2,055*	*2,063*	*2,071*
4	*Less stable deposits*	*26,788*	*26,813*	*26,727*	*26,293*	*3,290*	*3,286*	*3,270*	*3,214*
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	27,327	27,916	28,439	28,539	11,669	11,940	12,186	12,261
6	*Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks*	*5,010*	*5,067*	*5,100*	*5,070*	*1,252*	*1,267*	*1,275*	*1,268*
7	*Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)*	*22,175*	*22,665*	*23,158*	*23,306*	*10,275*	*10,489*	*10,730*	*10,830*
8	*Unsecured debt*	*142*	*184*	*181*	*163*	*142*	*184*	*181*	*163*
9	Secured wholesale funding					1	1	1	2
10	Additional requirements	10,297	10,122	9,953	9,738	1,905	1,863	1,818	1,753
11	*Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*	*647*	*632*	*605*	*566*	*647*	*632*	*605*	*566*
12	*Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products*	*9*	*10*	*9*	*10*	*9*	*10*	*9*	*10*
13	*Credit and liquidity facilities*	*9,641*	*9,480*	*9,339*	*9,162*	*1,249*	*1,221*	*1,204*	*1,177*
14	Other contractual funding obligations	376	321	832	811	203	151	664	647
15	Other contingent funding obligations	8,866	8,775	8,545	8,276	578	584	580	578
16	**Total cash outflows**					**19,693**	**19,882**	**20,584**	**20,527**
	Cash-inflows								
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	94	86	58	43	-	-	-	-
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	870	843	800	801	589	578	550	550
19	Other cash inflows	1,155	1,229	1,215	1,266	425	494	478	513
EU-19a	(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)					-	-	-	-
EU-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)					-	-	-	-
20	**Total cash inflows**	**2,119**	**2,158**	**2,073**	**2,110**	**1,014**	**1,072**	**1,028**	**1,063**
EU-20a	Fully exempt inflows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-20b	Inflows Subject to 90% Cap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-20c	Inflows Subject to 75% Cap	2,119	2,158	2,073	2,110	1,014	1,072	1,028	1,063
21	**Liquidity buffer**					**35,952**	**35,945**	**36,561**	**38,026**
22	**Total net cash outflows**					**18,679**	**18,810**	**19,555**	**19,464**
23	**Liquidity coverage ratio (%)**					**192.61%**	**191.20%**	**187.44%**	**196.33%**

The Group calculates additional liquidity outflows corresponding to collateral needs resulting from the impact of an adverse market scenario on the Group's derivative transactions using the Historical Look Back Approach (HLBA) as guided by the EBA. In preparing the LCR, the Group recognises restrictions on the transferability of liquidity between jurisdictions with surplus liquid assets in one jurisdiction not transferable to another jurisdiction.

As per Article 451a(3), Table 8.3 below sets out the NSFR ratio detail of BOI Group.

Table 8.3 - EU LIQ2 - Net Stable Funding Ratio

	a	b	c	d	e
	Unweighted value by residual maturity				**Weighted value**
	No maturity	**< 6 months**	**6 months to < 1yr**	**>= 1 yr**	
Jun-24	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**
Available stable funding (ASF) Items					
1 **Capital items and instruments**	**12,620**	**296**	**-**	**1,803**	**14,423**
2 Own funds	12,620	296	-	1,803	14,423
3 *Other capital instruments*		-	-	-	-
4 ***Retail deposits***		**71,136**	**1,221**	**1,103**	**68,409**
5 Stable deposits		42,879	820	652	42,166
6 *Less stable deposits*		28,257	401	450	26,243
7 ***Wholesale funding:***		**29,034**	**3,406**	**8,074**	**21,655**
8 *Operational deposits*		4,977	-	-	2,488
9 Other wholesale funding		24,057	3,406	8,074	19,167
10 **Interdependent liabilities**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
11 **Other liabilities:**	**106**	**3,203**	**-**	**371**	**371**
12 *NSFR derivative liabilities*	106				
13 *All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories*		3,203	-	371	371
14 **Total available stable funding (ASF)**					**104,859**
Required stable funding (RSF) Items					
15 **Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)**					**539**
EU-15a **Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool**		**19**	**20**	**973**	**860**
16 **Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
17 **Performing loans and securities:**		**3,960**	**4,808**	**71,318**	**56,438**
18 Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		13	-	-	-
19 Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		287	165	551	662
20 Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		2,789	3,624	24,909	24,379
21 With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		-	-	-	-
22 Performing residential mortgages, of which:		868	944	44,853	30,490
23 With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		853	927	44,066	29,800
24 Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		4	75	1,006	906
25 **Interdependent assets**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
26 **Other assets:**	**-**	**2,280**	**-**	**8,044**	**9,257**
27 Physical traded commodities				-	-
28 Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		-	-	-	573
29 NSFR derivative assets		-			-
30 NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		1,110			55
31 All other assets not included in the above categories		1,170	-	8,044	8,629
32 **Off-balance sheet items**		**18,397**	**-**	**17**	**1,139**
33 **Total RSF**					**68,234**
34 **Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**153.68%**

	a	b	c	d	e
	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	>= 1 yr	
Dec-23	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Available stable funding (ASF) Items					
1 Capital items and instruments	12,563	-	291	1,310	13,873
2 Own funds	12,563	-	291	1,310	13,873
3 *Other capital instruments*		-	-	-	-
4 *Retail deposits*		68,874	1,384	779	66,146
5 Stable deposits		41,814	892	444	41,015
6 *Less stable deposits*		27,059	492	335	25,132
7 *Wholesale funding:*		28,432	1,947	9,996	23,337
8 *Operational deposits*		5,464	-	-	2,732
9 Other wholesale funding		22,967	1,947	9,996	20,605
10 Interdependent liabilities		-	-	-	-
11 Other liabilities:	93	2,351	-	395	395
12 *NSFR derivative liabilities*	93				
13 *All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories*		2,351	-	395	395
14 Total available stable funding (ASF)					103,752
Required stable funding (RSF) Items					
15 Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					405
EU-15a Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool		39	39	1,936	1,712
16 Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		-	-	-	-
17 Performing loans and securities:		4,010	4,764	68,279	54,845
18 Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		4	-	-	-
19 Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		306	93	557	634
20 Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		2,820	3,806	24,151	23,841
21 With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		-	-	-	-
22 Performing residential mortgages, of which:		860	860	42,532	29,459
23 With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		849	849	41,974	28,962
24 Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		20	4	1,039	911
25 Interdependent assets		-	-	-	-
26 Other assets:	-	1,765	-	6,455	7,728
27 Physical traded commodities				-	-
28 Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		-	-	-	681
29 NSFR derivative assets		-			-
30 NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		644			32
31 All other assets not included in the above categories		1,121	-	6,455	7,016
32 Off-balance sheet items		18,815	-	171	1,293
33 Total RSF					65,983
34 Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					157.24%

Leverage ratio

The leverage ratio measures the level of Tier 1 capital against both on and off balance sheet exposures. As at 30 June 2024, the leverage ratio was 6.31% on a regulatory basis (31 December 2023: 6.42%).

The purpose of monitoring and managing this metric is to enable Regulators to constrain the build-up of excessive leverage, which was considered to be one of the drivers of the banking crisis.

Tables 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 illustrate the leverage ratio calculated in accordance with Articles 429 and 499 of the CRR and a breakdown of the Group’s leverage ratio exposure as at 30 June 2024 on a regulatory basis.

The European Commission has introduced a binding leverage requirement of 3%. The Group expects to remain well in excess of this requirement.

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As per Article 451(1) point (b), Table 9.1 below provides a reconciliation of the total assets in BOIG published financial statements under IFRS and the total leverage exposure on a regulatory basis.

Table 9.1 - EU LR1 - LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

		Jun-24	Dec-23
		Applicable amount	Applicable amount
		a	a
		€m	€m
1	**Total assets as per published financial statements**	**159,134**	155,708
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	(24,026)	(22,474)
3	(Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference)	-	-
4	(Adjustment for temporary exemption of exposures to central banks (if applicable))	-	-
5	(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (i) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
6	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	-	-
7	Adjustment for eligible cash pooling transactions	-	-
8	Adjustment for derivative financial instruments	(2,341)	(2,958)
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	1	-
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	4,988	6,340
11	(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital)	-	-
EU-11a	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-11b	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
12	Other adjustments	(3,192)	(2,424)
13	**Total exposure measure**	**134,565**	134,192

As per Article 451(1), points (a) and (b) and Article 451(3) (taking into account, where applicable, point (c) of Article 451(1) and Article 451(2) CRR), Table 9.2 below provides a detailed breakdown of the components of the LR denominator, as well as information on the actual LR, minimum requirements and buffers. This information is on a transitional basis.

Table 9.2 - EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure

		Jun-24	Dec-23
		CRR leverage ratio exposures	CRR leverage ratio exposures
		a	b
		€m	€m
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs but including collateral)	131,698	129,214
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided, where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	-	-
3	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	(887)	(350)
4	(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)	-	-
5	(General credit risk adjustments to on-balance sheet items)	-	-
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	(2,604)	(2,420)
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)**	**128,208**	126,444
Derivative exposures			
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (ie net of eligible cash variation margin)	325	409
EU-8a	Derogation for derivatives: replacement costs contribution under the simplified standardised approach	-	-
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	1,014	986
EU-9a	Derogation for derivatives: Potential future exposure contribution under the simplified standardised approach	-	-
EU-9b	Exposure determined under Original Exposure Method	2	5
10	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (SA-CCR)	-	-
EU-10a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (simplified standardised approach)	-	-
EU-10b	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (Original Exposure Method)	-	-
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-	-
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	-	-
13	**Total derivatives exposures**	**1,341**	1,400
Securities financing transaction exposures			
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	26	8
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-	-
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	1	-
EU-16a	Derogation for SFTs: Counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Articles 429e(5) and 222 CRR	-	-
17	Agent transaction exposures	-	-
EU-17a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposure)	-	-
18	**Total securities financing transaction exposures**	**27**	8
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	18,520	19,039
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(13,532)	(12,699)
21	(General provisions deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and specific provisions associated associated with off-balance sheet exposures)	-	-
22	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**4,988**	6,340
Excluded exposures			
EU-22a	(Exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-22b	(Exposures exempted in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) CRR (on and off balance sheet))	-	-
EU-22c	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Public sector investments)	-	-
EU-22d	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Promotional loans)	-	-
EU-22e	(Excluded passing-through promotional loan exposures by non-public development banks (or units))	-	-
EU-22f	(Excluded guaranteed parts of exposures arising from export credits)	-	-
EU-22g	(Excluded excess collateral deposited at triparty agents)	-	-
EU-22h	(Excluded CSD related services of CSD/institutions in accordance with point (o) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-22i	(Excluded CSD related services of designated institutions in accordance with point (p) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-22j	(Reduction of the exposure value of pre-financing or intermediate loans)	-	-
EU-22k	**(Total exempted exposures)**	**-**	-
Capital and total exposures			
23	Tier 1 capital	**8,495**	8,611
24	Total exposure measure	**134,565**	134,192
Leverage ratio			
25	**Leverage ratio**	**6.31%**	6.42%
EU-25	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of the exemption of public sector investments and promotional loans) (%)	6.31%	6.42%
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) (%)	6.31%	6.42%
26	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%	3.00%
EU-26a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	-	-
EU-26b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital	-	-
27	Required leverage buffer (%)	-	-
EU-27a	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%	3.00%
Choice on transitional arrangements and relevant exposures			
EU-27b	Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure	Transitional	Transitional

As per Article 451(1) point (b), Table 9.3 below analyses the calculation of the leverage ratio exposures on a transitional basis.

Table 9.3 - EU LR3 - LRSpl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)

		Jun-24	Dec-23
		a	a
		CRR leverage ratio exposures	CRR leverage ratio exposures
		€m	€m
EU-1	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:**	**130,811**	128,864
EU-2	Trading book exposures	173	81
EU-3	Banking book exposures	130,638	128,783
EU-4	*Covered bonds*	*2,700*	*2,564*
EU-5	*Exposures treated as sovereigns*	*39,193*	*39,108*
EU-6	*Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE not treated as sovereigns*	-	-
EU-7	*Institutions*	*1,121*	*1,104*
EU-8	*Secured by mortgages of immovable properties*	*46,705*	*45,036*
EU-9	*Retail exposures*	*7,570*	*7,898*
EU-10	*Corporate*	*18,007*	*18,750*
EU-11	*Exposures in default*	*1,411*	*1,615*
EU-12	*Other exposures (e.g. equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)*	*13,931*	*12,708*

As per Article 449a CRR, the following tabs cover the qualitative and quantitative information associated with Environmental, Social and Governance risks (ESG risks).

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Table 1 - Qualitative information on Environmental risk in accordance with Article 449a CRR

<table>
<tr><th>Row number</th><th>Business strategy and processes</th></tr>
<tr><td>(a)</td><td>
Institution's business strategy to integrate environmental factors and risks, taking into account the impact of environmental factors and risks on institution's business environment, business model, strategy and financial planning
Sustainability a core strategic pillar
In 2023, sustainability was embedded as one of Bank of Ireland Group's three core strategic pillars, Sustainable Company, and we continued to turn our ambitions into action, delivering practical sustainability solutions that make a difference. Sitting below the Group's Sustainable Company pillar is our 'Investing in Tomorrow' Sustainability strategy. Our focus is on our material Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) impacts and opportunities aligning to science and best practice, starting with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), the blueprint for a more sustainable future for all. Our Sustainability strategy and approach centres on three pillars: supporting the green transition, enhancing financial wellbeing and enabling our colleagues to thrive, supported by a number of foundational topics.
Strategy
The Group continues to make progress in achieving its objectives under its Sustainability strategy through the application of the Five-Point Action Climate Plan for the 'Supporting the Green Transition' strategic pillar.
For further details on the Group's Five-Point Action Climate Plan, please refer to pages 17-18 of the Group's 2023 Annual Report.
The Group conducts ongoing assessments of climate-related opportunities which informs our business plans and strategic approach to sustainable finance. The 2022 output of these assessments was factored into the Strategic refresh to 2025 announced in March 2023. In 2023, in preparation for the upcoming Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), a refreshed materiality assessment, using the double materiality concept was conducted across environmental, social and governance dimensions. The Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) will be further refined in 2024. These materiality assessment refreshes will continue to inform the Group's strategic direction and ensure that its Sustainability strategy continues to align with the views and needs of its stakeholders.
In 2022, the Group set decarbonisation science-based targets (SBTs), validated by the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), that cover 76% of its lending portfolio, and have reported our progress against these targets for the first time in FY2023. In line with our decarbonisation ambitions, in 2023 we set targets for sustainable financing: c.€15 billion by 2025 and c.€30 billion by 2030. For further details on progress towards these targets, please see the Group's answer to (b) below.
The Group ESG Risk Management Framework
The Group recognises ESG factors (including climate-related risks) represent a common risk driver across the Group's Principal Risk types. The Group ESG Risk Management Framework sets out the approach to the management of ESG risk factors in the Group. ESG risk management is relatively immature across the industry and continues to evolve. Implementation to date, in the Group and across the industry, has largely focused on climate-related risk drivers. Informed by the 2023 materiality assessment this focus is expanding to include non-climate environmental risks.
The Group has a detailed multi-year (2021-2024) Climate Risk Implementation Plan in place to address the ECB guidance on how banks should manage climate-related and environmental risks (November 2020). The guidance sets out expectations for institutions when formulating and implementing their business strategy, governance and risk management frameworks and disclosures.
Integration of Environmental risks at a Group level
The Group defines ESG factors as environmental, social or governance matters that may have a positive or negative impact on the Group and represent a common driver across the Group's Principal risk types. The Group defines ESG risks as risks that stem from the current or prospective impacts of ESG factors on the Group that, could cause an actual or potential material negative impact on:
• the Group's earnings, franchise value or reputation;
• the Group's regulatory standing;
• the long-term sustainability of our customers' operations and financial wellbeing; and
• the communities and environment in which we and our customers operate.
Furthermore, in line with the ECB's guidelines on climate-related and environmental risks and the recommendations of the TCFD, the Group defines two key sub-categories of climate-related risks and environmental risks that impact our business. These are the risks associated with the transition to a low carbon economy and from climate-related physical events.
Per the Group's Risk Management Framework and its Group Risk Library, ESG risk factors such as climate-related risks are managed within the framework the Group has in place for its established risk types. Therefore, the Group is integrating the management of climate risk into its existing policies, controls, reporting and operating procedures, in accordance with the ECB guidelines on the management of climate and environmental-related risk.
The Group has dedicated resources to lead the coordination of the Group's approach to ESG risk management, both in 1LOD (Group Sustainability function in the Group Finance division) and in 2LOD (Business, Strategic and Sustainability Risk function in the Group Risk division).
Identification and assessment of climate-related risks
Guided by the Group's ESG Risk Management Framework, the Group is progressively embedding climate risk into the Group's key risk processes. We continue to improve how we assess climate risk drivers taking into account potential impacts, our mitigating actions, and next steps for each risk type.
In the Group's key planning process, the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), the potential impact of climate risk drivers is assessed for each key risk type over the short (< 3 years), medium (3-5 years) and long-term (> 5 years).
An annual quantitative assessment for these risks was established in 2022 and has now been embedded into the Group's annual internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP). This assessment is disclosed in our 2023 Sustainability Report on pages 32-33 and the key climate-related risk impacts can be summarised as follows:
• Credit risk: Increased costs associated with physical and transition risks may impact financial soundness of households and businesses reducing their ability to service debt and impairing asset values, resulting in financial loss to the Group through higher probability of default and higher losses given default.
• Business and Strategic risk: Long-term franchise impacts if strategic commitments are not achieved by the Group and the Group's product offering does not adapt to changing market dynamics.
• Operational risk: Physical risks could impact continuity of the Group's operations or operations of its material suppliers, resulting in sustained disruption of the supply chain and ultimately our ability to service customers.
• Conduct risk: Potential impact if failures in product design, market practice or customer engagement lead to greenwashing claims or poor customer outcomes.
Financial Planning and the internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP)
Climate risk considerations are being embedded in key processes where investment decisions and associated climate risks are material. The setting of Science Based Targets is ensuring that the Group's lending portfolios are aligned with the Paris agreement and through this alignment mitigating and reducing transition risk over the period to 2030.
The ICAAP is a key planning process for the Group and facilitates the Board and senior management in identifying, measuring and monitoring the Group's risks and ensures that the Group holds adequate capital to support its risk profile. Given the long time horizon associated with climate change, scenario analysis is considered a key tool to inform strategic direction and risk management.
This is a standalone analysis separate to the standard ICAAP Base and Stress analysis that focusses on longer term impacts out to 2050, beyond the standard three year time horizon of ICAAP. We have integrated climate into the ICAAP and its broader scenario analysis framework to assess the impacts of climate on different risk types (e.g. credit, business, operational, conduct and regulatory). The potential impact of transition and physical risk drivers is assessed for each key risk type over the short (< 3 years), medium (3-5 years) and long-term (> 5 years). This scenario analysis informs climate risk materiality assessments to quantify the potential impacts across the Group's risk types that is integrated into the Group's ICAAP capital adequacy assessment.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>(b)</td><td>
Objectives, targets and limits to assess and address environmental risk in short-, medium-, and long-term, and performance assessment against these objectives, targets and limits, including forward-looking information in the design of business strategy and processes
As a signatory of the UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking (UNPRB), the Group has committed to aligning its strategy and processes with the Paris Agreement and is actively contributing to three specific Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Environmental area: (i) SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy; (ii) SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities; and (iii) SDG 13: Climate action.
The GSC's responsibilities include the following:
- Monitoring the execution of the Sustainability strategy 'Investing in Tomorrow', via periodic updates.
- Overseeing and making recommendations to the Board on the proposed short and long-term objectives, and ESG metrics and targets.
2023 updates on key targets and limits set as part of the Group's Five-Point Action Climate Plan are as follows:
Science Based Targets (SBTs)
In December 2022, the Group's 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction targets were formally validated by the SBTi. Targets validated by SBTi cover the Group's own operations and 76% of its loan book, with 2020 as base year for the targets. The Group has set a target of a 49% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from its own operations (Scope 1 and 2) by 2030. Reduction targets have also been set for emissions arising from the Group's lending activities (Scope 3) of a 48% reduction in mortgage portfolio emissions (Ireland & UK) and a 56% reduction in commercial real estate portfolio emissions by 2030, which are consistent with the levels required to meet the goals set by the Paris Agreement. In addition, 25% of the Group's corporate loan portfolio will have SBTi-validated targets by 2025.
Progress to date is in line with management's expectations and is reflective of progress at a national level in terms of decarbonisation and the early stage of the Group's Sustainability strategy implementation. By FY2023 we have achieved over 85% of our own operations 2030 target and over 90% of 2025 target for long-term corporate lending:
Science Based Targets Progress Report FY2023
•Own operations:
•Absolute Scope 1 & 2 emissions (Green - down 42% versus 2030 target reduction of 49%)
•Sourcing renewable electricity (Green – c.100% versus 2025 target of 100%)
•Lending decarbonisation: Emissions intensity reduced across:
–Residential Mortgages (Amber - down 6% versus 2030 target reduction of 48%)
–Commercial Real Estate (Amber - down 11% versus 2030 target reduction of 56%)
–Electricity Generation Project Finance (Green - down 28%% versus 2030 target reduction of 63%)
–SBT lending coverage:
–% Corporate customer base to have set SBTs when weighted by emissions
(Green – up 23% versus 2025 target of 25%)
–% Corporate bons to have set SBTs when weighted by investment value
(Amber – up 7% versus 2025 target of 25%)
Our progress is benchmarked against convergence pathways that in general reflect a linear progression to the targets. Where our progress to date is ahead or in line with the convergence pathway, we have assigned a green RAG rating. Where our progress is lagging the convergence pathway, we have assigned an amber RAG rating as we deem the lag to be recoverable by the target date. As property retrofit activity and the anticipated effect of our strategic interventions increase, reductions are expected in the medium term, with the full impact of decarbonisation of the energy grid expected in the back end of the decade.
For further details on progress against each target please refer to pages 13-17 of the Group's 2023 Sustainability Report.
The achievement of these targets is informing our strategic interventions in terms of portfolio management, credit policy products and customer engagement and credit policy. By using these targets to align our lending portfolios to the Paris Agreement, the SBTs can help mitigate the climate-related credit risks associated with the green transition and ensure that we can address the opportunities to support the transition with measurable impact.
</td></tr>
</table>

Sustainable Finance Targets

We are at the heart of the movement towards sustainability in Ireland, particularly in supporting the green transition in line with Ireland's Climate Action Plan. Our goal is to help our customers adapt to this change. A key part of our commitment is to develop financial products that support the transition. This aligns with our dedication to the UNPRB.

