Bank of Ireland Group plc
Year end Pillar 3 Disclosures
December 2022

Classified as Public (Green)

Forward-looking statement

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

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

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

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The purpose of the Pillar 3 disclosures is to disclose information in accordance with the scope of application of CRD IV 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, the Group's remuneration disclosures and ESG risk. CRD IV in the context of this document describes the package CRR as amended, CRD IV as amended and regulatory and technical standards.

These disclosures represent the annual Pillar 3 disclosures of Bank of Ireland Group plc ('the Group) as at 31 December 2022. They have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Capital Requirements Directive & Regulation (CRD IV).

It should be noted that while some quantitative information in this document is based on financial data contained in the Group's Annual Report 31 December 2022, the majority of the quantitative data is sourced from the Group regulatory platform and is calculated according to regulatory requirements.

The difference between the accounting data and information sourced from the Group's regulatory reporting platform is most evident for credit risk disclosures where credit exposure under CRD IV 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 Annual Report 31 December 2022.

Some details of the key differences between the Group's accounting and regulatory exposures are set out in Table 1.5.

Article 432(1) of the CRR 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 disclosure on the basis of materiality. As set out in Appendix II - CRR Roadmap, the Group does not disclose information on the following CRR Articles on the basis of materiality: Article 442(e).

Frequency
Under the updated CRR, 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 Annual Report 31 December 2022 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 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.

"I confirm that Bank of Ireland Group's Pillar 3 disclosures for December 2022 to the best of my knowledge, comply with Part Eight of the CRR and have been prepared in accordance with the Group's Pillar 3 Disclosure Policy".
Mark Spain
Group Chief Financial Officer

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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 CRR on a transitional basis. It also includes information on Pillar 2 requirements.

Table 1.1 - EU KM1 - Key metrics - Regulatory basis

		a	b	c	d	e
		December 2022 [1]	**September 2022**	**June 2022** [1]	**March 2022**	**December 2021** [1]
Available own funds (amounts)						
1	Common equity tier 1 (CET1) (€m)	7,681	7,547	7,577	7,676	7,896
2	Tier 1 (€m)	8,656	8,522	8,552	8,651	8,871
3	Total capital (€m)	10,128	9,534	10,048	10,135	10,340
Risk-weighted exposure amounts						
4	Total RWA (€m)	47,616	48,099	47,330	46,500	46,386
Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)						
5	Common equity tier 1 ratio (%)	16.13%	15.69%	16.01%	16.51%	17.02%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	18.18%	17.72%	18.07%	18.60%	19.12%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	21.27%	19.82%	21.23%	21.80%	22.29%
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 (%)	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%
	of which:					
EU 7b	to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1.27%	1.27%	1.27%	1.27%	1.27%
EU 7c	to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	1.69%	1.69%	1.69%	1.69%	1.69%
EU 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.25%	10.25%	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 (%)	0.27%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
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 (%)	4.27%	4.01%	4.01%	4.01%	4.01%
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	14.52%	14.26%	14.26%	14.26%	14.26%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.37%	9.93%	10.24%	10.74%	11.26%
Leverage ratio						
13	Total exposure measure	130,146	140,566	135,382	133,623	135,360
14	Leverage ratio (%)	6.65%	6.06%	6.32%	6.47%	6.55%
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						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value -average)	37,780	35,127	32,835	30,735	28,877
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	18,629	18,150	17,775	17,541	17,453
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	1,028	918	842	835	727
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	17,601	17,232	16,933	16,706	16,726
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	214.65%	203.84%	193.91%	183.97%	172.65%
Net Stable Funding Ratio						
18	Total available stable funding	99,799	110,097	108,311	107,489	106,907
19	Total required stable funding	61,082	71,506	72,503	72,807	74,369
20	NSFR ratio (%)	163.39%	154.0%	149.4%	147.6%	143.8%

1 The Group capital ratios have been presented including the retained profits in 2022 and 2021, availing of the regulatory profit verification process.

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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	b	c	d	e
		December 2022 [1]	September 2022	June 2022 [1]	March 2022	December 2021 [1]
Available capital						
1	Common equity tier 1 (CET1) (€m)	7,681	7,547	7,577	7,676	7,896
2	Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital as if IFRS9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied (€m)	7,651	7,514	7,554	7,581	7,736
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)[2]	7,681	7,547	7,577	7,676	7,896
3	Tier 1 (€m)	8,656	8,522	8,552	8,651	8,871
4	Tier 1 capital as if IFRS9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied (€m)	8,626	8,489	8,529	8,556	8,711
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)[2]	8,656	8,522	8,552	8,651	8,871
5	Total capital (€m)	10,128	9,534	10,048	10,135	10,340
6	Total capital as if IFRS9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied (€m)	10,098	9,501	10,024	10,092	10,241
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)[2]	10,128	9,534	10,048	10,135	10,340
Risk weighted assets						
7	Total RWA (€m)	47,616	48,099	47,330	46,500	46,386
8	Total risk-weighted assets as if IFRS9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied (€m)	47,585	48,061	47,303	46,431	46,265
Risk-based capital ratios as a % of RWA						
9	Common equity tier 1 ratio (%)	16.13%	15.69%	16.01%	16.51%	17.02%
10	Common equity tier 1 ratio (%) as if IFRS9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	16.08%	15.63%	15.97%	16.33%	16.72%
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[2]	16.13%	15.69%	16.01%	16.51%	17.02%
11	Tier 1 ratio (%)	18.18%	17.72%	18.07%	18.60%	19.12%
12	Tier 1 ratio (%) as if IFRS9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	18.13%	17.66%	18.03%	18.43%	18.83%
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[2]	18.18%	17.72%	18.07%	18.60%	19.12%
13	Total capital ratio (%)	21.27%	19.82%	21.23%	21.80%	22.29%
14	Total capital ratio (%) as if IFRS9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	21.22%	19.77%	21.19%	21.74%	22.14%
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[2]	21.27%	19.82%	21.23%	21.80%	22.29%
Leverage ratio						
15	Total Leverage ratio exposure measure (€m)	130,146	140,566	135,382	133,623	135,360
16	Leverage ratio (%)	6.65%	6.06%	6.32%	6.47%	6.55%
17	Leverage ratio (%) as if IFRS9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	6.63%	6.04%	6.30%	6.40%	6.44%
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[2]	6.65%	6.06%	6.32%	6.47%	6.55%

1 The Group capital ratios have been presented including the retained profit in 2022 and 2021, availing of the regulatory profit verification process.

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

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The Group's Pillar 3 disclosures are published on a consolidated basis for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Not all legal entities are within the scope of regulatory consolidation. A summarised diagrammatical representation (as at 31 December 2022) of the regulatory consolidation group is illustrated below. The disclosures within this document are based on the regulatory consolidated group. Table 1.3 highlights the main differences between the basis of consolidation for accounting purposes and the CRD IV regulatory treatment.

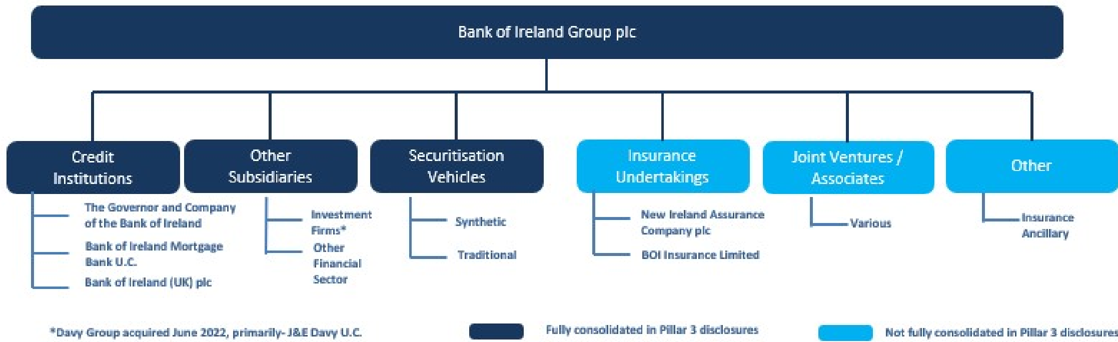

Table 1.3 - Basis of Consolidation

Entity type	Statutory accounting treatment	CRD IV regulatory treatment
Banking entities	Fully consolidated	Fully consolidated
Other Consolidated Subsidiaries	Fully consolidated	Fully consolidated
Securitisation vehicles[1]	Fully consolidated	Fully consolidated (see Securitisations tab for further details)
Insurance undertakings	Fully consolidated	Significant investments in financial sector entities which are not fully consolidated are subject to the 10%/15% threshold which determines the extent to which these investments are deducted from capital or included in RWA.
Joint ventures / associates	Equity method of accounting or fair value through the P&L	The Group's non-qualifying holdings outside the financial sector in joint ventures and associates are included in RWA.
Other Non-consolidated Subsidiaries	Fully consolidated	These investments are an exposure subject to RWA treatment.

Further information relating to differences in scope of consolidation on an entity by entity basis is contained in Appendix III of this document.

1 Excluding vehicles where the securitisation involves de-recognition of the underlying assets

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As per Article 436 point (c), Table 1.4 below shows both the Group's consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2022 on an accounting consolidated basis and the Group's consolidated balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation. Certain assets and liabilities can be subject to multiple RWA frameworks.