Our range of sustainable finance products is carefully designed to help our customers make real, impactful changes. This includes green mortgages, loans for eco-friendly cars, and business loans for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and farmers, focusing on renewable energy, capital expenditure, and sustainability-linked lending. This year, we introduced the innovative Enviroflex loan, a new funding option for farmers to encourage sustainable farming practices. In H1 2024 we published our Sustainable Finance Framework to provide transparency to our stakeholders on our approach to Sustainable Financing. Within this framework, we are disclosing the criteria we are using to classify financial commitments and products as sustainable. For the latest information on our product offerings and supports please refer to pages 18-24 of the Group's 2023 Sustainability Report.

As part of our commitment to the Green Transition, we are constantly reviewing and expanding our range of Sustainable Finance solutions and in 2024 we launched the EcoSaver Mortgage, which is representative of the practical and meaningful product interventions we are taking for our customers across key sectors and highlights the collaborative partnerships central to our ecosystem approach. The EcoSaver Mortgage is available to new customers and also to existing customers who move to the new product from another Bank of Ireland mortgage product. In addition, customers with EcoSaver Mortgage will be rewarded for energy upgrades made to their property, with each EPC (Energy Performance Certificate) improvement bringing a larger discount to the EcoSaver rate. An online hub helps customers understand their current energy rating, as well as the work required and costs to achieve a better EPC. An online retrofitting calculator shows the cost of retrofitting and the potential savings due to lower EcoSaver mortgage rates. Bank of Ireland has partnered with SSE Airtricity to provide EPC assessments to its customers, as well as assessments of works, quotes and home retrofitting services via their one stop shop.

Our approach to sustainable finance supports meeting our SBTs by reducing the greenhouse gas emissions that our business finances. With this science and policy-based approach, we can focus our resources where it matters to support credible action. We offer a growing portfolio of sustainable financing products and services, supported by our Green Bond programme. Through these offerings, we seek to not only align with the national climate action plans in both Ireland and the UK, as well as the Paris Agreement, but also to provide tangible benefits to our customer base in a more sustainable way.

In line with our ambitions, in 2023 we set targets for sustainable financing: c.€15 billion by 2025 and c.€30 billion by 2030. We've made significant strides towards these goals and are on track to meet our targets. By the end of 2023, our sustainable finance portfolio grew by c.35% in the year, reaching c.€11.1 billion. At the end of H124 ee have now provided sustainable finance of c.€12.5 billion, which represents an increase vs H123 of 24%.

The Group has a Sustainability Exclusion list that sets out its ESG risk appetite for lending to potentially sensitive sectors which the Group believes cause environmental and/or social harm to society and the community. In addition during 2023, the Group Limits on property energy ratings across its Commercial Real Estate and Buy to Let Residential Real Estate portfolios, with these credit policy amendments supportive of both the national agenda to retrofit existing property stock and the Group's decarbonisation Science Based Targets.

The Group has an Environmental Policy that is reviewed annually as part of the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System certification process, which the Group is currently certified against.

(c)

Current investment activities and (future) investment targets towards environmental objectives and EU Taxonomy-aligned activities

Under the 'Supporting the Green Transition' pillar of the Group's Sustainability Strategy, we commit to 'providing sustainable finance' as one of the focus areas of our Five Point plan. To help realise this, in March 2023, as part of our Strategic refresh, the Group announced sustainability-related finance targets of €15 billion by 2025 and €30 billion by 2030.

By the end of 2023, our sustainable finance portfolio grew by c.35%, reaching about €11.1 billion. At the end of H124 ee have now provided sustainable finance of c.€12.5 billion, which represents an increase vs H123 of 24%. We are on track to meet our targets, thanks in part to the popularity of our green mortgages, which represented c.50% of all new mortgage lending in the Republic of Ireland in 2023. Additionally, we have seen considerable annual growth in financing for renewable energy projects and electric vehicles in Ireland. The Sustainability-Linked Loan amounts disclosed in the table below are the drawn figures.

Sustainable Finance All figures €bn GCA – Gross Carrying Amount

	FY2023	H1 2024
Total	€11.1bn	€12.5bn
Of which		
RoI Green Mortgages	€6.5bn	€7.4bn
UK Green Mortgages	€1.3bn	€1.3bn
Green CRE	€1.7bn	€1.9bn
Renewables Project Finance	€0.3bn	€0.3bn
Electric Vehicles	€0.1bn	€0.2bn
Sustainability-Linked Loans	€1.2bn	€1.4bn

The Group has disclosed its EU Taxonomy Green Asset Ratio (GAR) KPIs for the first time in our 2023 Annual Report on pages 42-44. It should be noted that for this first round of disclosures we have taken a conservative application of the qualifying criteria underpinning the GAR based on the guidance provided to date and currently available data. Due to these current limitations across the industry changes in this ratio in future reporting periods will be driven in part by increased data availability.

Given these current limitations and the recency of implementation the Group has not yet set targets for EU Taxonomy-aligned activities. The adoption of CSRD and European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) will support the further implementation of the EU Taxonomy Regulation into our business strategy, systems, and investment and lending processes.

(d)

Policies and procedures relating to direct and indirect engagement with new or existing counterparties on their strategies to mitigate and reduce environmental risks

The Group has put in place specific procedures outlined in its Corporate and Business Banking ESG Risk Lending Procedures for engaging with its customers. Credit submissions and review papers are required to critically assess environmental risk factors and their impact on the financial condition of the borrowers and are addressed in the same context as any business risk or financial input. The Group requires credit submissions to explicitly comment on a borrower's ESG policies, how it is incorporated into its strategic objectives and whether these are measured and evidenced. The Group acknowledges that each industry has its own specific ESG risk factors with varying impacts on borrowers, and relationship managers apply their analysis commensurate with the challenges identified. This adds relevance where a sector appears more vulnerable and potentially faces material costs associated with transitioning to achieve wider ESG objectives. For new business/corporate customers, the Group examines environmental considerations as part of its customer onboarding due-diligence process. This process is also conducted on an annual basis for existing customers.

In addition during 2023, the Group set limits on property energy ratings across its Commercial Real Estate and Buy to Let Residential Real Estate portfolios, with these credit policy amendments supportive of both the national agenda to retrofit existing property stock and the Group's decarbonisation Science Based Targets.

As the Group continues to further review and update its credit risk policies and procedures, it has rolled out specific sustainability training programmes based on a multi-level curriculum to deliver core, foundational sustainability training to all colleagues as well as more targeted and technical skills development for select groups. Training solutions are tailored across three colleague cohorts at (1) All-Colleague, (2) Divisional; and (3) Board and Leadership levels to meet the different training outcomes being targeted. This includes all colleague training on climate concepts and processes, as well as role specific training on sustainable finance and ESG risk management tailored to the various customer facing divisions. This customer facing training covers key activities such as ESG risk management and sustainable finance, as well as sectoral deep dives on key transitional sectors such as Food & Agri, Energy and Real Estate.

In addition the Group has a Code of Supplier Responsibility which outlines its expectations of their suppliers across human rights, health and safety, supply chain, inclusion and diversity, business integrity, doing business responsibly and environmental and energy management. The Group ensures suppliers' compliance with its Code through the Financial Supplier Qualification System (FSQS) process.

Governance

(e)

Responsibilities of the management body for setting the risk framework, supervising, and managing the implementation of the objectives, strategy, and policies in the context of environmental risk management covering relevant transmission channels

ESG Governance

Sustainability at Board-level
The Board is collectively responsible for the long-term sustainable success of the Group and for ensuring there is a strong corporate structure in place, which is aligned with the Group's strategy and purpose. It provides leadership of the Group, setting strategic aims, within the boundaries of the Group's risk appetite and a framework of prudent and effective controls.

Responsibilities in respect of Sustainability and ESG strategy are delegated to the Group Sustainability Committee (GSC), which, jointly with the Board Risk Committee (BRC), is also responsible for ensuring ESG risks have been integrated into the Group Risk Management Framework.

Group Sustainability Committee (GSC)
On behalf of the Board, the GSC oversees the development and implementation of the Group's Sustainability strategy and, together with the BRC, oversees related risks, including monitoring the Climate Risk Implementation Plan. As part of that role, the GSC oversees progress against ESG targets, review of ESG-related commitments and the publication of the Sustainability Report.

Board Risk Committee (BRC)
On behalf of the Board, the BRC is responsible, jointly with the GSC, for inter alia ensuring that ESG risks are integrated into the Risk Management Framework.

Group Audit Committee (GAC)
On behalf of the Board, the GAC is responsible for inter alia monitoring the quality and integrity of the financial statements, including sustainability disclosures. The level of GAC involvement in sustainability related matters is intended to increase over the course of 2024, given enhanced disclosure requirements under CSRD.

Group Executive Committee (GEC)
The most senior executive committee in the Group, the GEC, acts in an advisory capacity to the CEO and assists the CEO in the management and leadership of the Group on a day-to-day basis. The GEC has overarching responsibility for delivery and operationalisation of the Group's Sustainability strategy, with specific executive responsibility for sustainability (including climate change) delegated to the Chief Sustainability and Investor Relations Officer (CSIRO), who reports to the Group Chief Financial Officer (CFO). Members of the GEC include the CFO, Divisional CEOs and the Chief Risk Officer (CRO).

Executive Risk Committee (ERC)
The ERC supports both the GEC and the BRC, in overseeing the material risks of the Group, taking a holistic approach to overseeing the effective management of risk, including climate and environmental risks.

Sustainability Decision Group (SDG)
The SDG brings together senior business and functional management across the Group to enable a coordinated approach to sustainability objectives across the 3 pillars and to provide a discussion and decision making forum to deliver on the Group's sustainability agenda. The SDG is chaired by the CSIRO and regularly updates the GEC on progress against key initiatives.

The Board continued to oversee the progress on the Group's sustainability strategy, targets, risk management, resourcing and disclosures. In addition, the Board monitored the Group's identification and management of climate-related risks. Methods used included our risk identification and assessment processes, integration into the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and ESG and climate risk reporting.

Terms of reference for the GSC and BRC are available on the Group website.

Divisional and Subsidiary ESG Working Groups
All materially impacted business divisions and businesses have in place dedicated ESG leads and ESG working groups to ensure ESG strategy and operational aspects are integrated into the Group's business model.

ESG Risk Working Group
The ESG Risk Management Framework sets out the approach to the management of ESG risk factors in the Group. Coordinated by Group Risk, the ESG risk working group brings together Second Line of Defence (2LOD) risk management from across the principal risk types (with representation from the First Line of Defence (1LOD Sustainability team) to ensure there is a coordinated, cohesive and challenging approach to the management of ESG risks (including climate-related and wider ESG risks) within the Group.

The Board comprises of 11 Directors: 2 Executive Directors, the Chairman and 8 independent Non-Executive Directors (NEDs). For further information on the number of directorships, including external directorships, held by the Group's Board, please refer to page 79 – 84 in the Annual Report 2023. The Group Nomination & Governance Committee undertakes a rigorous and transparent procedure when considering candidates for appointment to the Board and maintains oversight of the Board's composition to ensure it remains appropriate.

(f)	**Management body's integration of short-, medium- and long-term effects of environmental factors and risks, organisational structure both within business lines and internal control functions** The Board monitors the Group's identification and management of climate-related risks. Methods used include our risk identification and assessment processes, integration into the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and ESG and climate risk reporting. The Group's oversight and management responsibilities in relation to our Sustainability and climate commitments in 2023 are outlined on page 24 of the 2023 Annual Report. The Group has continued to increase its understanding of the risks and opportunities that climate change and environmental risks presents to our business strategy. In Q4 2023, we conducted an assessment involving business leaders and subject matter experts from across the Group to assess the materiality of climate change and environmental risk drivers on different risk types (e.g. credit, strategic, operational, conduct and regulatory). The potential impact of climate transition and physical risk drivers is assessed annually for each key risk type over the short (< 3 years), medium (3-5 years) and long-term (> 5 years) in the ICAAP process. An overview of key risk types is set out on page 31-32 of the 2023 Annual Report. The Group recognises ESG factors represent a common risk driver across the Group's Principal Risk types. The Group ESG Risk Management Framework sets out the approach to the management of ESG risk factors in the Group, which is aligned with the approach to risk management in the Group Risk Management Framework. Co-ordinated by Group Risk, an ESG Risk Working Group brings together second line of defence risk management from across the Principal Risk types (with representation from the Group first line of defence) to ensure that there is a coordinated, cohesive and challenging approach to the management of ESG and climate-related risks within the Group. Per the Group's Risk Management Framework and its Group Risk Library, ESG risk factors such as climate-related risks are managed within the framework the Group has in place for its established risk types. Therefore, the Group is integrating the management of climate risk into its existing policies, controls, reporting and operating procedures, in accordance with the ECB guidelines on the management of climate and environmental-related risk. •First Line of Defence (1LOD): The business divisions or functions taking on risk have the primary responsibility for managing the risk generated by their actions and this includes managing ESG factors. •Second Line of Defence (2LOD): 2LOD has the responsibility for ensuring the ESG risk factors are considered when executing second line responsibilities as set out in the Group Risk Management Framework. This includes consideration as part of policy setting and taking reasonable steps to ensure the Group does not suffer outcomes outside of Risk Appetite. •Third Line of Defence (3LOD): 3LOD is responsible for ensuring the first and second lines of defence assess whether all significant risks are identified and appropriately reported by management to the executive and board of management, as well as assessing whether risks are adequately controlled.
(g)	**Integration of measures to manage environmental factors and risks in internal governance arrangements, including the role of committees, the allocation of tasks and responsibilities, and the feedback loop from risk management to the management body covering relevant transmission channels** Refer to the Group's answers to: (a) above for details on the Group's Board tasks and responsibilities in managing environmental factors and risks within internal governance arrangements. (e) above for details on the Group's organisation of Board committees (BRC and GSC) related to environmental risk and allocation of tasks and responsibilities within those committees to monitor and manage environmental risk. The Group has a reporting line between the BRC, GSC and the Board covering environmental factors and risks. The GSC and BRC receive quarterly updates related to environmental risks and the Board receives monthly updates via the Board Risk Report. The BRC/GSC holds a joint meeting on at least an annual basis and the Board is updated accordingly on ESG Risk.
(h)	**Lines of reporting and frequency of reporting relating to environmental risk** There is Board-level oversight of climate-related risks within the Group, provided by the Board and its GSC and BRC. The Board, GSC and BRC are supported by: - Sustainability and climate advisory forums comprising the Sustainability Decision Group and the ESG Risk Working Group - Sustainability and climate executive oversight is provided by the GEC and the Executive Risk Committee (ERC) For further details on the Group's governance arrangements, please refer to the Group's TCFD report (page 24) in the Annual Report 2023. For further details on internal reporting frequency, refer to the Group's answers to (a) and (g) above. The Board Risk Report (BRR) is used by the Group to review and monitor the Group's risk profile across all Principal risks, compliance with risk appetite and risk policies. ESG risk in the Group is reported on through the BRR on a monthly basis and is the primary source of reporting for the impact of ESG related risks on the Group's risk profile. Key risk metrics on the lending portfolio are monitored by the Group Sustainability Committee on a quarterly basis aligned to Pillar 3 ESG Reporting to ensure transparency and comparability. In addition Climate KPI and Risk Management Reporting is also provided to the GEC and GSC on a quarterly basis, with the reporting also considered by the Board Risk Committee (BRC) as part of joint sessions of the GSC/BRC. This facilitates key risk metrics on the lending portfolio to be monitored by the Board on a quarterly basis, aligned to Pillar 3 ESG Reporting to ensure transparency and comparability. These include the following key metrics on the credit lending portfolio including credit concentrations: -Credit concentrations to sectors most sensitive to climate change; -The energy efficiency profile of property lending portfolios (RRE and CRE); -Geographical credit concentrations exposure to physical climate risks; -Emission reduction progress against Science Based Target pathways; and -Sustainable Finance Lending Volumes progress against Strategic Targets.
(i)	**Alignment of the remuneration policy with institution's environmental risk-related objectives** In November 2022, the Irish Government announced that a number of crisis-era restrictions related to remuneration were being lifted in respect of the Group, including the blanket prohibition on variable pay. Reintroducing an element of variable pay will allow us to better link remuneration to delivery for customers and the achievement of our long term strategic and commercial goals. As announced in the Group's strategy refresh in March 2023, 'Sustainable Company' is now one of the core strategic pillars of the Group, of which supporting wider society is a key focus area. With 'Sustainable Company' now a core strategic pillar, ESG is mainstreamed into our performance management system. The Group introduced a performance-related Profit Share Scheme which will see colleagues rewarded based on both the financial and operating performance of the company and individual performance during 2023. The appropriateness of the annual profit share is assessed against a mix of financial and non-financial criteria, including profit and related metrics, affordability, customer, and ESG, with the pool as a whole subject to risk adjustment. Environmental criteria include progress on our Green Transition strategic targets. The appropriateness of the final profit share will be assessed against a mix of financial and non-financial criteria, including profit and related metrics, affordability, customer, and ESG, with the pool as a whole subject to risk adjustment.
	Risk management
(j)	**Integration of short-, medium- and long-term effects of environmental factors and risks in the risk framework** On an ongoing basis, through its risk management frameworks and processes, the Group identifies and assesses risks to which the Group is exposed to, including climate risks. Due to the longer timeframes associated with climate impacts, a short, medium, and long-term horizon, as referenced in (e) above, is being applied to the consideration of impacts. The Group continues to embed climate-risk considerations into key risk reporting, as referenced in (g) above.
(k)	**Definitions, methodologies and international standards on which the environmental risk management framework is based** The Group ESG Risk Management Framework This framework sets out the approach to the management of ESG risk factors in the group. ESG risk management is relatively immature across the industry and continues to evolve. Implementation to date, in the Group and industry, has largely focused on climate-related risk drivers. During 2023, the focus of ESG risk management in the Group has expanded to include non-climate environmental risks. Our strategic commitment to supporting our customers' green transition is underpinned by our management of the risks associated with climate change. We do this by embedding climate-related impacts in key decision making processes. The Group has a detailed multi-year (2021-2024) Climate Risk Implementation Plan in place to address the ECB guidance on how banks should manage climate-related and environmental risks (November 2020). The guidance sets out expectations for institutions when formulating and implementing their business strategy, governance and risk management frameworks and disclosures. Execution of the plan has seen the Group progressively aligning to the ECB guidelines, embedding climate risk and ESG considerations in business and risk management processes in line with the Board approved plan
(l)	**Processes to identify, measure and monitor activities and exposures (and collateral where applicable) sensitive to environmental risks, covering relevant transmission channels** Supporting the green transition also requires the Group to assess its own resilience to climate change. To address this requirement, the Group is taking steps to develop scenario analysis and stress testing capabilities in-line with emerging industry methodologies. Forward-looking climate scenarios are being used to manage climate-related risks and explore the resilience of the Group to physical and transition risks. We have further built on initial methodology developments and in 2023 developed scenarios internally to assess these impacts. As these methodologies continue to develop, we will be progressively drawing on our scenario analysis to inform our corporate strategy, business model and financial plans. During 2023, we continued to develop and test scenario analysis methodologies to quantify the potential impact of climate related risks across our commercial and retail customer lending portfolios from transition and physical risk drivers. Climate scenario analysis is integrated within the ICAAP in order to increase our understanding and insights into the potential impacts of climate risk. The ICAAP is a key planning process for the Group and facilitates the Board and senior management in identifying, measuring and monitoring the Group's risks and ensures that the Group holds adequate capital to support its risk profile. We have integrated climate into the ICAAP and its broader scenario analysis framework to assess the impacts of climate on different risk types (e.g. credit, business, operational, conduct and regulatory). The potential impact of transition and physical risk drivers is assessed for each key risk type over the short (< 3 years), medium (3-5 years) and long-term (> 5 years). An overview of key risk types is set out on page 31-33 of the 2023 Group's Annual Sustainability Report. The Group has continued to increase its understanding of the risks and opportunities that non-climate environmental risks presents to our business strategy. In Q4 2023, the Group conducted an initial Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) as part of the Group's CSRD preparations. We conducted an assessment involving business leaders and subject matter experts from across the Group to assess the materiality of climate change and environmental risk drivers on different risk types (e.g. credit, strategic, operational, conduct and regulatory). The DMA will be further refined in 2024.

	In addition Climate KPI and Risk Management Reporting is also provided to the GEC and GSC on a quarterly basis, with the reporting also considered by the Board Risk Committee (BRC) as part of joint sessions of the GSC/BRC. This facilitates key risk metrics on the lending portfolio to be monitored by the Board on a quarterly basis, aligned to Pillar 3 ESG Reporting to ensure transparency and comparability. These include the following key metrics on the credit lending portfolio including credit concentrations: -Credit concentrations to sectors most sensitive to climate change; -The energy efficiency profile of property lending portfolios (RRE and CRE); -Geographical credit concentrations exposure to physical climate risks; -Emission reduction progress against Science Based Target pathways; and Sustainable Finance Lending Volumes progress against Strategic Targets. In terms of portfolio mix, the Group has no direct exposure to fossil fuels in energy and extraction, and as a predominantly retail lending bank, c.70% of our customer lending is in residential and commercial property and car finance. The breakdown table on page 33 of the Group's 2023 Annual Report shows the current composition of our commercial lending portfolio and the percentage of lending to sectors the Group considers most sensitive to climate change. This assessment also highlights that the Group's direct exposure to fossil fuels and to commercial lending segments with high emissions is relatively low (with the exception of the agricultural sector, which due to its specific challenges will require broader support in which we will play an active role. This year, we continue to roll out across the sector the innovative Enviroflex loan, a new funding option launched in 2023 for farmers to encourage sustainable farming practices. In terms of the Group's property lending portfolios the energy efficiency of the property stock is monitored quarterly – see table on page 34 of the Group's 2023 Annual Report. Quarterly monitoring of physical risks is also conducted with a property level assessment of property collateral exposure to heightened flood risk - see pages 35-36 of the Group's 2023 Annual Report.
(m)	**Activities, commitments and exposures contributing to mitigate environmental risks** The Group's key risk mitigation strategy is as follows: (i) The Group has committed to Science Based Targets aligning our lending portfolios on a pathway to the Paris Agreement and reducing the carbon emissions that we finance. This portfolio alignment will additionally build resilience against climate-related risks as we progressively embed climate-related considerations into our lending strategies; and (ii) The Group has committed to supporting our customers' transition to the green economy with sustainable financing to improve the energy efficiency of their properties, vehicles and business operations and adapting to climate change. In 2022, the Group's 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction targets were formally validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). For more information, refer to (b) above. The Group finances the development of renewable energy assets, green mortgages, sustainable transport, and the national decarbonisation agenda that aligns with the SDGs identified in (b) above. The Group has aligned its lending strategy, which includes the Sustainability Exclusion List, to minimise its exposures to environmental high-risk sectors. In addition during 2023, the Group set limits on property energy ratings across its Commercial Real Estate and Buy to Let Residential Real Estate portfolios, with these credit policy amendments supportive of both the national agenda to retrofit existing property stock and the Group's decarbonisation Science Based Targets. The Group continues to develop methodologies to enable climate and environmental risk to be actively measured and monitored in a similar manner to other key risk types. These methodologies are being developed collaboratively with peer institutions through engagement in industry initiatives (such as the UNEP FI TCFD Working Group and climate-focused European Banking Federation Working Groups). The Group has continued to increase its understanding of the risks and opportunities that non-climate environmental risks presents to our business strategy. In Q4 2023, we conducted an assessment involving business leaders and subject matter experts from across the Group to assess the materiality of climate change and environmental risk drivers on different risk types (e.g. credit, strategic, operational, conduct and regulatory). This assessment was undertaken as part of our preparation for our first CSRD compliance report for 2024, using a Double Materiality (DMA) assessment approach which takes both an "inside-out" approach (i.e. Impacts (I) that the Group has on sustainability matters) and an "outside-in" approach (i.e. Risks (R) and Opportunities (O) that may be generated by sustainability matters that can have financial effects on the Group). The DMA will be further refined in 2024. To progress further action on nature, through 2023, we participated in several key initiatives to help us improve our understanding of our impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities. This included participation in the Taskforce for Nature-Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) Forum, the Partnership for Biodiversity Accounting Financials (PBAF), and the UNPRB Nature Target setting working group. We were also one of six inaugural partner organisations that supported the development of the first Irish Business and Biodiversity Platform. The Group has integrated climate KPIs in its strategic planning framework to ensure its progress against objectives laid out under the Sustainability strategy is measurable. These activities form the foundation of the Group's future risk analysis and target setting activities, leading to mitigation activities to help reduce future environmental risks to the Group, as well as to improve the Group's impact on the external environment.
(n)	**Implementation of tools for identification, measurement and management of environmental risks** In identifying, measuring and managing environmental risk, the Group uses the following tools: •Scenario Analysis - Given the long time horizon associated with climate change, scenario analysis is considered a key tool to inform strategic direction and risk management. The Group is developing scenario analysis capabilities on an iterative basis, leveraging improvements in climate data and methodologies as they become available. Climate scenario analysis is integrated within the ICAAP process in order to increase our understanding and insights into the potential impacts of climate risk. •Transition Pathways – Our decarbonisation Science Based Targets are independently validated based on their alignment to internationally recognised transition pathways. We RAG rate our progress towards our targets based on these transition pathways as a key assessment tool of our level of progress. •Third Party Data Models – We integrate third party data sources and models to ensure coverage and insight on key climate risk factors including physical risks, primarily flood risk and transition risk – company emissions and property energy ratings. •Credit Procedures - Corporate and commercial lenders are required to implement the requirements of the ESG screening process and incorporate ESG and climate change as a key credit risk which should be formally noted / documented where applicable in the credit rating and application process in the same way as other credit risks relevant to a transaction are highlighted and mitigants detailed. •Through our membership of the Financial Supplier Qualification System (FSQS), our on-line portal enables suppliers to submit environmental information and compliance data about their organisation.
(o)	**Results and outcome of the risk tools implemented and the estimated impact of environmental risk on capital and liquidity risk profile** See response to (l) above which addresses how we have integrated climate into the ICAAP and its broader scenario analysis framework to assess the impacts of climate on different risk types. For each Principal risk type the potential impact of transition and physical risk drivers is assessed for each key risk type over the short (< 3 years), medium (3-5 years) and long-term (> 5 years), with materiality categorised across four buckets (Negligible; Low; Moderate; and Significant). An overview of key risk types is set out on page 32-33 of the Group's 2023 Sustainability Report. The impact on capital adequacy is from the risk of increased capital depletion from the aggregated impact of climate risks across the Group's other Principal risks. It is categorised as significant and is incorporated into the quantitative assessment of the Group's capital adequacy under the ICAAP Economic Perspective. Climate risk scenario analysis for funding & liquidity risk integrated into the Group's internal liquidity adequacy assessment process (ILAAP) as well as the ICAAP. The Group's liquidity risk profile does not include instruments where climate concerns may significantly impact funding and liquidity pools. Based on ongoing scenario analysis, impact materiality is classified as negligible.
(p)	**Data availability, quality and accuracy, and efforts to improve these aspects** Given the criticality of data to the climate risk management agenda, a multi-year data and technology roadmap was developed as part of the 2022 planning cycle to support delivery of the data needed to meet the evolving requirements on an agile and iterative basis. The roadmap saw an initial focus in 2022 on aggregating a golden source of data to support upcoming external and regulatory reporting requirements and to support progressive enhancements to risk management methodologies and reporting. Third party data has been onboarded from Moody's and JBA Risk Management to provide data insights on physical risks, including flood risk assessments across residential and commercial property in the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom. Modelled estimates by ICE Data Services on emissions and transition risk impacts have been integrated during 2023 to supplement internal data collection and analysis on the Group's portfolios. This developing capability was strengthened further in 2023 with the development focus moving to integrate ESG/climate data in front-end systems to aid credit and pricing decisions and support customers' transition plans. Climate KPI and Risk Management Reporting is centrally produced on a quarterly basis by the Group Sustainability function within Group Finance, with internal reporting definitions and data structures aligned to external Pillar 3 ESG Reporting to ensure transparency and comparability. This centralised reporting dataset also forms the basis for forward looking scenario analysis to assess climate and environmental risk drivers. The Group is continually developing its capabilities in this space given the expanding data requirements to meet the needs of stakeholder and the Group's reporting obligations under CSRD. As part of our preparation for our first CSRD compliance report for 2024, the results of the Double Materiality assessment (DMA) undertaken in Q4 2023 is shaping our future ESG data collection strategy and informing the basis of the Group's CSRD reporting approach. The DMA will be further refined in 2024.
(q)	**Description of limits to environmental risks (as drivers of prudential risks) that are set, and triggering escalation and exclusion in the case of breaching these limits** The Group's Corporate & Commercial Banking division has published a Sustainability Exclusion List that sets out the Group's risk appetite for lending to potential environmentally sensitive sectors. This List applies to all new lending and customer service arrangements ensuring that the Group does not provide financing to customers who are deemed to engage in a defined list of excluded business activities. Any cases considered a heightened ESG risk during initial review will be subject to 'Enhanced Review' and will be considered by an ESG Risk Forum in addition to Corporate & Commercial Credit. The Group embeds these exclusions at the origination stage to ensure that these criteria continue to evolve in line with the Group's Sustainability strategy. The Group has aligned its Screening Criteria to its Sustainability Exclusion List. For further details on this process and its governance arrangements, please refer to the Group's disclosure in Governance Risk Template. In addition during 2023, the Group set limits on property energy ratings across its Commercial Real Estate and Buy to Let Residential Real Estate portfolios, with these credit policy amendments supportive of both the national agenda to retrofit existing property stock and the Group's decarbonisation Science Based Targets. Any breaches to these restrictions are escalated in the same manner as any credit exception as set out in the Group's Risk Management Framework.

(r)	**Description of the link (transmission channels) between environmental risks with credit risk, liquidity and funding risk, market risk, operational risk and reputational risk in the risk management framework** Both transition and physical risks can affect the creditworthiness of our customers and the stability of our lending portfolios, as well as the value of assets in the medium to long term. These climate risk drivers can intensify risks to the Group, impacting across existing key risk categories including, but not limited to: • Credit risk: Increased costs associated with physical and transition risks may impact financial soundness of households and businesses reducing their ability to service debt and impairing asset values, resulting in financial loss to the Group through higher probability of default and higher losses given default. • Business and Strategic risk: Long term franchise impacts if strategic commitments are not achieved by the Group and the Group's product offering does not adapt to changing market dynamics • Operational risk: Physical risks could impact continuity of the Group's operations or operations of its material suppliers, resulting in sustained disruption of the supply chain and ultimately our ability to service customers. • Conduct risk: Potential impact if failures in product design, market practice or customer engagement lead to greenwashing claims or poor customer outcomes. Climate risk can also have reputational impacts if the Group fails to meet investor, customer, community and regulatory expectations. On an ongoing basis, through its risk management frameworks and processes, the Group identifies and assesses risks to which the Group is exposed. The Group ensures appropriate identification of risk through both top-down and bottom-up risk identification processes. A standard risk library is used to define all of the Group's risks in a consistent manner. Principal Risks are the highest-level categorisation used to assist with identifying, assessing, monitoring and mitigating risks to which the Group is exposed. ESG factors represent a common risk driver across the Group's Principal Risk types. The Group ESG Risk Management Framework sets out the approach to the management of ESG risk factors in the Group.

Table 2 - Qualitative information on Social risk in accordance with Article 449a CRR

Row number	Business strategy and processes
(a)	**Adjustment of the institution's business strategy to integrate social factors and risks taking into account the impact of social risk on the institution's business environment, business model, strategy and financial planning** **Strategy and processes** As noted above, social factors have been considered within the Group's Sustainability strategy. The Group's Sustainability strategy takes into account changes in technology, business, environmental and stakeholder preferences, reflecting key social factors, under the 'Enhancing financial wellbeing', 'Enabling colleagues to thrive' and 'Foundations' pillars. The activities below demonstrate the ongoing implementation of the Group's Sustainability strategy to integrate social factors and risks. In addition the Group conducted an initial Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) in the second half of 2023 as part of the Group's CSRD preparations. The DMA will be further refined in 2024. The results will also help inform our continuing actions on social factors and risks thereby ensuring our strategy implementation continues to support the requirements of our stakeholders and society. 'Enhancing financial wellbeing': •Fostering financial inclusion – The Group's ambition is to ensure inclusive and effective access to products and services for priority groups, striving to leave no one behind on the journey to financial health. • Improving financial literacy and capability – The Group's ambition is to empower people (including colleagues) with the knowledge and skills to help improve their financial literacy and capability which are key building blocks on the journey to financial health. • Building a more financially resilient and confident Ireland - The Group's ambition is to increase the number of customers and colleagues who have the resilience to withstand the financial impact of an unexpected day-to-day expense or a major life event. 'Enabling Colleagues to Thrive': • Build a future ready workforce - An essential part of our people strategy is developing growth skills and capabilities. • Create a differentiated colleague experience - We continue our journey to be an employer of choice through leading edge colleague supports, flexibility and an enhanced reward proposition. • Simplify our ways of working - Our hybrid work model recognises that one size does not fit all enabling teams and leaders to interpret hybrid working for their unique needs and purposes. 'Foundations': To enable the Group to operate as a sustainable company, it is crucial that we have solid foundations. Transparently managing, monitoring and disclosing against these foundational topics supports the Group's efforts to build and maintain the trust we have with our key stakeholders. Our Foundation topics consist of: Sourcing responsibly, Business ethics, Financial Crime, Health & Safety, Culture, Human Rights, Cyber Security, Data protection and Community Investment.
	Outcomes 2023: We made significant progress on our social commitments in 2023 with examples of key Group activities under each of our key strategic headings below. **Financial Wellbeing**: Under the '**Enhancing financial wellbeing**' pillar of the Group's Sustainability strategy, the Group strives to leave no one behind on the journey to financial health. We continue to be the #1 bank for financial wellbeing in the Irish market and have made the following progress during 2023: • Fostering financial inclusion - Our ambition is to ensure inclusive and effective access to products and services for priority groups, striving to leave no one behind on the journey to financial health. - Our Vulnerable Customer Unit (VCU) has supported c.33,000 customers since its establishment in 2019. It is fundamental to promoting financial inclusion amongst prioritised groups and provides enhanced expert banking support to customers in vulnerable circumstances or situations. - In 2023, we launched our 'Extra Help Hub' which centralizes information on our website on all the additional supports available to customers, families, carers and advocates across a range of topics e.g. safeguarding people, accessibility and assistance. - The Assisted Decision Making Capacity Act came into effect in Ireland in April 2023 ensuring that every person is treated individually and that certain groups of people are not automatically deemed to lack capacity. We are currently working with the Irish Alzheimer's Society and the Health Service Executive (HSE) to build a training and education programme, so all branches can become 'Dementia Friendly' by the end of 2024. • **Improving Financial Literacy** - Our ambition is to empower people with the knowledge and skills to help improve their financial literacy and capability which are key building blocks on the journey to financial health. - Championing youth financial education is a key focus for us. Our award winning financial literacy programmes continue to grow year-on year with more than 100,000 students participating in the 2022/2023 school year. During 2023, we provided financial education to over 17,700 customers, colleagues and communities. - Through Mi365, our in-app money management tool, we have delivered over 133 million personalised insights and tailored nudges to customers since launch enabling them to understand and manage day-to-day spending, stay in control of their finances, and enhance their financial wellbeing.
	• **Building a more financially resilient and confident Ireland** – Our ambition is to increase the number of customers and colleagues who have the resilience to withstand the financial impact of an unexpected day-to-day expense or a major life event. - We strengthened our commitment even further by publishing our United Nations Principles for Responsible Banking (UNPRB) Financial Health and Inclusion targets, one of 23 banks globally to do this (Please see published targets: https://www.unepfi.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/PRB-Fin-Health-progress-report-1.pdf#page=15). This sets out our commitment to support universal financial inclusion and a banking sector that supports its customers' financial health (for further details see Section (b) below). Our commitment focuses on supporting our customers' day-to-day and life event financial resilience. - In 2023, to support customers with 'money worries' we launched a 'Money Worries Hub' on our website and set up a dedicated helpline. This will continue to be a key focus area for 2024. We also continued to build awareness and protect customers against the growing threat of fraud, encouraging customers not to immediately react to potentially fraudulent texts or click on suspicious links but instead 'Stop, Think, Check'. • **Fraud Prevention**: The Group runs a comprehensive consumer fraud awareness programme in Ireland as a central part of its commitment to safeguarding the financial wellbeing of its customers. Across the Group 225 colleagues are now solely dedicated to fraud prevention and protection, the provision of 24/7 phone support to customers every day of the year, and the detection of financial crime. In February 2024 the Group announced an investment of €50 million on customer fraud prevention and protection. The investment includes €15million on new fraud prevention technology, along with a range of high-profile consumer awareness campaigns and support for customers who are targeted by fraudsters. The majority of members of the Irish public surveyed see Bank of Ireland as the financial institution most associated with educating the general public about fraud (Red C, Feb '24). This latest investment enhances the Bank's response to this important social issue, and includes a nationwide series of free fraud awareness events for consumers.
	Colleague Wellbeing • **Inclusion and Diversity** - As part of our commitment to transparency around Inclusion and Diversity (I&D) at Bank of Ireland, we have voluntarily published a **Gender Pay Gap** figure since 2020. In 2022, Bank of Ireland Group and its subsidiaries reported under the new 'Gender Pay Gap Information Act 2021' which came into law in Ireland on 31 May 2022. Gender imbalance at senior levels is a significant contributor to the gender pay gap at Bank of Ireland, which was 21% for 2022. This means we have proportionately more female colleagues in junior roles and proportionately fewer female colleagues in senior roles. For this reason, in 2018 Bank of Ireland announced a target to establish 50:50 gender balance in appointments to senior management and leadership. We saw 46% female leadership appointments in 2023 (40% in 2022) with an ongoing commitment to achieve a 50:50 ratio. - In 2023, we launched our refreshed three year I&D strategy and made strong progress against our gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation and disability diversity ambitions. We achieved the **Gold Investors in Diversity EDI Mark**. 14% of new joiners self-declared as ethnic minority against the 2022 Irish CSO data of 7%. This progress is also evident through our '**Investors in Diversity' Gold Employer** and **'Investing in Ethnicity'** accreditations. - We progressed our inclusive education journey through targeted initiatives for the Board and Group executives focusing on unconscious bias training. - We also introduced an Inclusion Passport allowing colleagues with health conditions, disabilities, and caring responsibilities to communicate their unique needs and preferences to colleagues and managers. - **Neuroinclusion strategy** - We aim to create a working environment where everyone can thrive. We partnered with Auction, a social enterprise that supports organisations to become more neuroinclusive. In Q2 2023, we commenced delivery of our 3 year neuroinclusion strategy to create a better experience for neurodiverse colleagues and customers, which focuses on Neurodiversity education and improvements to processes, policies and accommodations. • **Family Matters** - We offered further enhanced supports to women and families through our Family Matters initiative including, Surrogacy and Adoptive leave, 6 weeks paid paternity leave, and paid provisions for early pregnancy loss. Additionally, we launched progressive policies covering domestic violence, fertility and menopause leave. • **Wellbeing** - We are committed to being an employer that promotes opportunities to connect and improve social fitness, leveraging the flexibility of our hybrid working model. In 2023, colleagues participated in a number of social connection and engagement activities across the business including c.2,500 participants in Bank of Ireland's fittest teams, a 3 week fitness programme and further investment in mental health training for all colleagues. • **Culture Embedding and Engagement** - Through colleague feedback, we also refined our values to better align with our updated strategy. We have embedded our values across the Group and we have seen a year on year increase in colleague score for Culture Embedding and Engagement. • **Future Ready Workforce** - Our Emerging Careers programme continues to mature, providing people from all backgrounds with opportunities to enter the workforce. In 2023, we grew our community engagement initiatives in collaboration with Business in the Community Ireland. - We launched 11 new programmes as part of our Delivering Equality of Opportunity in Schools programme, specifically designed to enhance numeracy and literacy skills and aid in planning for future careers.