Table 1.4 - EU LI1 - Difference between accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation

	2022	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
				Carrying values of items				
	Balance sheet category	**Carrying values as reported in published financial statements**	**Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation**	**Subject to the credit risk framework**	**Subject to the CCR framework**	**Subject to the securitisation framework**	**Subject to the market risk framework**	**Not subject to own funds requirements or subject to deduction from own funds**
	Assets	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**
1	Cash and balances at central banks	36,855	36,855	36,855				
2	Items in the course of collection from other banks	140	140	140	-	-	-	-
3	Trading securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Derivative financial instruments	5,138	5,138	-	5,138	-	2,831	-
5	Fair value changes due to interest rate risk of the hedged items in portfolio hedges	(738)	(738)	-	-	-	-	(738)
6	Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18,553	151	151	-	-	-	-
7	Loans and advances to banks	3,044	2,892	2,892	1,117	-	-	-
8	Debt securities at amortised cost	4,472	4,472	4,472	-	-	-	-
9	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,254	4,254	4,254	-	251	-	-
10	Assets classified as held for sale	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
11	Loans and advances to customers	71,961	72,167	66,974	-	5,031	-	162
12	Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	165	1,160	1,160	-	-	-	-
13	Intangible assets and goodwill	1,276	1,207	1,207	-	-	-	-
14	Investment properties	883	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Property, plant and equipment	802	783	(116)	-	-	-	900
16	Current tax assets	36	31	32	-	-	-	-
17	Deferred tax assets	989	972	-	-	-	-	972
18	Other assets	2,756	643	644	-	-	-	-
19	Retirement benefit assets	736	736	736	-	-	-	-
20	**Total assets**	**151,324**	**130,865**	**119,403**	**6,255**	**5,282**	**2,831**	**1,296**
	Equity and liabilities							
1	Deposits from banks	3,445	3,445	-	317	-	-	3,445
2	Customer accounts	99,200	99,637	-	-	-	-	99,637
3	Items in the course of transmission to other banks	232	232	-	-	-	-	232
4	Derivative financial instruments	6,526	6,530	-	6,530	-	3,012	-
5	Fair value changes due to interest rate risk of the hedged items in portfolio hedges	(2,824)	(2,824)	-	-	-	-	(2,824)
6	Debt securities in issue	7,774	7,774	-	-	-	-	7,774
7	Liabilities to customers under investment contracts	5,870	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Insurance contract liabilities	14,280	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Other liabilities	2,535	1,844	-	-	-	-	1,844
10	Leasing liabilities	423	423	-	-	-	-	423
11	Current tax liabilities	8	8	-	-	-	-	8
12	Provisions	79	79	-	-	-	-	79
13	Loss allowance provision on loan commitments and financial guarantees	55	55	-	-	-	-	55
14	Deferred tax liabilities	97	22	-	-	-	-	22
15	Retirement benefit obligations	36	36	-	-	-	-	36
16	Subordinated liabilities	1,656	1,656	-	-	-	-	1,656
17	**Total liabilities**	139,392	118,917	-	6,847	-	3,012	112,387
	Equity							
1	Capital stock	1,070	1,077	-	-	-	-	1,077
2	Share premium account	456	456	-	-	-	-	456
3	Retained earnings	9,640	9,392	-	-	-	-	9,392
4	Other reserves	(257)	(10)	-	-	-	-	(10)
5	Own stock held for the benefit of life assurance policyholders	(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Other equity instruments - Additional Tier 1	966	966	-	-	-	-	966
7	Non-controlling interests	67	67	-	-	-	-	67
8	**Total equity**	11,932	11,948	-	-	-	-	11,948
9	**Total equity and liabilities**	**151,324**	**130,865**	**-**	**6,847**	**-**	**3,012**	**124,335**

	2021	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
				Carrying values of items				
	Balance sheet category	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Subject to the credit risk framework	Subject to the CCR framework	Subject to the securitisation framework	Subject to the market risk framework	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
	Assets	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1	Cash and balances at central banks	31,360	31,360	31,360	-	-	-	-
2	Items in the course of collection from other banks	159	159	159	-	-	-	-
3	Trading securities	20	20	-	-	-	20	-
4	Derivative financial instruments	1,571	1,571	-	1,571	-	1,090	-
5	Fair value changes due to interest rate risk of the hedged items in portfolio hedges	(76)	(76)	-	-	-	-	(76)
6	Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	20,078	135	133	-	2	-	-
7	Loans and advances to banks	2,750	2,528	2,528				
8	Debt securities at amortised cost	6,008	6,008	5,980	-	28	-	-
9	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,457	9,457	9,402	-	55	-	-
10	Assets classified as held for sale	5	5	5	-	-	-	-
11	Loans and advances to customers and banks	76,422	76,521	70,618	-	5,720	-	183
12	Interest in joint ventures & associates	116	1,193	1,193	-	-	-	-
13	Intangible assets and goodwill	852	762	-	-	-	-	762
14	Investment properties	992	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Property, plant and equipment	820	799	799	-	-	-	-
16	Current tax assets	38	35	35	-	-	-	-
17	Deferred tax assets	1,044	1,034	73	-	-	-	961
18	Other assets	2,912	629	629	-	-	-	-
19	Retirement benefit assets	740	740	-	-	-	-	740
20	Total assets	155,268	132,880	122,838	1,571	5,805	1,110	2,646
	Equity and liabilities							
1	Deposits from banks	12,946	12,946	-	-	-	-	12,946
2	Customer accounts	92,774	93,280	-	-	-	-	93,280
3	Items in the course of transmission to other banks	207	207	-	-	-	-	207
4	Derivative financial instruments	2,185	2,185	-	2,185	-	1,184	-
5	Fair value changes due to interest rate risk of the hedged items in portfolio hedges	(20)	(20)	-	-	-	-	(20)
6	Debt securities in issue	8,483	8,483	-	-	-	-	8,483
7	Liabilities to customers under investment contracts	6,671	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Insurance contract liabilities	15,399	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Other liabilities	2,364	1,596	-	-	-	-	1,596
10	Leasing liabilities	452	452					452
11	Current tax liabilities	18	15	-	-	-	-	15
12	Provisions	190	187	-	-	-	-	187
13	Loss allowance provision on loan commitments and financial guarantees	48	48	-	-	-	-	48
14	Deferred tax liabilities	90	20	-	-	-	-	20
15	Retirement benefit obligations	142	142	-	-	-	-	142
16	Subordinated liabilities	1,981	1,981	-	-	-	-	1,981
17	Total liabilities	143,930	121,522	-	2,185	-	1,184	119,337
	Equity							
1	Capital stock	1,079	1,079	-	-	-	-	1,079
2	Share premium account	456	456	-	-	-	-	456
3	Retained earnings	8,842	8,713	-	-	-	-	8,713
4	Other reserves	(53)	76	-	-	-	-	76
5	Own stock held for the benefit of life assurance policyholders	(20)	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Other equity instruments - Additional Tier 1	966	966	-	-	-	-	966
7	Non-controlling interests	68	68	-	-	-	-	68
8	Total equity	11,338	11,358	-	-	-	-	11,358
9	Total equity and liabilities	155,268	132,880	-	2,185	-	1,184	130,695

Classified as Public (Green)

As per Article 436 point (d), Table 1.5 below provides information on the main sources of differences between the financial statements' carrying value amounts and the exposure amounts used for credit risk regulatory framework purposes. There are fundamental technical differences in the basis of calculation between financial statement information based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) accounting standards and regulatory information based on CRD capital adequacy concepts and rules. This is most relevant for credit risk disclosures. Credit exposure at default ("EAD") under the CRD, is defined as the expected amount of EAD and is estimated under specified regulatory rules.

There are two different types of tables included in this document, those compiled based on accounting standards (sourced from the Group's Annual Report 31 December 2022) and those compiled using CRD IV methodologies. Unless specified otherwise, both sets of data reflect the position as at 31 December 2022. The specific methodology used is indicated before each table where applicable.

Many tables throughout the Group's Pillar 3 disclosures are based on net value under the regulatory scope of consolidation. Net value is the gross carrying value of on and off balance sheet exposures, less allowances / impairments.

Table 1.5 - EU LI2 - Reconciliation between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying value in financial statements

		a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e
			Items subject to						Items subject to			
	2022	Total €m	Credit risk framework €m	CCR framework €m	Securitisation framework €m	Market Risk framework €m	2021	Total €m	Credit risk framework €m	CCR framework €m	Securitisation framework €m	Market Risk framework €m
1	**Assets carrying value amount under the scope of regulatory consolidation (as per template EU LI1)**	**133,771**	**119,403**	**6,255**	**5,282**	**2,831**		131,324	122,838	1,571	5,805	1,110
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under the regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template EU LI1)	(9,859)	-	(6,847)	-	(3,012)		(3,369)	-	(2,185)	-	(1,184)
3	Total net amount under the regulatory scope of consolidation	123,912	119,403	(592)	5,282	(181)		127,955	122,838	(614)	5,805	(74)
4	Off-balance sheet amounts	17,906	17,085	-	821			16,109	16,109	-	-	
5	Differences in valuations	(8)	(8)	-	-			(9)	(9)	-	-	
6	Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already in row 2	155	(1,555)	1,710	-			723	(1,144)	1,867	-	
7	Differences due to consideration of provisions	1,059	1,091	-	(32)			1,808	1,808	-	-	
8	Differences due to the use of credit risk mitigation techniques (CRMs)	211	211	-	-			3	3	-	-	
9	Differences due to credit conversion factors	(11,596)	(11,596)	-	-			(11,640)	(11,640)	-	-	
10	Differences due to Securitisation with risk transfer	(782)	-	-	(782)			(908)	-	-	(908)	
11	Other differences	(22)	(1,214)	1,175	17			2,097	1,304	793	-	
12	**Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes**	**130,835**	**123,417**	**2,293**	**5,306**	**(181)**		136,138	129,269	2,046	4,897	(74)

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Definition:
The risk that the Group has insufficient capital to support is normal business activities, meet its regulatory capital requirements or absorb losses should unexpected events occur. Capital adequacy risk includes Pension risk and Recovery and Resolution requirements.