	Foundational: In terms of its foundational activities, the Group has made the following progress during 2023: • **Community investment**: We recognise our role in supporting the local communities where our customers live and work and it is an important part of our sustainable business activity. Our approach is focused on providing financial support to local not-for-profits, community groups and social enterprises who are working to address social issues and make a lasting change in their communities. - **Social Housing**: In addition, in support of the social need in Ireland and our UN PRB objectives, in February 2024 the Group announced it is increasing available funding for housing development to €2.5 billion by 2026. This announcement represents a 40% increase in funding available for home building, with the ambition to support the construction of 25,000 units of all types including houses and large and smaller scale apartment developments. As part of this package, available funding for social and affordable housing will more than double, from €400 million currently to €1 billion. - **First Home Scheme**: Bank of Ireland joined the First Home Scheme in 2022, a joint venture between the Irish State and the Irish retail banking sector. As a founding participant this will see the bank invest €70m into the scheme designed to help qualifying first time buyers purchase their own home by bridging the affordability gap between their deposit and mortgage, and the price of their first home. - **Begin Together**: In 2023, we provided support to a range of local initiatives working to foster inclusion and build capability amongst underserved groups across the island of Ireland through our Begin Together platform. - In 2023, the Community Fund in partnership with Community Foundation for Ireland distributed c.€500,000 to 20 organisations delivering initiatives spanning financial literacy and wellbeing, mental health, inclusion and diversity. - Our 2023 community activity brings our total community investment to c.€7.1 million since 2020. - We also recognise that sometimes there is a need for direct support. That is why in 2023 we provided a further c.€1.0 million of funding to support those most impacted by the cost-of-living crisis through a dedicated fund. This was fast tracked to organisations working directly with impacted groups.
	•**Financial crime**: Protecting the integrity of the financial system from financial crime risks including money laundering, terrorist financing, bribery and corruption is of paramount importance to us. We are committed to playing our part in safeguarding the financial systems and our customers from the impact of financial crime. The Group's Financial Crime Framework, including our policies and procedures support this objective. All colleagues complete mandatory training and assessments annually, so that the Group's policies and procedures are embedded in operational activities. •**Sourcing responsibly**: It is important that our supply partners who deliver goods and services to the Group, share our values and ambition to create a sustainable future. For this reason, we continue to review and update our Code of Supplier Responsibility which sets out the responsible business practices we expect of all our suppliers. This Code is further supported by our Group Procurement and Group Environmental policies. •**Human rights**: Several policies and initiatives, including our Code of Supplier Responsibility, Modern Slavery Statement and Vulnerable Customer Unit, guide our approach to ensure that modern slavery and human trafficking does not affect our business or our supply chain. We have put in place Human Trafficking Awareness training and all staff have a legal obligation to report any suspicious activities that may indicate possible human trafficking, including modern slavery and sexual exploitation. •Through the work of our Financial Crime Compliance team, in partnership with global non-governmental organisation (NGO), 'Stop the Traffic' and An Garda Síochána Protective Services Bureau, we are active in helping to identify and disrupt money flows from human trafficking and in improving the accessibility of financial services to victims of human trafficking. •**Cyber security**: We continue to invest in our cyber capability across people, process and technology. We apply a 'security by design' approach to business and technology-driven change. We recognise the importance of a strong security culture within the Group, with annual mandatory web-based training for all colleagues coupled with a well-established and growing Cyber Community of Practice. The 'Security Zone' page on our website supports customer security awareness, including fraud alerts and information on how to report suspicious online activity, emails or phone calls. •**Data Protection**: Our customers, clients and colleagues trust us with their data, including giving them the control they need while being fully committed to keeping their information private. Our Data Privacy Notices explain how we hold and use personal information and outline people's rights in relation to the collection of personal information. Further detail on the initiatives delivered under these strategic pillars and foundations is available on pages 19-22 of the 2023 Annual Report.
	Business environment & model We have been progressively aligning our business model to address social factors and risks informed by the UN Principles for Responsible Banking across areas including Financial Wellbeing, digitalisation customer service, credit and supplier agreements. The Group is a signatory to the following UN frameworks - the UNPRB, the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (UNPRI) and the UN Principles for Responsible Banking 'Commitment to Financial Health and Inclusion'. The Bank's Financial Health and Inclusion targets were submitted to the UNEP FI in June 2023 and were published by the UNEP FI in July 2023. Details of these targets are included in the Group's answer to (b) below. These initiatives support and complement the ambitions set out in our Group Sustainability strategy. Reflecting the increased digitalisation of the banking services, the Group are delivering more digital and tailored touchpoints across our business and provide simpler, more effective servicing with reduced customer complaints. The Group offers a wide range of digital banking services through the mobile app, as well as local counter services a network of 169 branches across the island of Ireland. This is complemented by access to local counter services in c.900 post office locations through a partnership with An Post, the Irish postal service. This ensures that customers can bank with the Group in a way that is most convenient to them, while also protecting access to banking for communities in every part of the country and those who prefer to complete their banking in person. Putting customers first is a core value and integral to our purpose of helping customers thrive. We bring this to life by making it easier to interact, as evidenced by our Relationship Net Promoter Score (RNPS) of +5 points, 1 point higher vs 2022, and a 5% reduction in complaints vs 2022 (and down 49% since 2018). In 2023, we saw ongoing evidence of increased digitalisation with improved customer metrics. Active digital users increased 18%, our mobile app customer effort score increased 3 points and complaints about our mobile app reduced 35%. The Group has a Code of Supplier Responsibility which outlines its expectations of their suppliers across human rights, health and safety, supply chain, inclusion and diversity, business integrity, doing business responsibly and environmental and energy management. The Group ensures suppliers' compliance with its Code through the Financial Supplier Qualification System (FSQS) process. The Group indicates its consideration for social factors and risks as it has the following policies in places such as Modern slavery and human trafficking statement; Code of Supplier responsibility (noted above); the vulnerability requirements of the Group Customer Protection Risk policy; Group procurement policy; Group Data Privacy policy; Board diversity policy; Group code of conduct; Inclusion and diversity policy; and Group health and safety policy. The Group's Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking statement is approved by the Group Sustainability Committee, a sub-committee of the Group's Board. The Group has published its Sustainability Exclusion List which sets out its risk appetite for lending to potentially sensitive sectors which the Group believes causes environmental and/or social harm to society and the community. The Group has integrated this List into its processes as part of its Corporate and Credit ESG Risk Lending Procedure as it has aligned its Screening Criteria to its Sustainability Exclusion List. **Financial planning** Currently the Group does not explicitly consider social risk within its ICAAP. However, the Group plans to integrate social risks into its ICAAP process over time, in line with industry practice by linking its mitigation to the investments we are making in Financial Wellbeing and Foundational activities.
(b)	**Objectives, targets and limits to assess and address social risk in short-term, medium-term and long-term, and performance assessment against these objectives, targets and limits, including forward-looking information in the design of business strategy and processes** The Group's Sustainability strategy includes a number of target outcomes across social topics, in particular within the 'Enhancing Financial Wellbeing', 'Enabling colleagues to thrive' and Foundation pillars. These strategic pillars align to a number of Sustainable Development Goals: Quality Education, Gender Equality, Decent work & economic growth, Reduced inequalities and No Poverty. We disclosed a number of metrics in the Group Sustainability Related Reporting and Assurances 2023 report (pages 27 and 28), which demonstrate the progress made against our strategic objectives and targets across these areas. In March 2023, as part of our strategic refresh, we announced updated social targets: • Retain the #1 brand position for financial wellbeing (2023: retained #1 position) • 50:50 gender ratio in appointments to management and leadership positions (2023: 46% female senior appointments to management and leadership positions). The Group, as a founding signatory of the UNPRB 'Commitment to Financial Health and Inclusion', is committed to promoting financial health and inclusion through its products, services and customer engagement. In July 2023, the UN published the commitments made by 20 banks globally (including Bank of Ireland) to support universal financial inclusion and a banking sector that supports its customers' financial health. The Group's UNPRB commitment focuses on supporting its customers' day-to-day and life event financial resilience. The Group's goal is to contribute to the creation of a more financially resilient and confident Ireland by increasing the number of customers who have the resilience to withstand the financial impact of an unexpected day-to-day expense and/or a major life event by: • Increasing from 62% (April 2023) to 70% the percentage of customers who are confident (strongly or somewhat) that they have funds available to cover an unexpected day-to-day expense by 2030 • Increasing from 44% (April 2023) to 50% the percentage of customers who are confident (strongly or somewhat) that they have funds (Savings or Insurance) available to cover a major unexpected event by 2030 These impact targets address a priority in Ireland in line with: • Ireland's National Implementation Plan for the Sustainable Development Goals 2022–24 • Adult Literacy for Life Strategy • Education for Sustainable Development—National Strategy • The Financial Wellbeing of adults in Ireland • The Financial Literacy of adults in Ireland • The Financial Resilience of adults in Ireland
	To monitor progress towards achieving its targets, the Bank will periodically track the following: • Number of Adults supported with Financial Education Initiatives, starting from a baseline value of 9,643 in 2022 • Based on survey data the percentage of customers who state that they have a long term (greater than 12 months) savings and or investment plan in place, starting from a baseline value of 35% in 2023 • Based on survey data, the percentage of customers who state that they always have some money put aside to cover day-to-day unexpected expenses, starting from a baseline value of 60% in 2023 • Number of active partnerships to achieve financial health targets, starting from a baseline value of zero in 2023 Please see response to (a) above for further detail on our objectives with respect to social housing and the First Home Scheme.

(c)	**Policies and procedures relating to direct and indirect engagement with new or existing counterparties on their strategies to mitigate and reduce socially harmful activities** The Group has a number of policies and procedures in place which mitigate/ reduce social risk. The Group examines ESG considerations as part of its customer onboarding due-diligence process and for lending ESG considerations are outlined in the Corporate and Business Banking ESG Lending Procedures. The Group requires credit submissions to explicitly comment on a borrower's ESG policies, how it is incorporated into its strategic objectives and whether these are measured and evidenced. The Group's Sustainability Exclusion List clearly sets out our risk appetite for lending to potentially sensitive sectors which we believe cause both environmental and/ or social harm to society and our communities. Please see response to (a) above for further detail on our engagement with respect to social housing and the First Home Scheme.
	Governance
(d)	**Responsibilities of the management body for setting the risk framework, supervising and managing the implementation of the objectives, strategy and policies in the context of social risk management covering counterparties' approaches to:** **(i) Activities towards the community and society** **(ii) Employee relationships and labour standards** **(iii) Customer protection and product responsibility** **(iv) Human rights** The Group's Board provides oversight over the Group's alignment with key regulations, as well as the objectives under the Sustainability strategy by engaging in communication with the Group Executive Committee (GEC), the BRC and the GSC on progress against key climate commitments and delivery of the Sustainability strategy, which includes social dimensions as indicated in the Group's answers to (a) and (b) above. The Board comprises of 11 Directors: 2 Executive Directors, the Chairman and 8 independent Non-Executive Directors (NEDs). For further information on the number of directorships, including external directorships, held by the Group's Board, please refer to page 79 – 84 in the Annual Report 2023. The Group Nomination & Governance Committee undertakes a rigorous and transparent procedure when considering candidates for appointment to the Board and maintains oversight of the Board's composition to ensure it remains appropriate. On behalf of the Board, the GSC oversees the development and implementation of the Group's Sustainability strategy and, together with the BRC, oversees related risk. In the context of social factors and risks this includes -Oversee progress against ESG targets the UN Principles for Responsible Banking Commitment to Financial Health & Inclusion, and other social related targets, -Review and challenge material key sustainability policies of the Group in the context of the Group's sustainability strategy and ensure they are aligned to the Group's Purpose and support the long term success of the Company, including approval, on an annual basis, of the Group Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement. -Receive periodic updates on the Group's diversity and inclusion activity, as it relates to the sustainability strategy. -Receive periodic updates on the status and effectiveness of supplier relations and related supplier topics, particularly with regard to ESG matters. Please see its terms of reference for further details: https://www.bankofireland.com/app/uploads/assets/GSC-Terms-of-Reference-Approved-14-December-2023.pdf The Board is fully committed to diversity in all forms and believes that diversity is an essential ingredient of sound decision-making. The Board's approach to diversity in all its forms is set out in the Board Diversity Policy which has retained the specific gender target of maintaining a minimum of 40% female representation on the Board. The Policy was enhanced to reflect the commitment to ensure the inclusion of at least one Director that is from an ethnic minority, which has been met, and the appointment of a female to one of the four senior Board roles of CEO, CFO, Chairman and Senior Independent Director (SID). As at the end of 2023, the Group's Board comprised 36% of female representation. While not yet achieving all diversity targets, the Board's searches for new Independent Non-Executive Directors (INEDs) has included a focus on growing the Board's profile in relation to all aspects of diversity. We intend to make further progress on our diversity targets through our current INED and Chair searches. The Board is committed to the application of recruitment and selection criteria that are explicitly informed by the relevant targets for ethnic minority and female representation. The Group's Board level Group Sustainability Committee receives an annual update on Financial Wellbeing and a bi-annual update on UNPRB ((United Nations Principles for Responsible Banking) commitments. The GEC sponsor for Financial Wellbeing is the Chief Customer Officer. The Group's Begin Together Fund is delivered annually in partnership with third party experts in the Community Foundation for Ireland (CFI), which enables the Group to focus its community investment on a wide variety of causes within an overarching strategic framework, designed to enable inclusion and build capability among vulnerable groups. On an ongoing basis, through it risk management framework, policies and processes, the Group identifies and assesses risk to which the Group is exposed. The Group ESG Risk Management Framework sets out that ESG factors represent a common risk driver and are managed through each of the Group's Principal risks. •Social risks, including employee relationships and labour standards, customer protections and product responsibility and human rights are managed through each of the Principal and sub risks. •Re counterparty risk, the Group's credit policies and loan origination standards, as well as the Group's Third Party Risk Management and Outsourcing policies address social risk factors. Please refer to the Group's answer to (a) above regarding the Group's Code of Supplier Responsibility outlining its expectations of their suppliers across different social considerations. •The Group has a Customer Protection Risk Policy that includes consideration of product design and delivery and outlines requirements that seek to ensure that in bringing products to the market we consider and address potential or actual negative outcomes for clients, customers and markets. The Policy is aligned with applicable regulatory requirements and guidance including the Consumer Protection Code 2012 (RoI), European Regulations, including the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MiFID II), Insurance Distribution Directive (IDD) and the Financial Conduct Authority's (UK) rules and principles on product oversight and governance arrangements. As part of the recent policy refresh cycle, specific provisions were added to address the risk of 'greenwashing' in situations where the Group intends to sell, promote or distribute products or services on the basis of 'green' credentials.
(e)	**Integration of measures to manage social factors and risks in internal governance arrangements, including the role of committees, the allocation of tasks and responsibilities, and the feedback loop from risk management to the management body** The ESG Risk Management Framework is approved by the ERC and has been developed for senior management and committee members responsible for the management of risk and the implementation of the risk management process. The Group has identified Conduct Risk as a principal risk and has a focus on customer protection matters. For information on the Group's risk committees and their tasks and responsibilities for monitoring and managing ESG risks, please refer to the Group's answer to (d) above. Progress on the Group's Inclusion and Diversity (I&D) strategy is reported biannually to the Board. The Group has appointed individual GEC Champions for each of the six I&D networks within the Group. The Group has a full-time I&D Lead responsible for delivering the I&D strategy for the Group.
(f)	**Lines of reporting and frequency of reporting relating to social risk** The Group's Sustainability Board Committee receives quarterly updates on ESG, which includes progress against the social aspects of the Sustainability Strategy under the pillars of 'Enabling colleagues to thrive', 'Enhancing financial wellbeing' and the 'Foundations'. See response to (a) above for further detail.
(g)	**Alignment of the remuneration policy in line with institution's social risk-related objectives** In November 2022, the Irish Government announced that a number of crisis-era restrictions related to remuneration were being changed in respect of the Group. These included removal of the blanket prohibition on variable pay and the introduction of a variable pay cap of €20,000. As a result of these changes the Group has implemented a regulatory compliant Group Profit Share scheme for all colleagues in all jurisdictions. This has enabled the Group to improve the links between remuneration, personal performance, delivery for customers and the achievement of our long term strategic and commercial goals. The appropriateness of the final profit share is assessed against a mix of financial and non-financial criteria, including profit and related metrics, affordability, customer, and ESG, with the pool as a whole subject to risk adjustment. The Bank currently does not have an Employee Stock Option Plan and did not operate a Stock Incentive Plan in 2023. With 'Sustainable Company' now a core strategic pillar, ESG is mainstreamed into our performance management system. This puts it on every colleague's 'to do' list.
	Risk management
(h)	**Definitions, methodologies and international standards on which the social risk management framework is based** The Group manages ESG risks through its Principal risk categories (credit risk, market risk, funding & liquidity risk, capital adequacy risk, life insurance risk, business and strategic risk, conduct risk, regulatory risk and other operational risk). As outlined in (a), the Group leverages the UNPRB, UNPRI and the UN Principles for Responsible Banking 'Commitment to Financial Health and Inclusion', to help determine relevant ESG factors. Social risk factors and risks have been referenced in the ESG Risk Management Framework, but are subject to further ongoing development.
(i)	**Processes to identify, measure and monitor activities and exposures (and collateral where applicable) sensitive to social risk, covering relevant transmission channels** The Group ESG Risk Management Framework sets out the approach to the management of ESG risk factors in the Group. ESG risk management is relatively immature across the industry and continues to evolve. Implementation to date, in the Group and industry, has largely focused on climate-related risk drivers. The focus from stakeholders (investors, regulators, customers, colleagues etc.) and wider societal expectations is seeing an expanding of expectations to the wider ESG agenda with increasing emphasis on a fairer and inclusive society. Consequently, the Group does not yet specifically identify, measure and monitor activities and activities under the social risk lens. However the Group does address social risk factors through the risk policies attached to each of its Principal risks including Conduct Risk, Operational Risk (including Third Party Risk Management), and Credit Risk. The Group uses the definitions set out in the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) Reporting Framework as a guide when considering Social risk factors. Through the Group's Sustainability Exclusion List, the Group has aligned its lending strategy to minimise its exposures to environmentally and socially high-risk sectors.

(j)	**Activities, commitments and assets contributing to mitigate social risk** Please refer to the Group's answer to (a) and (b) above, for the Group's objectives regarding social factors such as the Financial Wellbeing Programme (FWP) including: - Special assistance for vulnerable customers; - Enhancing learning and development opportunities for customers and colleagues; and - The Group's commitment to achieving 50:50 gender ratio within its management and leadership. As noted in the Group's answer to (d) above, the Group's Begin Together Fund is delivered annually in partnership with third party experts in the Community Foundation for Ireland (CFI), which enables the Group to focus our community investment on a wide variety of causes within an overarching strategic framework. The Customer Protection Risk Policy Part III (Customer Engagement Risk) also mandates the establishment of various risk mitigating measures aimed at protecting the Group's vulnerable customers.
(k)	**Implementation of tools for identification and management of social risk** The Group has aligned its lending strategy to minimise its exposures to environmentally and socially high-risk sectors through the Group's Sustainability Exclusion List and through the requirement to address E, S and G risks as part of individual credit applications (Corporate & Commercial Banking). Furthermore the Group has leveraged behavioural science and digital tools to deliver its financial wellbeing behavioural campaigns. Behavioural science helps us understand why and how people make financial decisions and what works well. To support this work we continue to collaborate with behavioural science experts to bring best in class expertise to support customers' decision making and promote positive behaviours to support customers financial wellbeing. We are continuing our partnership with Harvard's Sustainability, Transparency, and Accountability Research (STAR) Lab. In 2022 the Group launched Money Insights 365 (Mi365), an in-app money management tool that delivers personalised insights and tailored nudges to enable customers to understand and manage day-to-day spending, stay in control of their finances, and enhance their financial wellbeing. It was launched to all mobile app users with 47 insights across a number of categories ranging from subscriptions to cash-flow tracking.
(l)	**Description of setting limits to social risk and cases to trigger escalation and exclusion in the case of breaching these limits** The Group's Corporate & Commercial Banking has published a Sustainability Exclusion List that sets out the Group's risk appetite for lending to potential socially sensitive sectors. This List applies to all new lending and customer service arrangements ensuring that the Group does not provide financing to customers who are deemed to engage in a defined list of excluded business activities. Any cases considered a heightened ESG risk during initial review will be subject to 'Enhanced Review' and will be considered by an ESG Risk Forum in addition to Corporate & Commercial Credit. The Group embeds these exclusions at the origination stage to ensure that these criteria continue to evolve in line with the Group's Sustainability strategy. Any cases deemed a heightened ESG risk during initial review by the relationship manager will be subject to 'Enhanced Review' and will be considered by an ESG Risk Forum during the credit process. The Group has aligned its Screening Criteria to its Sustainability Exclusion List. For further details on this process and its governance arrangements, please refer to the Group's disclosure in Governance Risk Template. Key policies addressing to social factors including (1) bribery and corruption; (2) respect for human rights; and (3) other social and employee matters include: (1) Bribery and Corruption • Group code of conduct • Speak up policy • Group anti-money laundering policy • Group anti-bribery and corruption policy • Social and financial inclusion policy • Respect at work policy • Recruitment policy • Corporate affairs statement • Financial crime compliance statement
	(2) Respect for human rights • Modern slavery and human trafficking statement • Code of supplier responsibility • Group procurement policy • Group data protection and privacy policy (3) Social and employee matters • Inclusion and diversity policy • Group code of conduct • Equal opportunities policy • Group health and safety policy • Employee data privacy • Group vulnerable customers policy • Group learning policy • Third party policy • Responsible and sustainable sector statement These policies are referenced in the Non-Financial statement on page 45 in the 2023 Annual Report. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) reflecting key social factors under the 'Enhancing financial wellbeing', 'Enabling colleagues to thrive', and 'Foundations' pillars are disclosed in the Group's Annual Sustainability Report. The latest Social KPIs on pages 27-28 of the Group Sustainability Related Reporting and Assurances 2023 report include: • Enhancing financial wellbeing – national financial wellbeing index score and number of vulnerable customers supported • Enabling colleagues to thrive - % Female senior leadership appointments and % of colleagues who graduated from future skills pathways • Foundation – Completions rates for mandatory training on Code of Conduct, Speak Up, Information Security and Anti-bribery and Corruption.
(m)	**Description of the link (transmission channels) between environmental risks with credit risk, liquidity and funding risk, market risk, operational risk and reputational risk in the risk management framework** Currently, the Group has integrated climate-related (environmental) risk into its credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and operational risk policies. The Group plans to develop the integration of social risks into its Principal risk categories over time in line with market and regulatory developments.

Table 3 - Qualitative information on Governance risk in accordance with Article 449a CRR

Row number	Governance
(a)	**Institution's integration in their governance arrangements governance performance of the counterparty, including committees of the highest governance body, committees responsible for decision-making on economic, environmental, and social topics** The Group has integrated governance considerations as part of its implementation of E, S and G factors across the business through adopting ESG considerations into its existing governance model, with strong internal controls and governance through the relevant committee(s) and management body, in line with EBA guidelines on Internal Governance. The Group's Credit Policy is approved by the Board. The policy is aligned with and has regard to, the Group's Risk Appetite Statement, which is approved annually by the Board. The Group's credit risk management systems operate through a hierarchy of lending authorities which are related to internal loan ratings. Governance criteria have been integrated within the Group's procedures, as part of the Customer Due Diligence and Credit Process. With respect to counterparties, the Group assesses general governance arrangements of counterparties as part of due diligence requirements, both as part of ESG risk assessments but also as part of standard credit rating assessments. ESG risk due diligence includes assessment of counterparties' general risk management and sustainability performance, including sustainability commitments and efforts. As part of our credit rating process the general governance arrangements, including quality of management body and sound financials of the counterparty, are considered as part of the credit rating and PD (Probability of Default) assessments. The Group has in place specific procedures outlined within its Corporate and Business Banking ESG Lending Procedures for engaging with its counterparties. These procedures outline that credit submissions and review papers, submitted by the relationship managers on behalf of counterparties, are critically assessed with regard to its ESG-related governance arrangements. The Group assesses the governance considerations of its counterparties as part of its Customer Due Diligence process and the ongoing monitoring and review process. The Group requires credit submissions to explicitly comment on a borrower's ESG policies, how it is incorporated into its strategic objectives and whether these are measured and evidenced. The Group has published a Sustainability Exclusion List, approved by Group Credit Risk Committee, that sets out its ESG risk appetite for lending to potentially sensitive sectors which the Group believes cause environmental and/or social harm to society and the community. The Group has aligned its ESG Screening Criteria, within its lending procedures, to its Sustainability Exclusion List. The Group's current portfolio is materially aligned as ESG considerations have been embedded in these procedures at the point of origination and the procedure will continue to evolve in line with the Group's Sustainability strategy. In relation to the Group's internal governance on evaluating cases for corporate and commercial lending, any cases considered a heightened ESG risk during initial review by the relationship manager will be subject to enhanced review and consideration by the ESG Risk Forum, prior to consideration by credit risk transaction governance or committees. The ESG Risk Forum brings together relevant senior leaders on an ad-hoc basis, to consider the potential impact of ESG and reputational-sensitive issues/business decisions referred to it during the credit origination and review process based on the screening criteria. In order to evaluate the governance performance of its counterparties and integrate it into its internal governance arrangements, the Group's ESG Risk Credit Forum considers the following factors: • ESG track record of the business • Internal ESG governance/ policy – including any ESG management credentials, for example ESG pledges, industry memberships, accreditations • Industry regulation • ESG Rating – from ESG or other rating agencies, if relevant • ESG media profile of the business.
(b)	**Institution's accounting of the counterparty's highest governance body's role in non-financial reporting** As part of its customer onboarding process and ongoing customer due diligence process conducted annually, the Group conducts an assessment of its customers' non-financial reporting. The assessment is conducted in line with the Group's Sustainability Exclusion List and the Group's Corporate and Business Banking ESG Risk Lending Procedure. In cases where a fully extensive ESG Risk analysis may not be practical, due to limitations on available information and maturity of its counterparties ESG programme, relationship managers use best efforts to assess their counterparties' ESG risk.
(c)	**Institution's integration in governance arrangements of the governance performance of their counterparties including:** **(i) Ethical considerations** **(ii) Strategy and risk management** **(iii) Inclusiveness** **(iv) Transparency** **(v) Management of conflict of interest** **(vi) Internal communication on critical concerns** The Board is collectively responsible for the long-term sustainable success of the Group and for ensuring there is a strong corporate structure in place, which is aligned with the Group's strategy and purpose. It provides leadership of the Group, setting strategic aims, within the boundaries of the Group's risk appetite and a framework of prudent and effective controls. Responsibilities in respect of Sustainability and ESG strategy are delegated to the Group Sustainability Committee (GSC), which, jointly with the Board Risk Committee (BRC), is also responsible for ensuring ESG risks have been integrated into the Group Risk Management Framework. On behalf of the Board, the GSC oversees development and implementation of the Group's Sustainability strategy and, together with the BRC, oversees related risks, including monitoring the Climate Risk Implementation Plan. As part of that role, the GSC oversees progress against ESG targets, review of ESG-related commitments and the publication of the Sustainability Report. Both the GSC and the BRC are supported in their duties and oversight by a number of sub-committees and working groups, including the ESG Risk Working Group and the ESG Risk Credit Forum identified in the Group answer to (a) above. Counterparty governance flows from the business through the group risk owner, which reports into the relevant committees e.g. GCRC, ERC, and BRC. The GEC has overarching responsibility for delivery and operationalisation of the Group's Sustainability strategy, with specific executive responsibility for Sustainability (including climate change) delegated to the Sustainability and Investor Relations Officer (CSIRO) who reports to the Group Chief Financial Officer (CFO). Members of the GEC include the CFO, Divisional Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) and the Chief Risk Officer (CRO). The Sustainability Decision Group (SDG) brings together senior business and functional management across the Group to enable a coordinated approach to sustainability objectives across the 3 pillars and to provide a discussion and decision making forum to deliver on the Group's sustainability agenda. The SDG is chaired by the CSIRO and regularly updates the GEC on progress against key initiatives. Through the Group's ESG Risk Lending Procedures and the Sustainability Exclusion List, the Group integrates the ESG governance performance of its counterparties into its governance arrangements. For customers and transactions in all sectors, cases are initially screened using the Group's ESG Screening Criteria with the evidence in the public domain. The issues covered during the screening are as follows: - Abuses of human rights, including displacement of indigenous peoples, child and forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking, and exploitation of poverty - Operations in internationally protected conservation areas - Major or sustained environmental or socially related campaigns against the customer - Major environmental or social incident or fine, for example, a pollution event or accident such as a mine explosion, or companies with a poor health and safety record, particularly repeated non-compliance with environmental or health and safety legislation.
	Risk management

(d)	Institution's integration in risk management arrangements the governance performance of their counterparties considering: i) Ethical considerations ii) Strategy and risk management iii) Inclusiveness iv) Transparency v) Management of conflict of interest vi) Internal communication on critical concerns ESG responsibilities extend across the Group, based on a 'Three Lines of Defence' approach, in line with the Group Risk Management Framework. Co-ordinated by Group Risk, an ESG Risk Working Group brings together second line of defence risk management from across the Principal Risk types (with representation from the Group first line of defence) to ensure that there is a co-ordinated, cohesive and challenging approach to the management of ESG and climate-related risks within the Group. The ESG Risk Credit Forum brings together relevant senior leaders on an ad-hoc basis, to consider the potential impact of ESG and reputational-sensitive issues/business decisions referred to it during the credit origination and review process based on the screening criteria (as outlined in the Sustainability Exclusion List). As noted in the Group's answer to (c), the issues covered during the relationship managers ESG screening process are as follows: - Abuses of human rights, including displacement of indigenous peoples, child and forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking, and exploitation of poverty - Operations in internationally protected conservation areas - Major or sustained environmental or socially related campaigns against the customer - Major environmental or social incident or fine, for example, a pollution event or accident such as a mine explosion, or companies with a poor health and safety record, particularly repeated non-compliance with environmental or health and safety legislation As noted in the Group's answer to (a), the Group's corporate and business banking lending strategy is aligned to the Sustainability Exclusion List. The Group's lending activities are governed by the Group Credit Policy. In addition to the screening for ESG governance issues described above the Group is dedicated to supporting the ongoing protection of the financial system and our customers from the impact of financial crime. Our comprehensive Financial Crime Framework includes, policies, and standards to manage financial crime risks. Through this framework, we comply with our regulatory obligations and align our strategy with industry best practices, ensuring we are supporting our customers and communities while also building our own resilience. We manage financial crime events through our Three Lines of Defence approach with the Group Board responsible for oversight of financial crime risk. Our Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO) leads the Group's Financial Crime Compliance team and is responsible for undertaking annual Enterprise-Wide Risk Assessments. These assessments assess Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) Risk, Sanctions Risk, and Fraud Risks and identifies enhancements to the Financial Crime Framework to ensure continued compliance with relevant regulations and legislative duties. The outcome of these assessments are reported to the Group Board. Our MLRO monitors and oversees financial crime controls across the Group, working with our assurance teams to regularly report on Key Risk Indicators to Senior Management and the Board. The Group Financial Crime policies are all essential to our framework and are informed by our engagement with law enforcement, regulators, and industry. All colleagues complete annual mandatory training and assessment on these topics so that these policies are embedded in our operational activities. The MLRO and wider team provide comprehensive annual training to the Board and issue bespoke training on AML and CFT risks to key business functions. We monitor customer transactions to identify unusual or suspicious activities. When we onboard new customers, we conduct due diligence and screen them against national and international sanctions or terrorism lists. Where customers present as high-risk, we complete enhanced due-diligence, requesting further information to understand the risk. Irrespective of risk rating, all our customers are screened on an ongoing basis to ensure continued compliance with screening obligations.

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Table 10.1 shows information on those assets more exposed to the risks that institutions may face from the transition to a low carbon and climate resilient economy.

Table 10.1 - Template 1 - Banking book- Climate change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity

	Sector/subsector	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
		Gross carrying amount (Mln EUR)					Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions (Mln EUR)			GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO2 equivalent)		GHG emissions (column i): gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity
			Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks in accordance with points (d) to (g) of Article 12.1 and in accordance with Article 12.2 of Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		Of which Scope 3 financed emissions						
1	**Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change***	19,774	189	0	5,630	1,068	(625)	(195)	(363)	8,506,939	6,547,821	1.00%	13,786	2,509	1,036	2,443	5.0
2	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,799	-	0	265	85	(56)	(9)	(37)	404,196	281,499	0.00%	704	339	445	312	10.0
3	B - Mining and quarrying	146	12		19	1	(2)	(1)	(1)	650,110	106,683	38.00%	126	17	1	2	4.0
4	B.05 - Mining of coal and lignite	-	-		-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-
5	B.06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	-	-		-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-
6	B.07 - Mining of metal ores	-	-		-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-
7	B.08 - Other mining and quarrying	105	-		3	1	(1)	(.1)	(1)	454,748	58,192	54.00%	93	12	-	-	4.0
8	B.09 - Mining support service activities	41	12		16	1	(1)	(1)	(.1)	195,362	48,491	0.00%	33	5	1	2	3.0
9	C - Manufacturing	4,524	32	0	1,054	216	(127)	(37)	(78)	5,855,900	5,190,195	0.00%	3,532	468	31	494	5.0
10	C.10 - Manufacture of food products	1,155	4	0	293	71	(45)	(8)	(34)	1,931,950	1,648,925	0.00%	813	101	3	239	6.0
11	C.11 - Manufacture of beverages	125	-		-	18	(2)	-	(2)	41,720	38,732	0.00%	121	-	-	4	4.0
12	C.12 - Manufacture of tobacco products	-	-		-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-
13	C.13 - Manufacture of textiles	47	-		6	0	(.5)	(.3)	(.1)	27,974	15,572	0.00%	47	-	0	0	2.0
14	C.14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	95	-		14	27	(3)	(.2)	(3)	11,810	11,285	0.00%	91	-	-	3	3.0
15	C.15 - Manufacture of leather and related products	-	-		-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-
16	C.16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of str	99	-		31	11	(4)	(1)	(2)	29,011	24,157	0.00%	72	8	1	17	7.0
17	C.17 - Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	33	-		31	-	(1)	(1)	-	30,382	25,195	0.00%	32	-	-	1	3.0
18	C.18 - Printing and service activities related to printing	115	-		-	17	(9)	-	(9)	30,601	29,009	0.00%	96	19	-	-	3.0
19	C.19 - Manufacture of coke oven products	1	1		-	1	(.3)	-	()	709	491	0.00%	1	-	-	0	3.0
20	C.20 - Production of chemicals	244	-		72	15	(5)	(2)	(2)	373,867	271,633	0.00%	202	19	3	20	4.0
21	C.21 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	191	-		14	-	(1)	(1)	-	32,081	18,473	0.00%	180	6	-	4	3.0
22	C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products	211	-		55	-	(4)	(4)	-	882,423	852,666	0.00%	162	39	3	7	4.0
23	C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	51	-		30	6	(6)	(1)	(4)	114,060	58,050	0.00%	43	-	-	8	5.0
24	C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals	32	-		18	-	(1)	(1)	-	8,619	6,063	0.00%	18	13	-	1	3.0
25	C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	141	-		52	-	(2)	(2)	-	140,682	126,365	0.00%	92	21	5	23	6.0
26	C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	317	-		65	0	(4)	(3)	(.1)	232,002	193,103	0.00%	308	1	-	8	3.0
27	C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment	198	-		24	-	(2)	(1)	-	798,214	790,444	0.00%	134	48	-	16	5.0
28	C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	513	24		76	2	(6)	(3)	(1)	409,321	399,990	0.00%	403	78	2	29	3.0
29	C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	78	-		46	14	(5)	(1)	(4)	73,624	61,055	0.00%	75	-	-	3	3.0
30	C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment	57	-		-	-	(.3)	-	-	36,732	36,199	0.00%	53	-	-	4	1.0
31	C.31 - Manufacture of furniture	9	-		-	-	(.0)	-	-	7,300	6,054	0.00%	8	-	-	2	3.0
32	C.32 - Other manufacturing	772	2		227	33	(25)	(6)	(17)	641,461	575,519	0.00%	567	106	14	85	5.0
33	C.33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	40	-		1	-	(.3)	(.0)	-	1,357	1,213	0.00%	14	7	0	19	12.0
34	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	555	24		47	1	(4)	(2)	(1)	385,897	45,335	20.00%	47	174	201	133	8.0
35	D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	521	24		47	1	(4)	(2)	(.5)	372,748	44,032	25.00%	26	174	201	120	8.0
36	D35.11 - Production of electricity	406	24		47	0	(3)	(2)	(.0)	47,693	-	0.00%	24	174	201	8	10.0
37	D35.2 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	0	-		-	0	(.1)	(.0)	(.1)	-	-	0.00%	0	-	-	-	24.0
38	D35.3 - Steam and air conditioning supply	34	-		-	-	(.2)	(.0)	-	13,149	1,303	0.00%	21	-	-	13	6.0
39	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100	-		33	-	(2)	(2)	-	43,137	22,045	0.00%	67	32	-	-	6.0
40	F - Construction	324	-	0	17	19	(11)	(1)	(8)	21,999	13,280	0.00%	127	73	4	120	8.0
41	F.41 - Construction of buildings	31	-		2	1	(1)	(.2)	(.2)	2,623	2,438	0.00%	17	8	0	7	7.0
42	F.42 - Civil engineering	148	-		-	4	(3)	-	(3)	10,562	5,646	0.00%	36	51	-	62	7.0
43	F.43 - Specialised construction activities	145	-	0	15	13	(7)	(1)	(5)	8,814	5,196	0.00%	75	15	4	51	9.0
44	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,225	102	0	441	67	(53)	(17)	(25)	604,690	593,004	0.00%	944	305	94	882	9.0
45	H - Transportation and storage	889	18	0	168	85	(42)	(6)	(33)	169,944	62,886	4.00%	429	157	89	214	8.0
46	H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines	216	-		64	5	(5)	(2)	(2)	58,577	26,929	0.00%	111	28	3	75	8.0
47	H.50 - Water transport	64	4		5	14	(7)	(1)	(6)	11,902	6,866	0.00%	50	0	0	13	4.0
48	H.51 - Air transport	59	-	0	19	-	(1)	(1)	-	69,142	13,240	67.00%	59	-	-	-	3.0
49	H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation	549	14		80	66	(29)	(3)	(24)	30,248	15,815	0.00%	208	129	85	126	8.0
50	H.53 - Postal and courier activities	1	-		1	-	(.0)	(.0)	-	75	36	0.00%	1	-	-	-	4.0
51	I - Accommodation and food service activities	1,623	-	0	544	93	(34)	(8)	(22)	286,278	232,893	0.00%	1,154	260	64	145	5.0
52	L - Real estate activities	7,589	-		3,043	500	(294)	(112)	(159)	84,787	-	0.00%	6,656	684	109	140	3.0
53	**Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change***	7,374	0	0	1,543	295	(209)	(63)	(120)	494,794	400,537	0.00%	5,092	984	400	897	6.0
54	K - Financial and insurance activities	52	-		1	0	(.3)	(.1)	(.3)	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	52	20.0
55	Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)	7,322	0	0	1,542	294	(209)	(63)	(119)	494,794	400,537	0.00%	5,092	984	400	846	6.0
56	TOTAL	27,148	189	0	7,173	1,362	(834)	(258)	(483)	9,001,732	6,948,357	1.00%	18,878	3,493	1,437	3,340	6.0

* In accordance with the Commission delegated regulation EU) 2020/1818 supplementing regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as regards minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks -Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation - Recital 6: Sectors listed in Sections A to H and Section L of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006

Template 1: Banking Book - Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity

Disclosure Basis

This template provides information on exposures to non-financial counterparties operating in sectors that significantly contribute to climate change, including information on the credit quality and maturity profile of the exposures. The exposure information and classifications presented in the table is aligned to FINREP and may differ to other external reporting by the Group. The disclosure scope for this template includes exposures in the banking book, including loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments to non-financial corporations, other than those held for trading.