Capital management objectives and policies
The objectives of the Group's capital management policy are to ensure that the Group has sufficient capital to cover the risks of its business and support its strategy and, at all times, to comply with regulatory capital requirements. It seeks to minimise refinancing risk by managing the maturity profile of non-equity capital while the currency mix of capital is managed to ensure that the sensitivity of capital ratios to currency movements is minimised. The capital adequacy requirements set by the regulatory authorities and economic capital based on internal models are used by the Group as the basis for its capital management. The Group seeks to maintain sufficient capital to ensure that these requirements are met.

The current status of capital adequacy, including risk dashboards and risk appetite compliance, is reported to Senior Executives and the Board through the Board Risk Report on a monthly basis. The Group's CET1 capital ratio is 16.13% at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: 17.02%) calculated on a regulatory basis.

Financial Conglomerate
BOIG has been identified and classified as a financial conglomerate comprising of the banking regulatory group and insurance companies (see Tab1.3). In accordance with Article 49 (5) of the CRR, the own funds requirement and capital adequacy ratio of the financial conglomerate calculated on the basis of the Financial Conglomerates Directive are set out below:

Table 1 - EU INS2 - Financial conglomerates information on own funds and capital adequacy ratio

		Dec-22	Dec-21
1	Supplementary own fund requirements of the financial conglomerate (€m)	**8,032**	7,522
2	Capital adequacy ratio of the financial conglomerate (%)	**128.08%**	139.59%

Table 2 - EU OVC - ICAAP information
The Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) is carried out by the Group on an annual basis. The ICAAP process facilitates the Board and senior management in adequately identifying, measuring and monitoring the Group's risk profile to ensure the Group holds sufficient capital to cover these risks and support its strategy. Underpinning the ICAAP process, the Group prepares detailed financial projections. Base case projections are prepared using consensus macroeconomic forecasts together with Group-specific assumptions, and the stress case is prepared based on a severe but plausible stress economic scenario.

The ICAAP process demonstrates that the Group has sufficient capital under both the base and stress case scenarios to support its business and achieve its objectives having regard to Board approved Risk Appetite and Strategy, and to meet its regulatory capital, leverage and liquidity requirements.

The Board approved ICAAP Report and supporting documentation is submitted to the ECB and CBI on an annual basis, and is subject to regulatory review as part of the SREP.

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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. This template has been adjusted under CRR II to reflect the difference in the new frameworks for securitisation exposures and counterparty credit risk. Total own funds requirements are calculated as 8% of TREA.

The increase of €1.2 billion in RWA is primarily due to loan book movements, the acquisition of Davy and other movements.

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

		a	b	c
		Dec-22	Dec-21	**Dec-22**
		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)		**Total own funds requirements**
		€m	€m	**€m**
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR) *of which;*	**40,192**	39,592	**3,215**
2	*the standardised approach*	*12,267*	*12,189*	*981*
3	*the Foundation IRB (F-IRB) approach*	*16,873*	*16,167*	*1,350*
4	*slotting approach*	-	-	-
EU 4a	*equities under the simple risk weighted approach*	-	-	-
5	the Advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach	10,928	11,236	874
6	*Counterparty credit risk - CCR* *of which;*	***752***	*1,032*	***61***
7	*the standardised approach*	*561*	*834*	*45*
8	*internal model method (IMM)*	-	-	-
EU 8a	*exposures to a CCP*	*26*	*7*	*2*
EU 8b	*credit valuation adjustment - CVA*	*164*	*189*	*13*
9	*other CCR*	*1*	*2*	*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) *of which;*	**1,421**	1,228	**114**
17	*SEC-IRBA approach*	1,242	1,142	99
18	*SEC-ERBA (including IAA)*	*179*	*86*	*15*
19	SEC-SA approach	-	-	-
EU 19a	1250% / deduction	-	-	-
20	*Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)* *of which;*	***424***	*283*	***34***
21	the standardised approach	*424*	*283*	*34*
22	IMA	-	-	-
EU 22a	Large exposures	**-**	-	**-**
23	Operational risk *of which:*	**4,827**	4,251	**386**
EU 23a	basic indicator approach	-	-	-
EU 23b	standardised approach	4,827	4,251	386
EU 23c	advanced measurement approach	-	-	-
24	**Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)**	**2,151**	2,280	**172**
25	Not applicable	-	-	-
26	Not applicable	-	-	-
27	Not applicable	-	-	-
28	Not applicable	-	-	-
29	**Total**	**47,616**	46,386	**3,810**

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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

Table 2.2 - EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds

		a	b	
	Dec-22	**Amounts**	**Source based on reference numbers of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation**	Dec-21
		€m		€m
	Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital: Instruments and reserves			
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	1,534		1,535
	of which:			
	Ordinary stock	*1,077*	*(a)*	*1,079*
	Share premium	*457*	*(b)*	*456*
2	Retained earnings	9,710	*(c)*	8,860
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	(1,092)	*(c, d)*	(1,062)
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	519	*(c)*	867
6	**Common equity tier 1 (CET 1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**10,671**		10,200
	Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital regulatory adjustments			
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	(8)		(9)
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	(981)	*(f)*	(515)
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)	(1,002)	*(g)*	(1,071)
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	31		36
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	(165)		-
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	(18)		11
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	(625)	*(h, i)*	(607)
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)	(132)		(173)
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	(10)		(9)
EU-20b	*of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)*	-		-
EU-20c	*of which: securitisation positions (negative amount)*	*(10)*		*(9)*
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)*	-		-
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	(80)		33
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)**	**(2,990)**		(2,304)
29	***Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital***	**7,681**		7,896
	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)**	**8,656**		8,871
	Tier 2 (T2) Capital: instruments and provisions			
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	1,632	*(j)*	1,595
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)*	34
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	-		61
51	**Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**1,632**		1,690
	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	-		(61)
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**(160)**		(221)
58	**Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**1,472**		1,469
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	**10,128**		10,340
60	**Total Risk exposure amount**	**47,616**		46,386

Classified as Public (Green)

Capital ratios and requirements including buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	16.13%	17.02%
62	Tier 1 capital	18.18%	19.12%
63	Total capital	21.27%	22.29%
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirements	10.04%	9.77%
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	*2.50%*
66	of which: countercyclical capital buffer requirement	0.27%	*0.01%*
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	0.00%	*0.00%*
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	1.27%	1.27%
68	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) available after meeting the minimum capital requirements	10.37%	11.26%
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)	-	38
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)	758	756
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)	102	110
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	154	153
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	-	61
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	170	169
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)	-	-

Classified as Public (Green)

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
		Dec-22			Dec-21	
	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	36,855	36,855		31,360	31,360
2	Items in the course of collection from other banks	140	140		159	159
3	Trading securities	-	-		20	20
4	Derivative financial instruments	5,138	5,138		1,571	1,571
5	Fair value changes due to interest rate risk of the hedged items in portfolio hedges	(738)	(738)		(76)	(76)
6	Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18,553	151		20,078	135
7	Loans and advances to banks	3,044	2,892		2,750	2,528
8	Debt securities at amortised cost	4,472	4,472		6,008	6,008
9	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,254	4,254		9,457	9,457
10	Assets classified as held for sale	2	2		5	5
11	Loans and advances to customers	71,961	72,167		76,422	76,521
12	Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	165	1,160	*(f)*	116	1,193
13	Intangible assets and goodwill	1,276	1,207		852	762
14	Investment properties	883	-		992	-
15	Property, plant and equipment	802	783		820	799
16	Current tax assets	36	31	*(g)*	38	35
17	Deferred tax assets	989	972		1,044	1,034
18	Other assets	2,756	643	*(h)*	2,912	629
19	Retirement benefit assets	736	736		740	740
20	**Total assets**	**151,324**	**130,865**		**155,268**	**132,880**
	Equity and liabilities - Breakdown by equity and liability classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements					
1	Deposits from banks	3,445	3,445		12,946	12,946
2	Customer accounts	99,200	99,637		92,774	93,280
3	Items in the course of transmission to other banks	232	232		207	207
4	Derivative financial instruments	6,526	6,530		2,185	2,185
5	Fair value changes due to interest rate risk of the hedged items in portfolio hedges	(2,824)	(2,824)		(20)	(20)
6	Debt securities in issue	7,774	7,774		8,483	8,483
7	Liabilities to customers under investment contracts	5,870	-		6,671	-
8	Insurance contract liabilities	14,280	-		15,399	-
9	Other liabilities	2,535	1,844		2,364	1,596
10	Leasing liabilities	423	423		452	452
11	Current tax liabilities	8	8		18	15
12	Provisions	79	79		190	187
13	Loss allowance provision on loan commitments and financial guarantees	55	55	*(i)*	48	48
14	Deferred tax liabilities	97	22		90	20
15	Retirement benefit obligations	36	36	*(j)*	142	142
16	Subordinated liabilities	1,656	1,656		1,981	1,981
17	**Total liabilities**	**139,392**	**118,917**		**143,930**	**121,522**
	Equity					
1	Capital stock	1,070	1,077	*(a)*	1,079	1,079
2	Share premium account	456	456	*(b)*	456	456
3	Retained earnings	9,640	9,392	*(c)*	8,842	8,713
4	Other reserves	(257)	(10)	*(d)*	(53)	76
5	Own stock held for the benefit of life assurance policyholders	(10)	-		(20)	-
6	Other equity instruments - Additional Tier 1	966	966	*(e)*	966	966
7	Non-controlling interests	67	67		68	68
8	**Total equity**	**11,932**	**11,948**		**11,338**	**11,358**
9	**Total equity and liabilities**	**151,324**	**130,865**		**155,268**	**132,880**

Classified as Public (Green)

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 €130 million at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: €3m). The increase in capital requirement is due to the imposition of the buffer on UK exposures during the year. CRD IV 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. The countercyclical buffer was phased in from 1 January 2016 to 1 January 2019. The Central Bank of Ireland (CBI) have announced the CCyB rate will go above the current rate of 0% in 2023.

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**						
	Dec-22 (€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**													
	Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	2.00%
	Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	2.00%
	Denmark	5	22	-	-	-	27	2	-	-	2	28	0.07%	2.00%
	Czech Republic	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	1.50%
	Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	1.00%
	Hong Kong	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	0.00%	1.00%
	Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	1.00%
	Sweden	8	2	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	1	10	0.02%	1.00%
	United Kingdom	5,165	21,159	-	-	71	26,395	856	-	5	861	10,769	26.33%	1.00%
	Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	1.00%
	Luxembourg	147	626	-	-	-	773	54	-	-	54	679	1.66%	0.50%
	Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.50%
	Total countries with a buffer	**5,325**	**21,812**	**-**	**-**	**71**	**27,208**	**913**	**-**	**5**	**918**	**11,487**	**28.09%**	
	Countries with a zero rate or no buffer													
	Ireland	7,521	36,780	-	-	5,234	49,535	1,876	-	108	1,984	24,799	60.64%	0.00%
	Other[1]	322	4,518	-	-	1	4,841	369	-	-	369	4,611	11.27%	0.00%
	Total	**7,843**	**41,298**	**-**	**-**	**5,235**	**54,376**	**2,245**	**-**	**108**	**2,353**	**29,410**	**71.91%**	
20	**Overall total**	**13,168**	**63,110**	**-**	**-**	**5,280**	**81,584**	**3,158**	**-**	**113**	**3,271**	**40,897**	**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	**130**
Total risk exposure amount (€m)	47,616
Institution specific countercyclical buffer rate (%)	0.273%
Institution specific countercyclical buffer requirement (€m)	130

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-21 (€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													
	Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	1.00%
	Hong Kong	1	9	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	4	0.01%	1.00%
	Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	1.00%
	Czech Republic	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.50%
	Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.50%
	Luxembourg	75	441	-	-	-	516	32	-	-	32	399	1.00%	0.50%
	Total countries with a buffer	76	451	-	-	-	527	32	-	-	32	403	1.01%	
	Countries with a zero rate or no buffer													
	Ireland	7,443	35,778	-	-	4,842	48,063	1,783	-	91	1,874	23,429	58.47%	0.00%
	United Kingdom	5,114	27,017	-	-	50	32,181	939	-	7	946	11,826	29.51%	0.00%
	Other[1]	310	4,221	-	-	5	4,536	353	-	-	353	4,413	11.01%	0.00%
	Total	12,867	67,016	-	-	4,897	84,780	3,075	-	98	3,173	39,668	98.99%	
20	Overall total	12,943	67,467	-	-	4,897	85,307	3,107	-	98	3,205	40,071	100.00%	

Table 2.4 (b) EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer	2021
Total risk exposure amount (€m)	46,386
Institution specific countercyclical buffer rate (%)	0.005%
Institution specific countercyclical buffer requirement (€m)	2

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

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As per Article 436 point (e), Table 2.5 below provides Prudent valuation adjustments (PVA). The general idea of Prudential Valuations (PV) is for banks to consider an additional valuation adjustment on top of their reported fair values, for prudential purposes. PVA captures valuation uncertainty. The Group uses the simplified approach.

Table 2.5. - EU PV1 - Prudent valuation adjustments (PVA)

	a	b	c	d	e	EU e1	EU e2	f	g	h
	Risk category					**Category level AVA - Valuation uncertainty**		**Total category level post-diversification**		
Category level AVA	**Equity**	**Interest Rates**	**Foreign exchange**	**Credit**	**Commodities**	**Unearned credit spreads AVA**	**Investment and funding costs AVA**		*of which: Total core approach in the trading book*	*of which: Total core approach in the banking book*
	€m	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**
1 Market price uncertainty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Not applicable										
3 Close-out cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Concentrated positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Early termination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Model risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Operational risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Not applicable										
9 Not applicable										
10 Future administrative costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Not applicable										
12 Total Additional Valuation Adjustments (AVAs)								**8**	**-**	**-**

	a	b	c	d	e	EU e1	EU e2	f	g	h
	Risk category					Category level AVA -		Total category level post-diversification		
Category level AVA	Equity	Interest Rates	Foreign exchange	Credit	Commodities	Unearned credit spreads AVA	Investment and funding costs AVA		*of which: Total core approach in the trading book*	*of which: Total core approach in the banking book*
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1 Market price uncertainty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Not applicable										
3 Close-out cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Concentrated positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Early termination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Model risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Operational risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Not applicable										
9 Not applicable										
10 Future administrative costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Not applicable										
12 Total Additional Valuation Adjustments (AVAs)								9	-	-

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The Risk Management Report within the Group's Annual Report 31 December 2022 contains significant information on principal risks and uncertainties, the risk management framework, management of key Group risks and capital management.

Guided by the conditions of the Board approved Risk Identity and Risk Appetite, the Group follows an integrated approach to risk management to ensure that all material classes of risk are taken into consideration and that the Group's overall business strategy and remuneration practices are aligned with its risk and capital management strategies.

For further information on the Group's Risk Management Framework and management of key Group risks, please see the following tabs within the disclosures: Risk Management Framework, Business & Strategic risk, Conduct Risk, Life Insurance risk, Regulatory risk, Credit risk, Market risk, Operational risk, Funding and Liquidity risk and Capital Adequacy risk.

For information on related party transactions please see Appendix V of the disclosures.

Key Prudential and Loan book metrics remain within their limits set by the Board in the Risk Appetite Statement. These key ratios and figures associated with the risk profile are included below:

Table 3.1 - Key risk figures and ratios

	2022	2021
Loan book portfolio (on balance sheet - pre impairment loss allowance)	**€bn**	**€bn**
Residential mortgages	38.02	43.26
Consumer	5.35	5.23
Non-property SME and corporate	21.47	20.85
Property and construction	8.20	8.61
Risk-based capital ratios as a % of RWA	**%**	**%**
Common equity tier 1 ratio (%)	16.13%	17.02%
Tier 1 ratio (%)	18.18%	19.12%
Total capital ratio (%)	21.27%	22.29%
Leverage ratio		
Leverage ratio (%)	6.65%	6.55%
Liquidity coverage ratio		
LCR ratio (%)	221.06%	181.37%
Net stable funding ratio		
NSFR ratio	163.39%	143.75%

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The number of directorships held by members of the Board is listed in the Table 3.2

Table 3.2 - Number of directorships held by members of the Board

Director	No. of directorships [1]
Giles Andrews	8
Evelyn Bourke	6
Ian Buchanan	4
Eileen Fitzpatrick	8
Richard Goulding	8
Michele Greene	6
Patrick Kennedy	4
Fiona Muldoon	4
Myles O'Grady	2
Stephen Pateman	6
Mark Spain	3

1 The table above sets out the number of directorships held by each member of the Board whether the directorship is of a group company or not, whether it is an executive or non-executive directorship, and regardless of whether the directorship is with an entity that pursues or does not pursue a commercial objective.

Board composition in 2022

The Board comprises eleven Directors: two Executive Directors, the Chairman, who was independent on appointment, and eight independent NEDs. The biographical details for each of the Directors, along with each of their individual dates of appointment, are set out in the Group's Annual Report 31 December 2022.

The Board considers that a board size of ten to twelve Directors allows for a good balance between having the full range of skills necessary on the Board and to populate its Committees and retaining a sense of accountability by each Director for Board decisions. The Board acknowledges that this number may go below ten or beyond twelve for a short term as may be required to accommodate succession planning activities and to ensure the timely induction and development of new Directors.

The Nomination & Governance (N&G) committee ensures a formal, rigorous and transparent procedure when considering candidates for appointment to the Board and maintains continuous oversight of the Board's composition to ensure it remains appropriate and has regard for its purpose, culture, major business lines, geographies, risk profile and governance requirements.