NACE Sector Classifications

For this disclosure, the rows of the template breakdown include the gross carrying amount of loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments to non-financial corporations, other than those held for trading, by sector of economic activities using NACE codes based on the principal activity of the counterparty. This breakdown is reconciled to the equivalent FINREP tables at NACE Classification Level 1 (21 sections identified by alphabetical letters A to U), and incorporates debt securities and equity instruments. For this disclosure, the FINREP NACE breakdown has been extended through a central exercise to NACE Level 2 (further sub-classifications denoted by two-digit numerical codes) for the sectors that highly contribute to climate change. The Group has an exposure of EUR 27.1 billion, distributed between those sectors identified by the EBA as major climate change contributors (73% – NACE A–I and L) and other, less polluting sectors (27% – NACE K, J, M–U).

Paris-aligned benchmarks

For the June 2024 disclosure, the Group has conducted a materiality-based exercise to identify counterparties within relevant sectors that are excluded from the EU Paris-aligned benchmarks as specified in Article 12(1), points (d) to (g) and Article 12(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818. The criteria as prescribed were applied to corporate banking counterparties which resulted in exposures being identified in column b of Template 1. The Group acknowledges the request from the regulator for this portion of the template to exclude companies that significantly harm one or more of the EU Taxonomy Environmental Objectives, however no significant testing against the DNSH criteria has taken place as of publication of this disclosure. The percentage of lending to non-financial corporates excluded from Paris-aligned benchmarks on this basis is <1%.

Environmentally Sustainable Exposures (CCM)

This column reflects NFC exposure identified as Environmentally Sustainable aligned with EU Taxonomy objectives regarding Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) in Template 7 (Table 10.7)

GHG Emissions

The Group continues to progress the development of its emissions reporting capabilities and for this June 2024 disclosure, GHG financed emissions are provided for all NACE sectors within the NFC (Non-Financial Counterparty) portfolio.
This approach is informed by (i) ECB guidance on good practices for climate related and environmental risk management and disclosures and (ii) the International Standard for measuring GHG emissions Scope 3 - Category 15 by the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF).

This sees the estimates reported in columns (i-j) with the percentage of the portfolio weighted by gross carrying amount (GCA) where the Group has been able to estimate the counterparties scope 1, 2 & 3 financed emissions based on:
(i) information disclosed by the counterparties;
(ii) proxy estimates provided by ICE Sustainable Finance when direct disclosed estimates are not available. These proxy estimates are inferred by ICE based on economic activity (NACE Sector), geographic location and revenue of counterparties (based on available data);
(iii) emissions for the NACE Sector L - Real estate activities and D35.11 - Production of electricity are estimated in line with the Group's emission quantification methods applied for Science Based Targets.

This sees the majority of the estimated emissions generated by the NFC portfolio in the Scope 3 category, and this proportionality is in line with ECB system level emissions studies. However the Group recognises that measurement methodologies and data availability remain at an early stage of development across the industry which means emissions intensity estimates are not necessarily comparable across different financial institutions.

This is a particular consideration for Scope 3 estimation where limitations are noted in the PCAF Standard: "PCAF acknowledges that, to date, the comparability, coverage, transparency, and reliability of Scope 3 data still varies greatly per sector and data source". Due to this we have leveraged ICE's methodologies that infer Scope 3 estimates that accounts for incomplete coverage in reported emissions by counterparties. Furthermore as financial institutions are aggregators of emissions data for NFC counterparties, the potential for double counting of emissions due to overlaps across company supply chains is a further inherent limitation of the current approach.

The Group acknowledges these current limitations and is continuing to develop its methodologies and data coverage in this space. In addition the level of direct estimates disclosed by counterparties will increase over time in line with the introduction of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and will reduce current levels of dependence on proxy estimates. In the meantime, variation in emission metrics may not always reflect changes in customers' emissions, but could result from changes in other factors, such as changes in revenue and production for various reasons such as global events, and new data sources and methodologies used to estimate emissions in the absence of externally published customer emissions.

Table 10.2 below requires institutions to disclose the total gross carrying amounts by level energy consumption and by EPC label with a breakdown by location (EU vs. non-EU area) differentiating between loans collateralised by commercial immovable property, loans collateralised by residential immovable property and collateral obtained by taking possession.

Table 10.2 - Template 2 - Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
	Counterparty sector	Total gross carrying amount (in MEUR)															
			Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral)						Level of energy efficiency (EPC label of collateral)							Without EPC label of collateral	
			0; <= 100	> 100; <= 200	> 200; <= 300	> 300; <= 400	> 400; <= 500	> 500	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		Of which level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated
1	**Total EU area**	**40,056**	**10,565**	**12,024**	**8,504**	**3,249**	**2,406**	**3,285**	**1,551**	**1,016**	**611**	**320**	**119**	**60**	**26**	**36,353**	**99.94%**
2	Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	6,814	1,013	1,019	555	861	69	3,273	954	783	256	170	48	36	8	4,559	99.49%
3	Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	33,242	9,552	11,004	7,949	2,388	2,337	12	597	233	355	150	71	25	18	31,794	95.64%
4	Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable prop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
5	Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated	38,584	9,942	11,559	8,257	3,169	2,384	3,273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,353	100.00%
6	**Total non-EU area**	**18,428**	**1,337**	**4,009**	**7,175**	**2,441**	**594**	**253**	**61**	**1,710**	**4,041**	**5,527**	**1,724**	**286**	**51**	**5,028**	**55.93%**
7	Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	2,618	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	160	103	94	23	0	2	2,216	0.00%
8	Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	15,811	1,337	4,009	7,175	2,441	594	253	42	1,550	3,938	5,434	1,701	286	49	2,812	100.00%
9	Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable prop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
10	Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated	2,711	40	389	1,744	471	54	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,711	100.00%

Template 2: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral

Disclosure Basis

The Group is committed as part of its sustainability ambitions to support its customers to increase their residential energy efficiency whilst encouraging the purchase of energy efficient properties. Energy efficiency is represented by Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) rating, with A indicating the best and G the worst in terms of energy efficiency. The development of data capture capabilities for EPC and Energy Performance Scores was a key systems development focus area for the Group during 2023:

- the Group has developed data capture capabilities within its RoI home buying customer journey, so that data based on specific BER certificates is being collected from the start of 2024.
- the Group has developed data capture capabilities within its CRE lending business to progressively expand and enhance the collection of data based on specific EPC certificates. Data collection is being progressed in phases and this has seen coverage of the portfolio where specific EPC ratings are available, increase from 29% at FY2023 to 33% at HY2024. Further increases in coverage expected in 2024 as further phases of the data collection process are progressively rolled out across the CRE portfolio.

The processes for disclosing EPC and Energy performance (EP) information differ across the key EU and non-EU jurisdictions that the Group operates in – Republic of Ireland (ROI) and United Kingdom (UK). They are set out as follows:

ROI lending collateralised by immovable property

For the June 2024 disclosure, 4% of the EPC data for ROI household lending collateralised by residential immovable property is estimated, and not based on specific EPC labels. The Group has developed data capture capabilities in the ROI jurisdiction for BER (Building Energy Rating) Certificates (the Irish version of EPCs) and €1.4bn of exposure is profiled on this data in the table above. A national database maintained by the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) on domestic properties with recorded energy ratings has been used to provide a proxy view on the energy rating profile of ROI lending collateralised by residential property, based on key explanatory factors (namely year of build, property type and location).

For the June 2024 disclosure, c.33% of the EPC data for ROI commercial lending collateralised by commercial immovable property is based on specific EPC labels collected through internal processes. For the residual ROI located properties, SEAI national data on non-domestic properties is used to estimate the energy rating profile for those properties based on property type.

Energy Performance (EP) scores are estimated as a midpoint EP kWh/m² per annum value attaching to the energy rating per SEAI reference datasets.

UK lending collateralised by immovable property

In the UK jurisdiction, the Group has had procedures in place for the collection of EPC data for household lending collateralised by residential immovable property since 2020 and has extended the procedures to capture Energy Performance (EP) data from 2023. For the June 2024 disclosure, c.82% of the EPC ratings and EP data for UK household lending collateralised by residential immovable property is based on specific EPC labels. For the residual UK located properties, EPC ratings have been estimated based on key explanatory factors (namely year of build, property type and location).

For the June 2024 disclosure, c.21% of the EPC data for UK commercial lending collateralised by commercial immovable property is based on specific EPC labels collected through internal processes. For the residual UK located properties, UK national data on non-domestic properties was used to estimate the energy rating profile for those properties based on property type. Energy Performance (EP) scores and estimates are not currently available from the Group's data sources for UK commercial lending collateralised by commercial immovable property and this capability continues to be developed.

Other Jurisdictions

For the June 2024 disclosure, c.8% of the commercial lending collateralised by commercial immovable property is based outside of ROI and the UK, predominantly in the US. Energy Ratings and EP scores and estimates are not currently available from the Group's data sources for this cohort and this capability continues to be developed.

Table 10.3 below requires institutions to disclose in this template information on their alignment efforts with the Paris Agreement objectives for a selected number of sectors. The disclosures on the alignment shall capture the extent to which financial flows are consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development as defined in the Paris Agreement.

Table 10.3 - Template 3 - Banking Book – Climate Change Transition Risk: Alignment Metrics:[1]

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Sector	**NACE Sectors (a minima)**	**Portfolio gross carrying amount (Mn EUR)**	**Alignment metric**	**Year of reference**	**Distance to IEA NZE2050 in %[2]**	**Target (year of reference + 3 years)[3]**
1	**Power**	**D35.11 - Production of electricity**	**260**	**0.110 kgCO2e/kWh**	**2023**	**0%**	**0.097 kgCO2e/kWh**
2	**Fossil fuel combustion**	**B.06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas**	-				
3	**Automotive**	**C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers**	**76**				
4	**Aviation**	**H.51 - Air transport**	**75**				
5	**Maritime transport**	**H.50 - Water transport**	**66**				
6	**Cement, clinker and lime production**	**C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products**	**78**				
7	**Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production**	**C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals**	**18**				
8	**Chemicals**	**C.20 - Production of chemicals**	**255**				
9	**… potential additions relevant to the business model of the institution**						

1 . Values as of 31.12.2023, the table is only updated annually in line with annual disclosure on progress towards the Group's Science Based Targets.
2. Point in Time (PiT) distance to 2030 NZE2050 scenario in % (for each metric)
3 . Linear interpolation based on the SBTi baseline year 2021 and the SBTi targets for 2030

Template 3: Banking Book – Climate Change Transition Risk: Alignment Metrics:

In 2022 Bank of Ireland Group set Science based targets (SBTs) to set our portfolios and lending practices on a pathway that is aligned with the Paris Agreement goals.

These independently validated targets guide our emission reduction plans and are contingent on the current Irish and UK governments' Climate Action Plan ambitions and planned actions. The majority of Bank of Ireland emissions stem from our economic lending activities. Achieving our ambitious Scope 3 SBTi targets necessitates significant progress in national climate action plans in both Ireland and the UK. Additionally, the successful realisation of these targets relies on the actions taken by our customers.

Our ambition is to actively assist them in transitioning to more sustainable practices, both in their lifestyles and business operations. Given the integral role of the financial services sector in our economies, we recognise our potential as a key facilitator of the low-carbon transition. By setting SBTi emission reduction targets, we underscore our commitment to facilitating tangible change for our customers and society.

In 2022, we became the first Irish bank to have our Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction targets validated by SBTi, covering all the Group's operations and 76% of our FY2020 baseline loan book. This includes Scope 1 and 2 emissions present in our operations and Scope 3 emissions in our downstream value chain. Having our GHG targets validated by the global gold standard SBTi reinforces the credibility of our commitment to assisting Ireland in achieving its climate targets.

The SBTi validated our target of a 49% reduction in GHG emissions from our own operations (Scope 1 and 2), which supports our broader aim of net zero emissions in our own operations by 2030. Reduction targets have also been set for emissions arising from the Bank's lending activities (Scope 3) which are consistent with levels required to meet the goals that are aligned to the 1.5°C Paris Agreement. Under the SBTi validated sector decarbonisation approach (SDA) targets, we are committing to a 48% reduction in residential mortgage portfolio emissions (Ireland and UK), a 56% reduction in commercial real estate portfolio emissions and a 63% reduction in electricity generation project finance portfolio emissions by 2030. The base year for the reduction targets is 2020. Under the SBTi validated portfolio coverage approach (PCA) targets, 25% of the Bank's corporate loan portfolio and corporate bonds will have SBTi validated targets by 2025.

Regarding the scope of counterparties included in this Template 3, it is important to note that this disclosure focuses on non-financial counterparties, while as a pre-dominantly retail based lender BOI's climate strategy encompasses all counterparties, including lending to households and SBTs on residential mortgages.

The Group's Annual Report (AR) serves as our primary disclosure, where we provide comprehensive updates on our progress in implementing our climate strategy. Individual SBT report cards in our FY2023 Annual Report track our progress against the six target categories (https://investorrelations.bankofireland.com/app/uploads/HoldCo-Annual-Report-2023-WEB.pdf, pages 37-40) and provide details on metrics, progress to date, convergence pathways and data quality. Targets have been validated by SBTi with reference to convergence pathways that are denoted in the report cards as follows:
• SBTi 1.5°C: SBTi pathway designed to facilitate limiting warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.
• ETP B2DS: Beyond 2 Degrees Scenario (B2DS) aims to limit with a 50% chance global temperature rise to 1.75 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

Progress to date is in line with management's expectations and is reflective of progress at a national level in terms of decarbonisation and the early stage of the Group's Sustainability strategy implementation.

Template 3 aims to capture the bank's alignment efforts with respect to the objectives of the Paris Agreement for a selected number of sectors with exposure to non-financial counterparties, representing c.3% of the Group's exposure to non-financial counterparties. The details disclosed in Template 3 for the Power Sector are aligned with those currently covered in Bank of Ireland's climate strategy where SDA targets have been set and are tracked in our Annual Report. If the other additional Template 3 NACE sectors come into scope for the Group's climate target setting strategy on a sector decarbonisation approach in the future, details will be included accordingly in this template (given low materiality these sectors are currently incorporated under the corporate lending portfolio coverage target approach).

For the power generation sector, the target scope is on project finance electricity generation activity, where the convergence pathway is SBTi 1.5°C and the choice of the alignment metric is emissions intensity (kg of CO2e/kWh). The basis of preparation utilises power output and associated emissions based on individual counterparty data gathered as part of the project finance customer engagement and credit assessment process.

The project finance electricity generation (Power sector) is primarily comprised of renewable energy assets and is therefore starting at a lower level of intensity of emissions in its 2020 baseline relative to the IEA baseline (0.155 kgCO2/kWh versus 0.438 kgCO2/kWh). BOI's targeted 2030 intensity of 0.058 kgCO2/kWh reflects a 63% reduction versus the BOI baseline and emissions intensity is reducing aligned to a linear path towards this 2030 target. This sees BOI's current carbon intensity below the IEA 2030 target of 0.138 kgCO2/kWh with further reductions planned in the next three years in line with the Group's convergence path to target.

Table 10.4 below shows the exposures towards the top 20 carbon-intensive companies in the world.

Table 10.4 - Template 4 - Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive firms

	a	b	c	d	e
	Gross carrying amount (aggregate)	**Gross carrying amount towards the counterparties compared to total gross carrying amount (aggregate)***	**Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)**	**Weighted average maturity**	**Number of top 20 polluting firms included**
1	-	-	-	-	-

*For counterparties among the top 20 carbon emitting companies in the world

Template 4: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive firms

The purpose of this disclosure is to show aggregate exposure to the 20 most carbon-intensive companies globally. The Group selected the following top 20 lists of carbon intensive counterparties globally from two sources referenced by the ECB guidance for this exposure assessment:

-Climate Accountability Institute (CAI)
-Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)

For the June 2024 disclosure, these top 20 lists were reviewed to determine if the Group had any exposure to any of the counterparties on the listings in the banking book. This assessment resulted in a nil exposure return.

Table 10.5 below provides information on exposures in the banking book (including loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held for trading and not held for sale) towards nonfinancial corporates, on loans collateralised with immovable property and on repossessed real estate collateral that are exposed to chronic and acute climate-related hazards.

Table 10.5.1 - Template 5 - Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk: Ireland

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
Variable: Geographical area subject to climate change physical risk - acute and chronic events	**Gross carrying amount (Mln EUR)**													
		of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events												
		Breakdown by maturity bucket					**of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events**	**of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events**	**of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events**	**Of which Stage 2 exposures**	**Of which non-performing exposures**	**Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions**		
		<= 5 years	**> 5 year <= 10 years**	**> 10 year <= 20 years**	**> 20 years**	**Average weighted maturity**							**of which Stage 2 exposures**	**Of which non-performing exposures**
1 A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,503	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 B - Mining and quarrying	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 C - Manufacturing	1,545	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 F - Construction	197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 H - Transportation and storage	614	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 L - Real estate activities	5,504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	33,242	15	40	131	222	21.0	-	408	-	28	5	(1)	()	(1)
11 Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	6,784	336	30	2	-	2.0	-	367	-	71	48	(17)	(3)	(14)
12 Repossessed colalterals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)	3,964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 10.5.2 - Template 5 - Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk: UK

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
Variable: Geographical area subject to climate change physical risk - acute and chronic events	**Gross carrying amount (Mln EUR)**													
		of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events												
		Breakdown by maturity bucket					**of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events**	**of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events**	**of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events**	**Of which Stage 2 exposures**	**Of which non-performing exposures**	**Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions**		
		<= 5 years	**> 5 year <= 10 years**	**> 10 year <= 20 years**	**> 20 years**	**Average weighted maturity**							**of which Stage 2 exposures**	**Of which non-performing exposures**
1 A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 B - Mining and quarrying	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 C - Manufacturing	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	284	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 F - Construction	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 H - Transportation and storage	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 L - Real estate activities	1,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	15,811	94	126	107	254	17.0	189	380	12	34	18	(4)	(1)	(2)
11 Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	1,924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Repossessed colalterals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)	2,681	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 10.5.3 - Template 5 - Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk: Other

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
Variable: Geographical area subject to climate change physical risk - acute and chronic events	**Gross carrying amount (Mln EUR)**													
		of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events												
		Breakdown by maturity bucket					**of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events**	**of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events**	**of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events**	**Of which Stage 2 exposures**	**Of which non-performing exposures**	**Accumulated impairment,**		
		<= 5 years	**> 5 year <= 10 years**	**> 10 year <= 20 years**	**> 20 years**	**Average weighted maturity**							**of which Stage 2 exposures**	**Of which non-performing exposures**
1 A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 B - Mining and quarrying	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 C - Manufacturing	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 F - Construction	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 H - Transportation and storage	136	5	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	5	-	(1)	(1)	-
9 L - Real estate activities	645	0	0	-	-	5	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
10 Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	724	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Repossessed colalterals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)	2,352	3	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	-

Template 5: Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk

Physical Risk Assessment

The Group has developed capabilities to identify, measure and monitor the potential financial impacts emerging from climate-related physical risks. For this purpose, the Group has acquired date from Moody's to assess physical risks, also used by the ECB to provide physical risk assessments for the 2022 ECB Climate Stress Test.

The data provided by Moody's provides coverage at a NUTS 3 level (See Footnote 1) across six sub-types of physical risk that have been categorised into acute and chronic physical risk categories as follows:

Acute Physical Risks:
- Floods
- Hurricanes & Typhoons
- Wildfires

Chronic Physical Risks:
- Heat Stress
- Sea Level Risk
- Water Stress

For exposures collateralised by immovable property (residential and commercial), in line with guidance the collateral location is used to assign exposures to the NUTS3 regions level to assess the exposure to physical risk. Where the lending is not collateralised, the country of risk is used.
- If any of the three chronic risks together with any of the three acute risks are classed as "Highly Exposed" for that region – the exposure is classed as Sensitive to Impact from both Chronic and Acute Physical Risks – column (j), if applicable.
- Else if any of the three chronic physical risks are classed as "Highly Exposed" for that region – the exposure is classed as "Sensitive to Impact from Chronic Physical Risks" - column (h)
- Else if any of the three acute physical risks are classed as "Highly Exposed" for that region – the exposure is classed as "Sensitive to Impact from Acute Physical Risks" – column (i)

Additional Risk Assessment

As an additional step a more property specific physical risk assessment has been undertaken for properties in ROI and UK that are residential or commercial property collateral for lending exposures. The locations of these properties have been geo-coded for flood risk assessment. Using latitude and longitude, properties are matched to building and street based on address data available.