Both on an individual and a collective basis, the Directors are considered to have the range of skills, understanding, experience and expertise necessary to ensure the effective leadership of the Group and that high corporate governance standards are maintained. The N&G leads the process for appointments to the Board and ensures plans are in place for orderly succession to both the Board and Executive positions.

The process has regard for the impact of expected retirements of Directors and the Group's desired culture and its strategic direction. As part of the process, the N&G approves a detailed role profile, based on its analysis of the skills and experiences needed and selects, where appropriate, an external search firm to facilitate the process. The N&G ensures that a comprehensive due diligence process is undertaken, which includes the candidate's self-certification of probity and financial soundness, external references and external checks. The due diligence process facilitates the N&G in satisfying itself as to the candidate's independence, fitness and probity, and capacity to devote sufficient time to the role before making a formal recommendation to the Board. Regulatory assessment and formal approval is required and received for all Board appointments.

A Board-approved Policy for the Assessment of Directors, which outlines the Board appointment process, is in place, and is in accordance with applicable joint guidelines issued by ESMA and the EBA.

Diversity

The Board is fully committed to diversity in all forms and truly believes that diversity is an essential ingredient of sound decision-making. As of 1 January 2023, the Board comprises of 36% female representation. 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 33% female representation on the Board, with a medium term aspiration of achieving broadly equal gender representation on the Board. The Board values diversity and strives to achieve minority ethnic representation on the Board in the medium-term. When setting diversity objectives, the Committee will consider diversity benchmarking results published by competent authorities, the European Banking Authority or other relevant international bodies or organisations.

Board responsibility

The Board is responsible for overseeing the Group's risk management and internal control systems, which are designed to facilitate effective and efficient operations and to ensure the quality of internal and external reporting and compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and to review the effectiveness of same.

In establishing and reviewing the risk management and internal control systems, the Directors carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks facing the Group including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity, the likelihood of a risk event occurring and the costs of control. The process for identification, evaluation and management of the principal risks faced by the Group is integrated into the Group's overall framework for risk governance. The Group is forward-looking in its risk identification processes to ensure emerging risks are identified. The risk identification, evaluation and management process also identifies whether the controls in place result in an acceptable level of risk. At Group level, a consolidated risk report and risk appetite dashboard is reviewed and regularly debated by the BRC and the Board to ensure satisfaction with the overall risk profile, risk accountabilities and mitigating actions.

The report and dashboard provide a monthly view of the Group's overall risk profile, key risks and management actions, together with performance against risk appetite and an assessment of emerging risks which could affect the Group's performance over the life of the operating plan.

The Board concluded that the Group's risk management arrangements are adequate to provide assurance that the risk management systems put in place are suitable with regard to the Group's profile and strategy.

The Board is assisted in its risk governance responsibilities by a Board Risk Committee. The Committee met a total of 27 times on a standalone basis in 2022, driven by oversight of two material acquisitions and a number of NPE transactions, the changes in risk management tools and processes from the further enhancement and implementation of the Group Risk Management Framework, together with oversight of regulatory requirements. The Committee also met in 5 joint sessions with the Group Audit Committee to discuss impairment, twice with the Group Transformation Oversight Committee to discuss the risk aspects of investment allocation given the Group's investment in digital capabilities, and once with the Group Sustainability Committee to consider ESG matters.

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Risk Management Framework

Risk statement

Risk Appetite sets the boundaries the Group, including subsidiaries, is prepared to take in its risk taking and related business activities. The Groups approach to risk management, controls and optimises the risk-return profile of the Group and ensures that the Group's overall business strategy and remuneration practices are aligned with its risk and capital management strategies.

The Risk Management Framework (RMF) is the foundation stone for how we manage risk at Bank of Ireland. The RMF is reviewed and approved annually by the Group CRO and by the Board following consideration and recommendation by the BRC. It establishes the:
• Common principles for the risk management process of identifying, assessing, monitoring and mitigating risks to the Group.
• Standard definitions of risk terms and classifications to ensure consistent application across the Group.
• Clear roles and accountabilities for the management of risk across the Group.
• Governance mechanisms by which risk oversight is exercised and risk decisions taken.
• Group standards on risk policies, committee papers and reporting to ensure consistent application across the Group.
• Standard methods to identify and classify risks faced by the Group.
• Process for setting Risk Appetite to define the level of risk the Group is willing to tolerate.
• Role of risk policies and procedures within risk management in implementing the RMF, and
• Minimum requirements for reporting of risk as part of business-as-usual risk management information in the Group.

Ultimately our Risk Management Framework will help protect the Group and support our business. It will deliver better risk management with better outcomes and will enable our customers, colleagues, and communities to thrive.

Risk Management

Risk management is the set of activities and mechanisms through which we make risk taking decisions and how we control and optimise the risk-return profile of the Group. Good risk management aligns with strategic objectives, code of conduct and stakeholder priorities.

Risk management is central to the financial and operational management of financial service companies and fundamental to the Group's strategic priorities.

It is a Group-wide process of identifying, assessing, monitoring and mitigating risks to the Group's earnings, solvency, and franchise and is structured across five activities:
• Risk Identification and Assessment;
• Risk Policies;
• Risk Appetite;
• Stress Testing and Scenario Analysis; and
• Risk Monitoring and Reporting.

Within each category the Group maintains risk management standards. Collectively these standards represent the Group's Risk Management approach.

Risk Identification and Assessment

The Group ensures appropriate identification of risk through both top-down and bottom-up risk identification processes. A standard Risk Library is used to categorise all of the Group's risks in a consistent manner.

The Risk Library document outlines the Group's risk classification system. This system provides the structure through which accountability for risk management is assigned, and risk is reported.

Principal (Level 1) Risks are the highest-level categorisation used to assist with identifying, assessing, monitoring and mitigating risks to which the Group is exposed. They guide the assignment of risk management resourcing and organisation of the Group Risk Division. The Risk Library is used to define and categorise risks and to cover the totality of Gross Risks to which the Group is exposed.

The Group maintains and updates the Risk Library in two ways:
• Firstly, during the annual review of its RMF, Group Risk conducts a top-down risk classification process. This establishes risk management's view of the primary categories of risk facing the Group. These primary categories of risk are identified as the Group's Principal Risks;
• Secondly, in addition to the top-down risk identification process, all Group colleagues are required to continuously consider risks which may arise from the processes that they are conducting. This is the bottom-up risk assessment process, which identifies the granular level risks that arise from all the activities that the Group engages in.

Financial Risks originate in the Group' business and primarily reside in the Financial Balance Sheet. Financial Risks are identified and quantified once products or contracts are brought into scope. The financial risk exposure is therefore quantified at business origination, assessed and monitored on an ongoing basis for the duration of the exposure. Financial Risk is assessed using the respective financial risk measurement models for credit, market, liquidity, and life insurance risks. In addition, for funding, liquidity and capital adequacy risks, risk assessment processes such as the ICAAP and ILAAP are used to identify, categorise, quantity, and control the risks to the Group.

Operational Risks originate in the activities the Group conducts. Once identified, the risk is assessed to determine the level of gross risk exposure and, after consideration of any mitigants, the residual risk exposure can be determined. These measurements (gross risk exposure and residual risk exposure) inform metrics used to monitor and control the Group's risk profile against risk appetite.

The nine Principal Risks are outlined below:

2. Risk Policies

To ensure that the Group is managed within Risk Appetite there is one set of high-level instructions ('Risk Policy') covering Principal risks and sub risks. These Risk Policies are owned by Group Risk and set out the mandatory minimum standards for the management and mitigation of each such risk. First line functions (1LOD) taking the risk are responsible for ensuring that they have appropriate procedures in place to ensure they meet the requirements of the Risk Policies.

3. Risk Appetite

The Group's overarching risk strategy is to set and maintain the RMF to ensure that the Group has clearly identified and classified the risks its faces, set its Risk Appetite through statements of risk tolerance and quantitative limits, and through adherence with Risk Policy has observed these tolerance and limits as boundaries to its business strategy. This is achieved through appropriate processes, controls, reporting and governance in place which enable the Group to:
• Address its target market with confidence;
• Protect its balance sheet; and
• Deliver sustainable profitability.

Risk Appetite flows from the Group's Risk Identity and is within the Group's Risk Capacity. Risk Identity reflects the Groups chosen business strategy within the externally imposed constraints within Risk Capacity as follows:
• The National Champion Bank in Ireland focused on having long-term relationships with our retail, commercial and corporate customers.
• Our core franchise is in Ireland, with income and risk diversification through a meaningful presence in the UK and selected international activities where we have proven competencies.
• The Group will pursue an appropriate return for risks taken, and on capital deployed while operating within prudent Board-approved Risk Appetite parameters to have and maintain a robust, standalone financial position.
Risk Capacity defines the externally imposed constraints within which the Group must operate.

The Risk Appetite Statement articulates a tolerance for the adverse outcomes of taking risk. It is set in conjunction with the Group's business strategy and sets the risk the Group is prepared to take. It sets outer boundaries in terms of tolerances the Group, including its subsidiaries, is prepared to take in its risk taking and related business activities. It forms the risk identity of the organisation which is linked to the capital adequacy, desired risk profile, reputation and strategic business intent of the Group. It is reviewed and approved by Board at least annually.