JBA Flood Risk Management are a leading provider of climate flood modelling in the Irish and UK market. Flood scores, based on JBA's flood matrix, are allocated per geo-coded property based on the potential flood damage to property dependent on the type, frequency and depth of flooding modelled across different return periods; for example, coastal flooding will involve salt water, which can cause more property damage than river flood water and therefore has a higher score than the equivalent river flood score. The scoring ranges from 0 to 53, with 0 being lowest and 53 being the highest risk. The flood scores are projected forward based on the RCP 8.5 Pathway (See Footnote 2) where emissions continue to rise throughout the 21st century and global temperatures increase by 2100 by 3.2 to 5.4 degrees.

Properties classed at high risk of flooding are:
- Properties in ROI with a score of 31 and above by 2050 on an undefended basis (See Footnote 3)
- Properties in UK with a probability of a flood event occurring by 2030 of >5% (See Footnote 4)

Then if they have not already flagged as sensitive in the previous steps, the exposures collateralised by properties classed as high risk of flooding in 2050 are then classed as:
- "Sensitive to Impact from Acute Physical Risks" – column (I); and
- "Sensitive to Impact from both Chronic and Acute Physical Risks"" – column (j)."

Footnotes:

1 The Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) is a geographical nomenclature subdividing the economic territory of the European Union (EU) into regions at three different levels (NUTS 1, 2 and 3 respectively, moving from larger to smaller territorial units).

2 Representative Concentration Pathways for greenhouse gas concentration trajectories adopted by the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change). The pathways describe different climate futures, all of which are considered possible depending on the volume of GHGs emitted in the years to come.

3 Undefended denotes that flood mitigating defences are not taken into account. The flood data provided is on an undefended basis in the Republic of Ireland as the Office of Public Works (OPW) currently only allows members of the Insurance Institute of Ireland access their defended areas data.

4 Probability based on projected JBA Flood Scores.

Table 10.6 below provides an overview of the KPIs calculated on the basis of the assets used for the calculation of the green asset ratio (GAR).

Table 10.6 - Template 6 - Summary of GAR KPIs (Turnover based[1])

	KPI			
	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Total (Climate change mitigation + Climate change adaptation)	% coverage (over total assets)[2]
GAR stock	2.84	0.00	2.84	70.50
GAR flow	6.31	0.00	6.31	97.74

1 Based on the Turnover KPI of the counterparty.

2 Percentage of assets covered by the KPI over banks´ total assets

Taxonomy KPIs

The Group reported on Taxonomy KPIs and green asset ratios (GAR) for the first time for 31 December 2023. The EU Taxonomy disclosures reported here as at 30 June 2024 in Pillar 3 are based on the turnover KPIs for counterparties. The total GAR covers the two climate-related (CCM and CCA) EU environmental objectives.

At 30 June 2024, the Group's total GAR based on turnover amounted to 2.8% of total covered assets (FY2023: 2.4%) with taxonomy-aligned activities amounted to €2.7 billion (FY2023: €2.4 billion). Gross carrying amount of total covered assets amounted to €96.1 billion as at 30 June 2024 (FY2023: €94.2 billion).

Total green asset ratio: Taxonomy-aligned activities as a proportion of total covered assets.

Total covered assets: Total assets excluding exposures to sovereigns and trading book. Total assets are defined according to the prudential consolidation of the Group per FINREP.

This template gives an overview of the KPIs calculated on the basis of templates 7 and 8.
- For the GAR stock, the figures reported correspond to the KPIs included in columns b, g and l respectively of template 8.
- For the GAR flow, the figures reported correspond to the KPIs included in row 1, columns r, w and ab of template 8.

Limitations in Data
When assessing Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned activities for financial and non-financial undertakings, actual published information provided by counterparties is required but is limited in scope at this point in time.

Table 10.7 below provides information on gross carrying amount of institutions' loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments on their banking book, with a breakdown of the information by type of counterparty, including financial corporations, non-financial corporations, households, local governments as well as real estate lending towards households, and the taxonomy eligibility and taxonomy alignment of the exposures with regards to the environmental objectives of climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation as defined in Article 9, points (a) and (b) of Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

Table 10.7 - Template 7 - Mitigating actions: Assets for the calculation of GAR

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
			Disclosure reference date T														
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
	Million EUR	Total gross carrying amount		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
					Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional/adaptation	Of which enabling
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	59,998	49,819	2,729	2,691	2,729	-	11	0	-	-	-	49,830	2,729	2,691	2,729	-
2	**Financial corporations**	**4,673**	**537**	**37**	**-**	**37**	**-**	**11**	**0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**548**	**38**	**-**	**37**	**-**
3	Credit institutions	4,078	537	37	-	37	-	11	0	-	-	-	548	38	-	37	-
4	Loans and advances	648	90	3	-	3	-	1	0	-	-	-	91	3	-	3	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	3,430	448	34	-	34	-	9	0	-	-	-	457	35	-	34	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-
7	Other financial corporations	595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-
12	of which management companies	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-
16	of which insurance undertakings	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-
20	**Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)**	**321**	**102**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**102**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
21	Loans and advances	321	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-
24	**Households**	**54,962**	**49,137**	**2,648**	**2,648**	**2,648**	**-**						**49,137**	**2,648**	**2,648**	**2,648**	**-**
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	49,053	49,053	2,648	2,648	2,648	-						49,053	2,648	2,648	2,648	-
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-						-	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans	3,226	84	-	-	-	-						84	-	-	-	-
28	**Local governments financing**	**43**	**43**	**43**	**43**	**43**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**43**	**43**	**43**	**43**	**-**
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local governments financing	43	43	43	43	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	43	43	43	-
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	**TOTAL GAR ASSETS**	**59,998**	**49,819**	**2,729**	**2,691**	**2,729**	**-**	**11**	**0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**49,830**	**2,729**	**2,691**	**2,729**	**-**
	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)																
33	**EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)**	**17,364**															
34	Loans and advances	17,358															
35	Debt securities	-															
36	Equity instruments	5															
37	**Non-EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)**	**11,387**															
38	Loans and advances	10,360															
39	Debt securities	963															
40	Equity instruments	64															
41	Derivatives	1,803															
42	On demand interbank loans	203															
43	Cash and cash-related assets	333															
44	Other assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	5,046															
45	**TOTAL ASSETS IN THE DENOMINATOR (GAR)**	**96,133**															
	Other assets excluded from both the numerator and denominator for GAR calculation																
46	Sovereigns	5,419															
47	Central banks exposure	32,772															
48	Trading book	2,043															
49	**TOTAL ASSETS EXCLUDED FROM NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR**	**40,235**															
50	**TOTAL ASSETS**	**136,368**															

The Group's total GAR based on turnover amounted to 2.84% of total covered assets as at 30 June 2024. The Taxonomy-aligned activities amounted to €2.7billion at 30 June 2024 (FY2023: €2.3 billion). Gross carrying amount of total covered assets amounted to €96.1 billion as at 30 June 2024 (FY2023: €94.2 billion).

Reporting on Taxonomy-aligned activities for HY 2024 has been constrained due to current limitations on the availability of relevant information across key categories:

• When assessing Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned activities for financial and non-financial counterparties, actual information published by counterparties is required:
– published reporting on Taxonomy-alignment KPIs from financial undertakings is based on FY2023 reporting; and
– exposure to non-financial counterparties in the Group's corporate lending portfolio currently considered taxonomy eligible is limited at c.€321 million due to the eligibility criteria requiring counterparties to be large companies publicly listed in the EU. The alignment of this exposure is greater by €166 million based on the data reported by the eligible counterparties at FY2023

• One renewable energy project finance exposure of c.€43 million has been included as aligned in the GAR as it meets Local Government Financing eligibility criteria. Further cases will be under future consideration as reporting criteria regarding public-private joint ventures becomes more established.

• When assessing Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned activities for lending to households, other data limitations impact reporting:
– Residential mortgage exposures of c. €2,648 million has been included in the GAR where they are not subject to high physical risk of flood and have been built before 31 December 2020. These exposures are aligned if collateralised by properties with an A EPC rating if RoI based and an A or B rating if UK based. Newly implemented EPC data collection processes in 2024 for ROI residential mortgages have had a positive impact on data availability - based on this information a further €323 million has been identified as taxonomy aligned ; and
– Electric Vehicle (EV) lending exposures originated since the beginning of FY2023 of c.€84 million are considered eligible per taxonomy criteria. However they are not classified as aligned due to the lack of available information in the industry to assess the vehicles against the Taxonomy DNSH (Do No Significant Harm) criteria.

Table 10.8 below provides information to show to what extend credit institutions' activities qualify as environmentally sustainable in accordance with Articles 3 and 9 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 so that stakeholders can understand the actions put in place by the institutions to mitigate climate change transition and physical risks.

Table 10.8 - Template 8 - GAR (%)

Disclosure reference date T: KPIs on stock

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA)					Proportion of total assets covered
		Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					
			Of which environmentally sustainable					Of which environmentally sustainable					Of which environmentally sustainable				
				Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation	Of which enabling			of which specialised lending	of which transitional / adaptation	of which enabling	
1	**GAR**	**51.82**	**2.84**	**2.80**	**2.84**	**-**	**0.01**	**0.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**51.82**	**2.84**	**2.80**	**2.84**	**-**	**70.50**
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	83.03	4.55	4.49	4.55	-	0.02	0.00	-	-	-	83.05	4.55	4.49	4.55	-	44.00
3	Financial corporations	11.50	0.80	-	0.80	-	0.23	0.01	-	-	-	11.73	0.81	-	0.80	-	3.43
4	Credit institutions	13.18	0.92	-	0.92	-	0.26	0.01	-	-	-	13.44	0.92	-	0.92	-	2.99
5	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.44
6	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
7	of which management companies	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
8	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
9	Non-financial corporations subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	31.76	-	-	-	-						31.76	-	-	-	-	0.24
10	Households	89.40	4.82	4.82	4.82	-						89.40	4.82	4.82	4.82	-	40.30
11	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	100.00	5.40	5.40	5.40	-						100.00	5.40	5.40	5.40	-	35.97
12	of which building renovation loans																-
13	of which motor vehicle loans	2.62	-	-	-	-						2.62	-	-	-	-	2.37
14	Local government financing	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-						100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-	0.03
15	Housing financing																-
16	Other local governments financing	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-						100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-	0.03
17	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties																-

Disclosure reference date T: KPIs on flows

	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA)					Proportion of total new assets covered
		Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					
			Of which environmentally sustainable					Of which environmentally sustainable					Of which environmentally sustainable				
				of which specialised lending	of which transitional / adaptation	of which enabling			of which specialised lending	of which transitional / adaptation	of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional/adaptation	Of which enabling	
1	**GAR**	**51.47**	**6.31**	**6.29**	**6.29**	**-**	**0.02**	**0.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**51.47**	**6.31**	**6.29**	**6.29**	**-**	**97.74**
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	86.29	10.57	10.54	10.54	-	0.03	0.00	-	-	-	86.32	10.57	10.54	10.54	-	58.30
3	Financial corporations	8.28	0.42	-	-	-	0.46	0.02	-	-	-	8.74	0.44	-	-	-	4.12
4	Credit institutions	9.45	0.48	-	-	-	0.52	0.02	-	-	-	9.97	0.50	-	-	-	3.61
5	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.51
6	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.22
7	of which management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.21
8	of which insurance undertakings										-						
9	Non-financial corporations subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	0.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.72	-	-	-	-	1.67
10	Households	95.13	11.70	11.70	11.70	-						95.13	11.70	11.70	11.70	-	52.51
11	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	100.00	12.43	12.43	12.43	-						100.00	12.43	12.43	12.43	-	49.46
12	of which building renovation loans																
13	of which motor vehicle loans	16.03	-	-	-	-						16.03	-	-	-	-	3.04
14	Local government financing																
15	Housing financing																
16	Other local governments financing																
17	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties																

Table 10.9 below requires institutions to disclose in this template information on other climate change mitigating actions and includes exposures of the institutions that are not taxonomy aligned according to templates 7 and 8 but that still support counterparties in the transition and adaptation process for the objectives of climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation. These mitigating actions and activities shall include bonds and loans issued under standards other than the EU standards, like e.g. green bonds; sustainable bonds that are linked to aspects on climate change; sustainability-linked bonds that are linked to aspects on climate change; green loans; sustainability loans that are linked to aspects on climate change; sustainability-linked loans that are linked to aspects on climate change.

Table 10.9 - Template 10 - Other climate change mitigating actions that are not covered in the EU Taxonomy

	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Type of financial instrument	**Type of counterparty**	**Gross carrying amount (million EUR)**	**Type of risk mitigated (Climate change transition risk)**	**Type of risk mitigated (Climate change physical risk)**	**Qualitative information on the nature of the mitigating actions**
1		Financial corporations	161	Yes	No	
2		Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	
3		Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable propert	-	-	-	
4	**Bonds (e.g. green, sustainable, sustainability-linked under standards other than the EU standards)**	Households	-	-	-	The green bonds held in Bank of Ireland's Liquid Asset Portfolio fund activities within the following categories: Renewable energy, energy efficient technologies, green real estate, green energy production and storage infrastructure, clean transportation, climate change adaption, sustainable aquaculture, sustainable water management, agriculture and forestry, eco-efficient products, and pollution prevention and control.
5		Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	
6		Of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	
7		Other counterparties	572	Yes	No	
8		Financial corporations	-	-	-	
9		Non-financial corporations	3,606	Yes	No	Exposures of c.€9.5bn disclosed in this table comprise the non-EU taxonomy-aligned loans within the Green Eligible Assets Portfolio, sustainability-linked loans and UK residential mortgages to EPC A and B rated properties. Additionally, exposures of c.€3.0m of EU taxonomy-aligned loans within the Green Eligible Assets Portfolio are reported in ESG Template 7.
10		Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable propert	1,660	Yes	No	
11		Households	6,193	Yes	No	
12		Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	6,054	Yes	No	
13		Of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	
14	**Loans (e.g. green, sustainable, sustainability-linked under standards other than the EU standards)**	Other counterparties	-	-	-	The Group is an established provider of sustainable finance products which supports its customers in respect of climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation. The Group products include green mortgages, home loans to improve energy-efficiencies, electric vehicle finance through to green business loans for energy efficiency and the provision of sustainable linked loans to the Group's corporate customers.

Green bonds disclosed in the template cover the Group's Liquid Asset Portfolio, i.e. high quality liquid assets which can be sold or pledged to facilitate the funding of unanticipated outflows. For a bond to be accepted as Green, a second party opinion (SPO) from a recognized provider must by maintained by the Portfolio Manager and independently validated by Group Market & Liquidity Risk (second line function). The Liquid Asset Portfolio Manager also utilises green bond indicators as provided by Bloomberg for cross-checking purposes.

The Group is an established provider of sustainable finance products which supports its customers in respect of climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation. The Group's products include green mortgages, home loans to improve energy-efficiency, electric vehicle finance through to green business loans for energy efficiency and the provision of sustainable linked loans to the Group's corporate customers.

Lending within the Green Eligible Assets Portfolio includes lending to green buildings (both residential and commercial), renewable energy and clean transportation (electric vehicles). The Group cumulatively to date has issued €4.75 billion in bonds through its Green Bond Framework with no new issuances in the half year to 30 June 2024..

For 31 December 2023, the Group first published the disclosures from its EU Taxonomy alignment exercise. The results for 30 June 2024 exercise has been disclosed in ESG Templates 6, 7 and 8. As a result of exercise, exposures of c.€2.7 billion from within the Green Eligible Assets Portfolio at 30 June 2024 have been recognised as EU Taxonomy aligned and therefore separately reported in ESG Template 6.

Appendix I - Table References			Bank of Ireland Group plc
Guideline Reference	**Table Reference**	**Table Name**	**Location Pillar 3**
Annex 1 - Disclosure of key metrics and overview of risk-weighted exposure amounts	EU OV1	Overview of total risk exposure amounts	Tab 2.1
Annex 1 - Disclosure of key metrics and overview of risk-weighted exposure amounts	EU KM1	Key metrics	Tab 1.1
Annex 7 - Disclosure of Own Funds	EU CC1	Composition of regulatory own funds	Tab 2.2
Annex 7 - Disclosure of Own Funds	EU CC2	Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements	Tab 2.3
Annex 9 - Disclosure of countercyclical capital buffers	EU CCyB1	Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer	Tab 2.4
Annex 9 - Disclosure of countercyclical capital buffers	EU CCyB2	Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer	Tab 2.4
Annex 11 - Disclosure of the leverage ratio	EU LR1	LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures	Tab 9.1
Annex 11 - Disclosure of the leverage ratio	EU LR2	LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure	Tab 9.2
Annex 11 - Disclosure of the leverage ratio	EU LR3	LRSpl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)	Tab 9.3
Annex 13 - Disclosure of liquidity requirements	EU LIQB	Qualitative information on LCR which complements template EU LIQ1	Liquidity risk tab
Annex 13 - Disclosure of liquidity requirements	EU LIQ1	LCR Disclosures template	Tab 8.2
Annex 13 - Disclosure of liquidity requirements	EU LIQ2	Net Stable Funding Ratio	Tab 8.3
Annex 15 – Disclosure of credit risk quality	EU CR1	Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions	Tab 3.8
Annex 15 – Disclosure of credit risk quality	EU CR1-A	Maturity of exposures	Tab 3.9
Annex 15 – Disclosure of credit risk quality	EU CR2	Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances	Tab 3.10
Annex 15 – Disclosure of credit risk quality	EU CR2-A	Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related net accumulated recoveries	not applicable to BOI as NPL below 5% threshold
Annex 15 – Disclosure of credit risk quality	EU CQ1	Credit quality of forborne exposures	Tab 3.11
Annex 15 – Disclosure of credit risk quality	EU CQ2	Quality of forbearance	not applicable to BOI as NPL below 5% threshold
Annex 15 – Disclosure of credit risk quality	EU CQ4	Quality of non-performing exposures by geography	Tab 3.12
Annex 15 – Disclosure of credit risk quality	EU CQ5	Credit quality of loans and advances by industry	Tab 3.13
Annex 15 – Disclosure of credit risk quality	EU CQ6	Collateral valuation - loans and advances	not applicable to BOI as NPL below 5% threshold
Annex 15 – Disclosure of credit risk quality	EU CQ7	Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes	not applicable to BOI
Annex 15 – Disclosure of credit risk quality	EU CQ8	Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes – vintage breakdown	not applicable to BOI
Annex 17 - Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques	EU CR3	CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques	Tab 3.14
Annex 19 - Disclosure of the use of the standardised approach	EU CR4	Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects	Tab 3.1
Annex 19 - Disclosure of the use of the standardised approach	EU CR5	Standardised approach	Tab 3.2
Annex 21- Disclosure of the use of the IRB approach to credit risk	EU CR6	IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range	Tab 3.3 and Tab 3.4
Annex 21- Disclosure of the use of the IRB approach to credit risk	EU CR7	IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques	Tab 3.5
Annex 21- Disclosure of the use of the IRB approach to credit risk	EU CR7-A	IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques	Tab 3.6
Annex 21- Disclosure of the use of the IRB approach to credit risk	EU CR8	RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach	Tab 3.7
Annex 23 - Disclosure of specialised lending	EU CR10	Specialised lending and equity exposures under the simple risk weighted approach	not applicable to BOI
Annex 25 - Disclosure of exposures to counterparty credit risk	EU CCR1	Analysis of CCR exposure by approach	Tab 4.1
Annex 25 - Disclosure of exposures to counterparty credit risk	EU CCR2	Transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk	Tab 4.4
Annex 25 - Disclosure of exposures to counterparty credit risk	EU CCR3	Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weight	Tab 4.2
Annex 25 - Disclosure of exposures to counterparty credit risk	EU CCR4	IRB approach – CCR exposures by exposure class and PD scale	Tab 4.3
Annex 25 - Disclosure of exposures to counterparty credit risk	EU CCR5	Composition of collateral for exposures to CCR	Tab 4.5
Annex 25 - Disclosure of exposures to counterparty credit risk	EU CCR6	Credit derivatives exposures	Tab 4.6
Annex 25 - Disclosure of exposures to counterparty credit risk	EU CCR7	RWA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM	not applicable to BOI
Annex 25 - Disclosure of exposures to counterparty credit risk	EU CCR8	Exposures to CCPs	Tab 4.7
Annex 27 - Disclosure of exposures to securitisation positions	EU SEC1	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book	Tab 5.1
Annex 27 - Disclosure of exposures to securitisation positions	EU SEC2	Securitisation exposures in the trading book	not applicable to BOI
Annex 27 - Disclosure of exposures to securitisation positions	EU SEC3	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as originator or as sponsor	Tab 5.2
Annex 27 - Disclosure of exposures to securitisation positions	EU SEC4	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as investor	Tab 5.3
Annex 27 - Disclosure of exposures to securitisation positions	EU SEC5	Exposures securitised by the institution - Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments	Tab 5.4
Annex 29 - Disclosure of use of standardized approach and internal model for market risk	EU MR1	Market risk under the standardised approach	Market Risk tab
Annex 29 - Disclosure of use of standardized approach and internal model for market risk	EU MR2-A	Market risk under the internal Model Approach (IMA)	not applicable to BOI
Annex 29 - Disclosure of use of standardized approach and internal model for market risk	EU MR2-B	RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA	not applicable to BOI
Annex 29 - Disclosure of use of standardized approach and internal model for market risk	EU MR3	IMA values for trading portfolios	not applicable to BOI
Annex 29 - Disclosure of use of standardized approach and internal model for market risk	EU MR4	Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses	not applicable to BOI
Annex 37 - IRRBB Disclosure	EU IRRBB1	Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities	IRRBB tab
Guidelines on uniform disclosures under Article 473a of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 as regards the transitional period for mitigating the impact of the introduction of IFRS 9 on own funds (EBA/GL/2018/01)	IFRS 9-FL	Comparison of institutions' own funds and capital and leverage ratios with and without the application of transitional arrangements for IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs	Tab 1.2
Final Draft Implementing Technical Standards amending the ITS on disclosures and reporting on MREL and TLAC with regard to the disclosures and reporting of information on daisy chains and prior permissions (EBA/Rep/2023/41)	EU KM2	Key metrics - MREL and, where applicable, G-SII requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities	Tab 1.3
Annex XL - Instructions for disclosure of ESG risks	Table 1	Qualitative information on Environmental risk	Environmental risk tab
Annex XL - Instructions for disclosure of ESG risks	Table 2	Qualitative information on Social risk	Social risk tab
Annex XL - Instructions for disclosure of ESG risks	Table 3	Qualitative information on Governance risk	Governance risk tab
Annex XL - Instructions for disclosure of ESG risks	Template 1	Climate change transition risk: Quality of exposures by sector	Tab 10.1
Annex XL - Instructions for disclosure of ESG risks	Template 2	Climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral	Tab 10.2
Annex XL - Instructions for disclosure of ESG risks	Template 3	Banking Book – Climate Change Transition Risk: Alignment Metrics	Tab 10.3
Annex XL - Instructions for disclosure of ESG risks	Template 4	Climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive firms	Tab 10.4
Annex XL - Instructions for disclosure of ESG risks	Template 5	Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk	Tab 10.5
Annex XL - Instructions for disclosure of ESG risks	Template 6	Summary of GAR KPIs	Tab 10.6
Annex XL - Instructions for disclosure of ESG risks	Template 7	Mitigating actions: Assets for the calculation of GAR	Tab 10.7
Annex XL - Instructions for disclosure of ESG risks	Template 8	GAR (%)	Tab 10.8
Annex XL - Instructions for disclosure of ESG risks	Template 10	Other climate change mitigating actions that are not covered in the EU Taxonomy	Tab 10.9