For Financial Risks, tolerances for negative outcomes are expressed as tolerances for earnings and capital volatility, and as tolerances for how long the Group can survive under liquidity stress.

Risk appetite metrics consist of:
• Metrics that confirm that risk management standards in risk policies are being adhered to; and
• Limits based on exposure.

Supplementing the Group's risk appetite tolerances, the Group maintains a suite of risk appetite Indicators, which inform whether we are operating within the risk appetite tolerances. This suite of Indicators includes:
• Key Control Indicators: Based on process control performance and are the primary measure for confirming that risk mitigation standards are being reliably embedded in day to day operations;
• Key Risk Indicators: Measures of risk including known issues, which indicate gaps and weaknesses in the control environment; and
• Early Warning Indicators: Including trend information on backward looking data points.

Classified as Public (Green)

4. Stress Testing and Scenario Analysis
While predictable and probable events are factored into business-as-usual planning and budgeting, risk arises when less predictable or unanticipated events materialise. These types of events may result in severe impacts to the Group and therefore it is important that they are considered, and that mitigating controls and actions are put in place to ensure that the Group can continue to operate within risk appetite. Stress testing and scenario analysis is the activity that addresses this requirement.

The identified Principal Risks are actively analysed and measured in line with the formalised policies and management processes in place for each risk type.

For credit, funding and liquidity, life insurance, market, operational and pension risks, risk models are used to measure, manage and report on these respective risk types. Risk limits and diversification, together with regular review processes, are in place to manage potential credit risk and funding and liquidity risk concentrations which in turn could lead to increased volatility in the Group's expected financial outcomes. Additionally, the Group's calculation of economic capital takes into consideration the extent to which credit concentration risk exists in respect of single name, sector and geography.

At Group level, common measures and approaches for risk aggregation and measurement have also been adopted, in order to inform operational and strategic plans and to steer the business within the boundaries of its risk appetite. These include one-year or multi-year forecasting / stress testing and a capital allocation framework which incorporates economic capital modelling and risk adjusted return analysis. The Group uses a suite of risk measurement models and systems to support decision making processes at transaction and portfolio levels, e.g. approving a loan facility to a borrower.

The common measure of return on risk used by the Group is Risk Adjusted Return on Capital (RAROC). RAROC is used to objectively assess the return of individual loans, portfolios and businesses and is a key performance metric for the Group in the context of the allocation of capital.

Forecasting and stress testing are risk management tools used by the Group to alert management to potential adverse outcomes related to a variety of risks and inform risk appetite and contingent mitigating action.

The Group conducts:
• loan loss forecasting which informs senior management about potential outcomes related to loan loss evolution under chosen macroeconomic scenarios. This information is regularly used as an input into the Group's budget, strategic plan and ICAAP. Additionally, it can be used to forecast future provisioning needs and / or to understand and therefore anticipate, earnings volatility and future capital utilisation, such as at portfolio / transaction level. Results of forecasting are used by the Group to enhance the understanding of potential vulnerabilities and to make decisions around risk appetite and capital adequacy or to help prepare mitigating actions;
• solvency stress tests evaluate the Group's financial position under 'severe but plausible' scenarios or sensitivities and provide an indication of how much capital might be needed to absorb losses should such a shock occur. Scenarios for solvency stress testing are approved by ALCO but regulators can also request that a mandated stress scenario be run to assess capital needs across banks in a particular jurisdiction. The approved scenarios are applied to the Group's balance sheet and risks, in order to generate the potential stressed impact on earnings, including loan losses, and the Group's capital position. The outputs of the solvency stress testing are reviewed and approved by the Board, and used by the Group to inform risk appetite, strategy and capital planning and are an integral component of the Group's ICAAP process. They are also used by regulators to assess the Group's ability to continue to meet its capital requirements under severe adverse conditions; and
• reverse stress testing evaluates the Group's ability to address an unforeseen severe event or combination of events that would cause the Group's business model to become unviable. Reverse stress testing complements and builds on solvency stress testing by exploring more extreme scenarios / events beyond the likelihood thresholds looked at in solvency stress testing. This is achieved as reverse stress testing is developed in reverse, working back from an outcome of business failure to causal analysis, while the more typical solvency stress testing works towards defining a range of outcomes or probabilities given defined inputs.

The outlook for the macroeconomic environment, in particular with respect to higher levels of price inflation and rising interest rates, and the resulting impacts in the Group's key economies, has been a key focus of loan losses forecasting and solvency stress testing activities during 2022. In parallel the Group continued to develop its capabilities in the climate risk scenario modelling space.

The Group also runs more frequent and / or ad hoc stress tests for general risk management purposes. These cover:

Market risk: The following market risks are subject to stress testing as part of its normal risk measurement and management process:
• discretionary market risk, consisting of Trading Book positions and discretionary Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) risk;
• structural IRRBB consisting of balance sheet basis risk; and
• structural FX, the sensitivity of Group capital ratios to exchange rate movement.

Discretionary risk and basis risk are stressed using empirically based scenario analyses. In the case of discretionary risk, the stress test results are potential changes in the economic value of positions; in the case of basis risk, the results are potential changes in one year-ahead net interest income.

Operational risk: Operational risk stresses are modelled based on a scenario-based approach. Severe, yet plausible operational risk loss scenarios are applied on a Group-basis and are used to inform the assessment of the Group's economic capital requirement.

Life insurance risk: Life insurance regulations require each life company to complete an annual ORSA. The ORSA process is intended to consider severe but plausible risks to the business and the capital or mitigating actions required to withstand those risks within the context of its business plans. This assessment considers a range of sensitivities and scenario tests, including deterioration in the insurance risk experience.

Funding and liquidity risk: The Group stresses its exposure to liquidity risk through liquidity stress testing which provides senior management with the ability to assess the degree to which the Group is vulnerable to extreme but plausible adverse liquidity conditions. It is used to identify the potential impact of a range of adverse shocks, including the impacts of rating downgrades and the reduction / withdrawal of certain funding markets such as customer deposits or wholesale markets on the Group's ability to fund its outflows (asset financing and / or contractual obligations) at the required time and at a reasonable
cost.

5. Risk Monitoring and Reporting
Reporting of risk is how we ensure management and governance forums can monitor the maintenance of the Group's risk profile within risk appetite. Furthermore, it is a means for bringing management attention to where significant changes in the Risk Profile bring into question whether, the Group can remain within risk appetite in the future, thereby enabling the Group to respond effectively and in a timely manner.

The Group's risk monitoring and reporting process operates within Group Risk.
• It is the responsibility of the second line to ensure that the Group is within risk appetite for each principal risk.
• The Office of the Chief Risk Officer is responsible for reporting on the Group's risk profile at an aggregate level by consolidating reporting from each second line Group risk function.
• Risk reports are designed to report against principal risks and sub risks in a structured and consistent way so that the usability of reports is consistent across risk types and risk committees.
• Reports are designed with reference to regulatory principles for Effective Risk Data Aggregation and Risk Reporting (BCBS 239), addressing report accuracy, comprehensiveness, clarity, usefulness, frequency and distribution.
• The specific processes for monitoring, reporting and reviewing risks are set out in the relevant policy and procedural documents consistent with an overarching risk reporting policy.
• At Group level, the risk monitoring, reporting and review process is the responsibility of the ERC and its appointed Committees. All the key identified risk types are reported monthly, with monthly reporting of risk dashboards including associated risk appetite metrics compliance.

This risk management approach is enabled by an operating model where responsibilities for each activity are clearly assigned and adequately resourced. The design, implementation and performance of this risk management approach is subject to risk governance.

2.2 Risk Roles and Responsibilities
Three lines of Defence
Every colleague has a specific responsibility for ensuring the Group operates within its Risk Appetite. These responsibilities are defined in terms of the role of colleagues in the 'Three Lines of Defence' as set out below. The role of each of the Three Lines of Defence is:

First line of defence (1LOD): Primary responsibility for managing risk within Risk Appetite and pre-defined triggers. These are revenue generating and customer facing areas of the Group and all associated functions.

Second line of defence (2LOD): Group Risk is responsible for establishing the policies under which first line activities shall be performed and taking reasonable steps to ensure that the Group does not suffer outcomes outside of Risk Appetite. This involves:
• Setting and owning Risk Policy, establishing the policies and standards under which first line activities shall be performed.
• Ensure that standards are reliably adhered to and thereby ensure a high level of confidence that there are no outcomes outside of risk appetite.
• Establishing limits and triggers, consistent with the risk appetite of the Group.
• Using standard methods to conduct oversight of the risks associated with activity and inadequate controls.
• Independently review, oversee and monitor the performance of the financial balance sheet and process universe against pre-defined control tolerances.
• Reporting and escalation obligations are adhered to.

Third line of defence (3LOD): 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.

Group Internal Audit (GIA) provides independent, reasonable assurance to key stakeholders on the effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control framework. GIA carries out risk based assignments covering Group businesses and functions (including outsourcing providers - subject to the right to audit), with ratings assigned as appropriate. Findings are communicated to senior management and other key stakeholders, with remediation plans monitored for progress against agreed completion dates.

Group Risk Organisational Structure
Group Risk comprises of Group Risk functions and Group Compliance. It is structured so that there is a 1 to 1 mapping of each Principal Risk, and for each sub risk for Operational Risk, to an oversight team within Group Risk. This ensures that there is unambiguous 2LOD oversight responsibility for every Principal Risk, and very Operational Risk sub risk – with no gaps of duplication. In addition, for colleagues throughout the Group, the Board, and regulators, it is clear who they should approach within Group Risk regarding any given type of risk.

Group Risk is responsible for the Group's overall risk strategy and integrated risk reporting to the Board, the BRC and Group Executive team. The function is led by the Group CRO who is a member of the Group Executive team and reports directly to the Group CEO and may directly influence business decisions.

Classified as Public (Green)

2.3 Risk Culture

The Group Risk Appetite Statement articulates a tolerance for the adverse outcomes of taking risk. It is set in conjunction with the Group's business strategy and sets the risk the Group is prepared to take. It sets outer boundaries in terms of tolerances the Group, including its subsidiaries, is prepared to take in its risk taking and related business activities. The culture of the Group reflects the balance between:
• risk management and financial return; and
• risk taking and incentives.

Risk culture within the Group requires all colleagues to have a holistic understanding of the risks posed by the activities they undertake. It is underpinned by the Group's Purpose and Values that should act as a behavioural compass. The Group's risk culture is a key element of the Group's effective RMF, which enables decisions to be taken in a sound and informed manner.

Standards of behaviour are detailed in the Group Code of Conduct to which all management and staff must adhere and affirm annually. The Speak Up Policy sets out the steps staff can take to raise any concerns they might have of wrongdoing, risk or malpractice in the Group.

2.4 Recovery and resolution planning

In line with the provisions of the SRM Regulation and the BRRD the Group maintains a Recovery Plan which sets out options to restore financial stability and viability of the Group in the event of the relevant circumstances arising. The Group's Recovery Plan is approved by the Board on the recommendation of BRC and ALCO.

The Group resolution plan is prepared by the Single Resolution Board in cooperation with the Central Bank of Ireland, rather than by the bank itself. The plan establishes how the resolution authorities intend to approach the bank's resolution and for the Group the Preferred Resolution Strategy is a single point of entry (SPE) bail-in at BOI Group plc level. The Group works closely with the resolution authorities to support the preparation of the Resolution Plan, to identify and address any impediments to the execution of the Resolution Strategy and to demonstrate that it is resolvable and prepared for crisis management. The resolution authorities also determine the Minimum Requirements for own funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL) corresponding to the loss absorbing capacity necessary to execute the resolution strategy.

2.5 Risk governance

Risk Governance

The Board has ultimate responsibility for the governance of risk at the Group. Oversight of risk activities is achieved through a risk governance structure designed to facilitate the risk identification, assessment, monitoring, mitigating and ultimate reporting on risk activities and material considerations to the Board.

The Board is assisted in its risk governance responsibilities by the delegated sub-committees of the Board, primarily the Board Risk and Group Audit Committees (BRC and GAC respectively) and at executive level by the Executive Risk Committee (ERC), ALCO and their supporting appointed executive committees, namely the GCRC, Group Regulatory and Conduct Risk Committee (GRCRC), Group Operational Risk Committee (GORC), Private Equity Governance Committee (PEGC), Risk Measurement Committee (RMC), Balance Sheet and Structural Risk Committee, Market Risk Committee, Group Securitisation Committee and Group Liquidity / Capital Committee (if required).

The Board of Directors is ultimately accountable for the effective management of risks and for the system of internal controls in the Group. The system of internal control is designed to ensure thorough and regular evaluation of the nature and extent of risks and the ability of the Group to react accordingly. The Board is supported by the BRC on risk oversight matters and the GAC in relation to the effectiveness of the system of internal controls. Each of the Board Committees and the executive committees that form part of the risk governance framework operate in accordance with clear terms of reference, approved by the Board or parent executive committee, setting out their respective roles and responsibilities.

The ERC and ALCO are the Group's most senior management risk committees and operate with delegated authority from the Group Executive Committee (GEC), which monitors and oversees the performance of these committees. The Board Risk Committee (BRC) also exercises oversight of these committees, as outlined in their respective Terms of Reference.

The ERC is chaired by the Group CRO and the ALCO is chaired by the Group CFO. The membership of these committees comprises members of the Group Executive team and Groupwide divisional and control function executives. The ERC met 27 times and the ALCO met 12 times, during 2022.

The ERC is responsible for managing all risk types across the Group, with the exception of Market risk, Funding & Liquidity risk and Capital adequacy, which are managed by the ALCO. Responsibilities of both committees include monitoring and reviewing the Group's risk profile and compliance with risk appetite and other approved policy limits and approving risk policies and actions within their respective delegated discretion. The ERC and ALCO delegate specific responsibility for oversight of major classes of risk to specific appointed committees and individuals that are accountable to them.

The Board, ERC, ALCO and their appointed committees are subject to annual effectiveness reviews, which may result in further enhancement, as endorsed by the Board.

The relevant ERC appointed committees are set out in the following table.

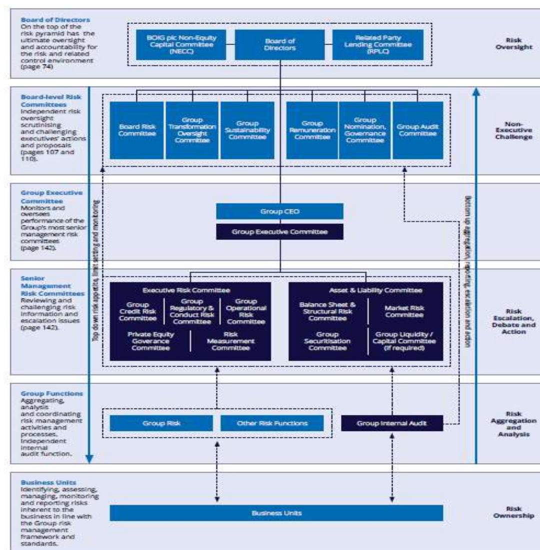
Committee	Delegated responsibility
Group Credit Risk Committee	Oversight of Credit risk related matters.
Group Regulatory and Conduct Risk Committee	Oversight of Conduct and Regulatory risk.
Group Operational Risk Committee	Oversight of Operational risk.
Risk Measurement Committee	Approval and oversight of all aspects of credit risk measurement systems and may also oversee other risk model classes used for management purposes within the Group.
Private Equity Governance Committee	Oversight of Private Equity risk.

The relevant ALCO appointed committees are set out in the following table.

Committee	Delegated responsibility
Balance Sheet & Structural Risk Committee	Responsible for supporting ALCO in the areas of Funds Transfer Pricing (FTP) and structural risk.
Market Risk Committee	Responsible for supporting ALCO in the governance, measurement and control of discretionary market risk and oversight of derivative activity.
Group Securitisation Committee	Supports ALCO in providing oversight of collateral management & asset encumbrance.
Group Liquidity / Capital Committee	May be established in line with the escalation process outlined in the Group's Recovery Plan to assist in the management of the Group's response to a stress scenario.

Subsidiary Oversight

The Board has the overall responsibility for ensuring that there is an appropriate governance framework in place for the Group. The Board exercises oversight over Group subsidiaries, while respecting the independent legal and regulatory responsibilities that apply to the boards of such subsidiaries. The Group Subsidiary Governance Policy sets out how the Board exercises oversight of Group subsidiaries and the high-level governance standards that shall be applied across the Group in a proportionate manner.



Classified as Public (Green)

Business and Strategic Risk

Definition:

The risk of not achieving agreed strategic and business goals, arising due to inadequate planning or implementation, and / or changes in the external environment or economic factors. This also includes adverse impacts on the franchise value, e.g. by implementing an unsuitable strategy, or maintaining an obsolete business model. Business and Strategic risk also covers Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risk.

Risk management, measurement and reporting

The Group's risk monitoring and reporting process operates within Group Risk. Business and Strategic risk is a Principal Risk type in the RMF with a dedicated second line of defence (2LOD) owner in Group Risk. It is the responsibility of the Head of Business, Strategic and Sustainability Risk to take reasonable steps to ensure that the Group does not suffer outcomes outside of Business and Strategic risk appetite.

Divisions and business units are responsible for delivery of their business plans and management of such factors as pricing, sales and loan volumes, operating expenses and other factors that may introduce earnings volatility. Business, divisional and portfolio strategy is developed within the boundaries of the Group's strategy as well as the Group's Risk Appetite Statement.

A detailed Board Risk Report is produced quarterly and is reviewed by the Executive Risk Committee prior to review by the Group's management body (Board and Board Risk Committee). The Board Risk Report is the report used by the Group to review and monitor the Group's Risk Profile across all Principal Risks and sub risks, compliance with risk appetite and risk policies. Updates on risk dashboards and risk appetite compliance are provided on a monthly basis to Board and are reviewed in advance by the Executive Risk Committee.

The key dimensions evaluated within business and strategic risk are:
- the strength of the Group's returns;
- the Group's performance against business plans including strength of returns;
- evaluation and risk assessment of the Group's strategy and implementation of the strategy;
- strength of the Group's competitive position;
- impact of the economic and geopolitical environment on the Group's strategy; and
- ESG factors as a risk driver.

The Group also reviews Business and Strategic risk as part of the annual risk identification process.

Risk mitigation

The Group mitigates business risk through business planning methods, such as the diversification of revenue streams, cost base management and oversight of business plans, which are informed by expectations of the external environment and the Group's strategic priorities.