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Advanced IRB	Advanced Internal Ratings Based approach. The approach which allows banks to calculate their capital requirement for credit risk for their retail and non-retail portfolios using their own internally generated estimates of PD, LGD and CCF. These variables are then fed into a standard formula to calculate the capital requirement for the asset. Referred to as Retail IRB in this document.
Banking Book	The Banking Book consists of all banking assets, liabilities and derivatives other than those held with trading intent and booked on this basis in the Trading Book.
CRD	The CRD package transposes, via a Regulation and a Directive, the new global standards on bank capital (commonly known as the Basel III agreement) into the EU legal framework. The Capital Requirements Directive and the Capital Requirements Regulation were published in the Official Journal of the EU in June 2013 (also called CRD IV / CRR) and have been subsequently updated, including significantly in June 2021 (also called CRD V / CRR II). The legislation involves phased implementation.
Collateral	Property or assets made available by a borrower as security against a loan. Under a collateralisation arrangement, a party who has an obligation to another party posts collateral (typically consisting of cash or securities) to secure the obligation. In the event that the counterparty defaults on the obligation, the secured party may seize the collateral.
Counterparty Credit Risk	Counterparty credit risk (CCR) means the risk that the counterparty to derivatives and security finance transactions could default before the final settlement of the transaction's cash flows.
Credit Conversion Factor (CCF)	An estimate of the proportion of undrawn commitments expected to be drawn down at the point of default. The CCF is expressed as a percentage and is used in the calculation of Exposure at Default (EAD).
Credit Risk Standardised Approach	A method for calculating risk capital requirements using ECAI ratings (where available) and supervisory risk weights.
Credit Risk Mitigation	A technique to reduce the credit risk associated with an exposure by the application of credit risk mitigants such as collateral, guarantees and credit protection.
Derecognition	The removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from an entity's balance sheet.
EBA	The European Banking Authority, formerly CEBS (the Committee of European Banking Supervisors).
Expected Loss	A regulatory calculation of the amount expected to be lost on an exposure using a twelve month time horizon and downturn loss estimates. Expected loss is calculated by multiplying the Probability of Default (a percentage) by the Exposure at Default (an amount) and Loss Given Default (a percentage).
External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI)	An eligible External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI) is an entity, other than an Export Credit Agency, that issues external credit assessments, and that has been determined by the competent authorities to meet the eligibility requirements set out in the Capital Requirements Directive. The credit assessment provided by the ECAI is used to provide a basis for capital requirement calculations in the Standardised approach for securitisation positions as well as an input into the IRB Institutions model. Further information on the use of ECAIs under the Standardised approach for other asset classes has not been disclosed due to immateriality.
Exposure at Default (EAD)	The estimated value of the bank's exposure at the moment of the borrower's default determined under regulatory rules.
Exposure Weighted Average (LGD)	Calculating the exposure weighted average LGD involves multiplying the exposure values by the relevant LGD, summing the answers and dividing by the total exposure values.
Exposure Weighted Average (PD)	Calculating the exposure weighted average PD involves multiplying the exposure values by the relevant PD, summing the answers and dividing by the total exposure values.
Financial collateral comprehensive method	Takes into account price and volatility when valuing financial collateral for the purpose of credit risk mitigation.
Foundation IRB	The approach where institutions use their own estimates of PD to calculate risk weights for each exposure. Supervisory estimates of LGDs and EADs are used.
GMRA	Global Master Repurchase Agreements, are standard industry agreements that permit the netting and the collateralisation of repo type transactions.
Gross carrying amount	The gross carrying amount related to the exposures subject to impairment is the net of accumulated partial and total write-off.

Gross non-performing loans and advances (NPL) ratio	The gross NPL ratio is the ratio of the gross carrying amount of NPLs and advances to the total gross carrying amount of loans and advances subject to the NPE definition. For the purpose of this calculation, loans and advances classified as held for sale, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits are to be excluded both from the denominator and from the numerator.
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards.
Internal Ratings Basel Approach (IRB)	Approach to credit risk under which a bank may use internal estimates to generate risk components for use in the calculation of their credit risk regulatory capital requirements. There are two approaches: Foundation and Advanced (including Retail).
Immateriality	The CRD permits non-disclosure where the information to be provided is not regarded as material. Information is deemed to be material under the CRD if its omission or misstatement could change or influence the assessment or decision of a user relying on that information for the purposes of making an economic decision. Any required items left out of this document due to immateriality are referenced in the relevant section of this document.
IRB Exposure Classes	• *Institutions:* Exposures to Financial Institutions authorised and supervised by the competent authorities and subject to prudential requirements. Includes exposure to Covered Bonds. • *Corporates:* CRD does not provide a definition of the corporate exposure class; it simply provides that any exposure not falling into any of the other exposure classes will be allocated to the corporate exposure class. • *Secured by immovable property collateral:* Residential mortgages. • *Qualifying revolving: The exposures (to individuals) are revolving and unsecured. Primarily comprises of credit cards.* • *Securitisation positions:* Exposures belonging to a pool - as defined below under securitisation.
ISDA	ISDA is the International Swaps and Derivatives Association. ISDA Agreements are standard industry agreements issued by ISDA which permit the netting of derivative transactions.
Leverage Ratio	The leverage ratio is a monitoring tool which allows competent authorities to assess the risk of excessive leverage in their respective institutions.
Loss Given Default (LGD)	The likely financial loss associated with default, net of collections / recovery costs and realised security.
Mark-to-Market (MTM)	The act of recording the price or value of a security, portfolio or account to reflect its current market value rather than its book value.
Market Risk Standardised Approach	The Standardised approach to the determination of Pillar 1 capital for market risk in the trading book involves estimating a minimum required capital charge based on the difference in the re-pricing periods for assets, liabilities and derivatives (treated as equivalent on-balance sheet assets and liabilities). In addition, depending on the nature of the positions, it also provides for a specific risk charge. The total minimum capital charge is converted to a risk weighted asset equivalent for the trading book which is summed with other risk weighted assets in determining overall regulatory capital ratios.
Minimum capital requirements	8% of RWA
Net Value	Net value is the gross carrying value (pre CRM and CCF) of On and Off balance sheet exposures less specific credit risk adjustments (value adjustments and provisions per COREP including the Article 3 calendar provisioning).
Non-performing exposure (NPE)	'Non-performing exposures' (NPEs): These are: (i) credit-impaired loans which includes loans where the borrower is considered unlikely to pay in full without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security, including FCR cases, and loans where the borrower is greater than 90 days past due and the arrears amount is material; and (ii) other / probationary loans that have yet to satisfy exit criteria in line with EBA guidance to return to performing.
Off Balance Sheet	Off balance sheet items include undrawn commitments to lend, guarantees, letters of credit, acceptances and other items as listed in Annex I of the CRR.
Operational Risk Standardised Approach	The Pillar 1 approach which allows banks to calculate their capital requirement in respect of operational risk by multiplying the gross income from each business line by the relevant factor specified in respect of that business line (as set out in CRD).
Originator	An entity which, either itself or through related entities, directly or indirectly, was involved in the original agreement which created the obligations or potential obligations of the debtor or potential debtor giving rise to the exposure being securitised; or an entity which purchases a third party's exposures onto its balance sheet and then securitises them.

Probability of Default (PD) The likelihood that a debt instrument will default within a stated timeframe (For CRD this is a twelve month time horizon). For example, the probability of default of a certain loan is 2%; this means that there are 2 chances out of 100 that the borrower will default in the next 12 months.

Regulatory Basis The application of the requirements in accordance with competent authority application of transitional provisions.

Risk Exposure Amounts (REA) Risk Exposure Amount refers to an amount in respect of which capital requirements arise under CRR and is used interchangeably in this document with RWA. REA is used in the calculation of risk-based capital ratios. Total assets are calculated by applying predetermined calculations (set by the regulators) to the nominal outstanding amount of each on-balance sheet asset and the notional principal amount of each off-balance sheet item and incorporating risk weighted factors.

RWA Density (%) Total REA divided by Total EAD post CRM.

Securitisation Converting an asset such as a loan into a marketable commodity by turning it into securities. Assets are pooled and sold, often in unitised form, enabling the lender to reliquary the asset. Any asset that generates an income stream can be securitised - i.e. mortgages, car loans, credit-card receivables.

Settlement Risk The risk to which a bank is exposed on certain transactions unsettled after their due date.

Stage 1 Stage 1 - 12 month Expected Credit Losses (ECL) (not credit-impaired). Financial instruments which have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and are not credit-impaired. An impairment loss allowance equal Stage 1 - 12 month ECL is recognised, which is the portion of lifetime ECL resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months.

Stage 2 Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL (not credit-impaired). Financial instruments which have experienced a 'significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition' and are not credit-impaired. An impairment loss allowance equal to lifetime ECL is recognised, being the ECL resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. 'Credit risk' in this context refers to the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Stage 3 Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL (credit-impaired). Credit-impaired financial instruments, other than Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. An impairment loss allowance equal to lifetime ECL is recognised. The manner in which the Group identifies financial assets as credit-impaired results in the Group's population of credit-impaired financial assets being consistent with its population of defaulted financial assets (in accordance with Article 178 of the CRR) in scope for the impairment requirements of IFRS 9. This encompasses loans where: (i) the borrower is considered unlikely to pay in full without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (including 'forborne collateral realisation' (FCR) loans); and / or (ii) the borrower is greater than 90 days past due and the arrears amount is material.

SME Small Medium Enterprise is defined as an enterprise which employs fewer than 250 people and whose annual turnover is less than €50 million, or annual balance sheet total less than €43 million.

Specific Outlier Test (SOT) SOTs are a supervisory tool which assess whether exposures to IRRBB have an impact on an institution's economic value of equity or net interest income beyond specific thresholds.

Standardised Exposure Classes

• *Retail:* Exposures must be to an individual person or person or to a small or medium sized entity. It must be one of a significant number of exposures with similar characteristics such that the risks associated with such lending are substantially reduced and, the total amount owed, shall not, to the knowledge of the credit institution, exceed €1 million.

• *Public Sector Entities:* Exposures to Public Sector Entities and non-commercial undertakings.

• *Corporates:* In general, a corporate exposure is defined as a debt obligation of a corporate, partnership or proprietorship.

• *Exposures in default:* Where the exposure is past due more than 90 days or unlikely to pay.

• *Exposures associated with particularly high risks:* Exposures associated with particularly high risks such as investments in venture capital firms and private equity investments.

• *Institutions Corporates with short-term credit assessment:* Exposures for which a short-term credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is available.

• *Other items:* Exposures not falling into the other exposure classes outlined.

Trading Book A trading book consists of positions in financial instruments and commodities held either with intent to trade, or in order to hedge other elements of the Trading Book. To be eligible for trading book capital treatment, financial instruments must either be free of any restrictive covenants on their tradability, or are able to be hedged completely.

Through-the-Cycle PD (TtC PD) A version of the Probability of Default measure engineered to estimate the average one-year probability of default over an economic cycle. For example, if the TtC PD of a certain loan is 2% this means that there is, on average over an economic cycle, a 2 in 100 chance that the borrower will default in any given year.

1LOD	First Line of Defence
2LOD	Second Line of Defence
3LOD	Third Line of Defence
ACS	Asset Covered Securities
A-IRB/AIRB	Advanced Internal Ratings-Based Approach
ALCO	Asset and Liability Committee
AMA	Advanced Measurement Approach
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
ASA	Alternative Standardised Approach
ASF	Available Stable Funding
AT1	Additional Tier 1 capital
AVA	Additional Valuation Adjustments
BEEL	Best Estimates of Expected Loss
BER	Building Energy Rating
BIA	Basic Indicator Approach
BoE	Bank of England
BOIG	Bank of Ireland Group plc
BoIGM	Bank of Ireland Global Markets
BoIMB	Bank of Ireland Mortgage Bank
BRC	Bord Risk Committee
BRR	Board Risk Report
BRRD	Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive
BSSRC	Balance Sheet Structural Risk Committee
CAI	Climate Accountability Institute
CBI	Central Bank of Ireland
CCA	Climate Change Adaption
CCF	Credit conversion factor
CCM	Climate Change Mitigation
CCP	Central Counterparty Clearing
CCR	Counterparty credit risk
CCyB	Countercyclical Capital Buffer
CDEAs	Cleared Derivatives Execution Agreements
CDP	Carbon Disclosure Project
CET 1	Common equity tier 1 capital
CFI	Community Foundation for Ireland
CFT	Countering the Financing of Crime
CMBS	Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities
CRD	Capital Requirements Directive
CRE	Commercial Real Estate
CRM	Credit risk mitigation
CRR	Capital Requirements Regulation
CSA	Credit support annex
CSRD	Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive
CVA	Credit valuation adjustment
DCF	Discounted Cash Flow
DMA	Double Materiality Assessment
DRP	Directors' Remuneration Policy
EAD	Exposure at default
EBA	European Banking Authority
ECAI	External Credit Assessment Institutions
ECL	Expected credit loss
EHQLA	Encumbered High Quality Liquid Asset
EL	Expected loss
EMIR	European Market Infrastructure Regulation
EP	Energy Performance
EPC	Energy Performance Certificate
ERBA	External Ratings Based Approach
ERC	Executive Risk Committee
ERU	Economic Research Unit
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
ETP	Energy Transition Pathway
EU	European Union
EURIBOR	Euro Inter Bank Offered Rate
EV	Electric Vehicle
EVE	Economic Value of Equity
FCCM	Financial collateral comprehensive method
FCR	Forborne collateral realisation
FCs	Financial Counterparties
F-IRB/FIRB	Foundation Internal Ratings-Based Approach
FLI	Forward Looking Information
FSQS	Financial Supplier Qualification System
FVOCI	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income
FVTPL	Fair Value Through Profit and Loss
FWP	Financial Wellbeing Programme
GAC	Group Audit Committee
GAR	Green Asset Ratio
GCRC	Group Credit Risk Committee
GCTC	Group Credit Transactions Committee
GEC	Group Executive Committee
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIA	Group Internal Audit
GM & LR	Group Market and Liquidity Risk
GMRA	Global master repurchase agreement
GORC	Group Operational Risk Committee
GovCo	The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland
GPS	Group Profit Share Scheme
GRC	Group Remuneration Committee
GRCRC	Group Regulatory and Conduct Risk Committee
GRP	Group Remuneration Policy
GSC	Group Sustainability Committee
G-SII	Global Systemically Important Institution

HLBA	Historical Look Back Approach
HQLA	High quality liquid assets
I&D	Inclusion and Diversity
IAA	Internal Assessment Approach
ICAAP	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
IDD	Insurance Distribution Directive
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
ILAPP	Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process
IMA	Internal Models Approach
IMM	Internal Models Method
IRB	Internal Ratings-Based
IRBA	Internal Ratings Based Approach
IRRBB	Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book
ISDA	International Swaps and Derivative Association
IVU	Independent Valuation Unit
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
LCR	Liquidity coverage ratio
LDR	Loan to Deposit Ratio
LGD	Loss given default
LR	Leverage Ratio
MDB	Multilateral development bank
MiFID	Markets in Financial Instruments Directive
MLRO	Money Laundering Reporting Officer
MRC	Model Risk Committee
MREL	Minimum Requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities.
MRT	Material Risk Takers
MTM	Mark-to-market
NACE	Nomenclature of Economic Activities
NED	Non-Executive Directorship
NFRD	Non-Financial Reporting Directive
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIAC	New Ireland Assurance Company
NPE	Non-performing exposures
NPL	Non-Performing Loans
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
ORSA	Own Risk and Solvency Assessment
O-SII	Other Systemically Important Institutions
OTC	Over-the-counter
PD	Probability of default
PERC	Private Equity Risk Committee
PFE	Potential future exposure
PiT	Point-in-time
POCI	Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired
PRI	Principles for Responsible Reporting
PSE	Public sector entity
PVA	Prudent valuation adjustment
QCCP	Qualifying central counterparty
QRRE	Qualifying revolving retail exposure
RAG	Red Amber Green
RCF	Revolving Credit Facilities
RCSA	Risk and Control Self-Assessment
REAU	Real Estate Advisory Unit
Retail IRB	Retail Internal Ratings Based Approach
RMBS	Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities
RMC	Risk Measurement Committee
RMF	Risk Management Framework
RPPI	Residential Property Price Index
RRE	Residential Real Estate
RSF	Required Stable Funding
RW	Risk Weight
RWEA/RWA	Risk weighted exposure amounts
SBTi	Science Based Targets Initiative
SDA	Sectoral Decarbonisation Approach
SDG	Sustainable Decision Group
SE	Structured Entity
SEAI	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland
SFT	Securities financing transactions
SMBPN	Special Mortgage-Backed euro Promissory Note
SME	Small Medium Enterprise
SNT	Science Based Targets
SREP	Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process
SRT	Significant Risk Transfer
SSM	Single Supervisory Mechanism
SSPEs	Securitisation Single Purpose Entity
STS	Simple Transparent and Standardised
SVaR	Stressed Value at Risk
T2 Capital	Tier 2 Capital
TPRM	Third Party Risk Management
TREA	Total Risk exposure amounts
TSA/SA	The Standardised Approach
TtC	Through-the-cycle
UNPRB	United Nations Principles for Responsible Banking
UNPRI	United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment
UoP	Use of Proceeds
VaR	Value at risk
WWR	Wrong Way Risk

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