At an operational level, the Group's annual budget process sets expectation at a business unit level for lending volumes, margins and costs. The tracking of actual and regularly forecasted volumes, margins and costs against budgeted levels is a key financial management process in the mitigation of business risk.

In the case of strategic risk, this risk is mitigated through regular updates to the Board on industry developments, the macroeconomic environment and associated trends which may impact the Group's activities, review of the competitive environment and strategies at a divisional and business unit level. On an annual basis, the Board reviews the Group's strategic objectives and key underlying assumptions to confirm that the strategic shape and focus of the Group remains appropriate.

Classified as Public (Green)

Definition

Conduct risk is the risk of poor outcomes for, or harm to, customers, clients and markets, arising from the delivery of the Group’s products and services.

The Group is exposed to conduct risk as a direct and indirect consequence from all the activities that the Group engages in during its normal conduct of business activities. These risks may materialise from failures to comply with regulatory requirements or expectations, in the day-to-day conduct of its business, as an outcome of risk events in other principal risk categories, from changes in external market expectations or conditions, provision of products and services and the various activities performed by the Group, its staff, contractors and by third party suppliers.

The key conduct risk exposure areas managed by the Group include the following:

Market Integrity: The risk that the Group fails to ensure that business activities, and those carrying them out, are authorised and comply with regulatory requirements, manage conflicts of interest, observe proper standards of market conduct and enable employees to raise concerns without fear of retaliation.
Customer Protection: The risk that Group sales (including advice), execution and remediation of our products and services fail to meet the expectations of our customers and regulators.
Financial Crime: The risk that the Group’s associated persons (employees or third parties) commit or facilitate financial crime, and / or the Group’s products and services are used to facilitate financial crime and therefore undermines the Group’s market integrity and may result in:
• detriment to clients, customers, counterparties or employees;
• diminished confidence in financial products or services;
• damage to the Group's reputation;
• regulatory breaches and / or financial penalties.
Data Privacy: The Group does not comply with relevant data protection and data privacy laws and regulations.

Risk management and measurement

The Group manages conduct risk under the RMF. The framework establishes the common principles for the risk management process of identifying, assessing, monitoring and mitigating risks to the Group. This is implemented by accountable executives and monitored by the GRCRC, the ERC, the BRC and Board in line with the overall Group risk governance structure. The effective management of conduct risk is primarily the responsibility of business management and is supported by Group Compliance.

The Group acknowledges that a level of residual conduct risk arises from the provision of a full range of financial services across a range of systems and processes, and it is committed to continually reducing same. There is no appetite for the Group and / or its staff conducting business in an inappropriate or negligent manner that leads to adverse outcomes for customers, colleagues and communities (including shareholders, suppliers and regulators). Where residual risk remains above prescribed levels, it should be managed and tracked through risk reduction plans.

Risk mitigation

Risk mitigants include the early identification, appropriate assessment, measurement and reporting of risks. The primary risk mitigants for conduct risk are the establishment, through Group conduct policies, of standard mitigating requirements throughout the business. The standards of behaviour are detailed in the Group Code of Conduct policy to which all management and staff must adhere and affirm annually. The Speak-Up Policy sets out the steps staff can take to raise any concerns they might have of wrongdoing, risk or malpractice in the Group. A training schedule is in place across the Group to support staff and management in this regard.

Risk reporting

The current status of conduct risk is reported to the ERC and to the Board members through the Board Risk Report on a monthly basis. The Group Chief Compliance Officer reports to the GRCRC on the status of conduct risk in the Group, including the status of the top conduct risks, the progress of risk mitigation plans, issues and breaches, and significant regulatory interactions on a monthly basis, and quarterly to the ERC and BRC by way of the quarterly Group Chief Compliance Officer Report.

Classified as Public (Green)

Definition (audited)
Life insurance risk is the risk of unexpected variation in the amount and timing of claims associated with insurance benefits.

This variation, arising from changing customer mortality, life expectancy, health or behavioural characteristics, may be short or long term in nature.

Risk management (audited)
Life insurance risk is underwritten and managed by NIAC, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group. The management of insurance risk is the responsibility of the board of NIAC which is delegated through internal governance structures. Aggregate life insurance risk exposure and exposure to the subcategories of life insurance risk are monitored through a suite of management reporting metrics.

The risks that arise as a result of writing life insurance business are also managed by a number of governance fora as well as senior management. The minimum standards required when managing these risks are set out in a suite of NIAC Board approved policies.

The Group transfers some life insurance risk to reinsurance companies who then meet an agreed share of the claims that arise on a book of business in return for a premium. This creates a credit exposure to these reinsurance companies which is managed within the NIAC risk management framework with responsibilities delegated through the Reinsurance Risk Policy. A review of the panel of reinsurers that may be used and the structure of reinsurance arrangements is carried out at least annually. Senior members of the management team with actuarial and underwriting expertise, contribute to the effective oversight of this risk.

Risk measurement (audited)
Risk experience is monitored regularly with actual claims experience being compared to the underlying risk assumptions. The results of this analysis are used to inform management of the appropriateness of those assumptions for use in pricing, capital management and new product design.

Exposure to life insurance risk is measured by means of sensitivity and scenario testing. Risk capital is calculated for each individual risk type by stressing the best estimate assumptions of future experience by extreme, but plausible, factors. The stress factors are pre-defined by regulation and are set at a level with an expected frequency of occurrence of one year in every 200. NIAC also carries out an ORSA annually which is overseen by the NIAC board. Within the ORSA, NIAC's risk profile is considered, both quantitatively and qualitatively, in a holistic manner with potential areas of risk identified along with conclusions in respect of how those risks will be mitigated.

Risk mitigation (audited)
The Group mitigates the potential impact of insurance risk through a number of measures. Capital is held against exposure to life insurance risk. Exposure to risk is also managed and controlled by the use of medical and financial underwriting, risk mitigating contract design features and reinsurance, as detailed in risk management policies.

Risk reporting (audited)
An update on the status of life insurance risk is included in the Board Risk Report on a quarterly basis. Updates on risk dashboards and risk appetite compliance are included in the Board Risk Report on a monthly basis. NIAC's ORSA report in respect of the NIAC annual assessment is also presented to the ERC on an annual basis.

Classified as Public (Green)

Definition
Regulatory risk is the risk that the Group does not identify legal or regulatory change or appropriately manage its relationships with its regulators.

The Group is exposed to regulatory risk as a direct and indirect consequence from all the activities that the Group engages in during of its normal conduct of its business activities. Regulatory risk may materialise from failure to identify new or existing regulatory and / or legislative requirements or deadlines, ensure appropriate governance is in place to embed regulatory requirements into processes, or the failure to appropriately manage the Group's regulatory relationships. Regulatory risk includes ineffective regulatory change governance and ineffective regulatory engagement.

Ineffective Regulatory Change Governance is the risk that regulatory change is not identified and there is inappropriate governance in place to govern regulatory change programmes.

Ineffective Regulatory Engagement is the risk of inappropriate or unprofessional interaction with our regulators.

Risk management and measurement
The Group manages regulatory risk under the RMF. The framework establishes the common principles for the risk management process of identifying, assessing, monitoring and mitigating risks to the Group.

This is implemented by accountable executives and monitored by the GRCRC, the ERC, the BRC and Board in line with the overall Group risk governance structure. The effective management of regulatory risk is primarily the responsibility of business management and is supported by Group Compliance.

The Group has no tolerance for knowingly failing to meet regulatory expectations. However, we recognise that mistakes and errors of judgement or failures of processes, can and do lead to regulatory failings which we have limited tolerance for.

Risk mitigation
Risk mitigants include the early identification, appropriate assessment and measurement and reporting of risks. The primary risk mitigants for regulatory risk are the existence of appropriate controls in place throughout the business.

Risk reporting
The current status of regulatory risk is reported to the ERC and the Board members through the Board Risk Report on a monthly basis. The Group Chief Compliance Officer reports to the GRCRC on the status of regulatory risk in the Group, including the status of the top regulatory risks, the progress of risk mitigation plans, issues and breaches, and significant regulatory interactions, on a monthly basis, and quarterly to ERC and BRC by way of the quarterly Group Chief Compliance Officer report.

Classified as Public (Green)

Definition (audited)
Credit risk is the risk of loss resulting from a customer or counterparty being unable to meet its contractual obligations to the Group in respect of loans or other financial transactions.

This risk includes debt underwriting risk, loan origination risk, credit concentration risk, cross border transfer risk, credit quality deterioration risk, default risk and collateral valuation risk. At portfolio level, credit risk is assessed in relation to the degree of name, product, industry and geographic concentration to inform the setting of appropriate risk mitigation and transfer mechanisms, and to assess risk capital requirements. Risk appetite measures for credit risk are set by the Board.

Credit risk arises from loans and advances to customers and from certain other financial transactions such as those entered into by the Group with financial institutions, sovereigns and state institutions.

Credit facilities can be largely grouped into the following categories:
• cash advances (e.g. loans, overdrafts, revolving credit facilities (RCFs) and bonds), including associated commitments and letters of offer;
• credit related contingent facilities (issuing of guarantees / performance bonds / letters of credit);
• derivative instruments; and
• settlement / clearing lines.

The manner in which the Group’s exposure to credit risk arises, its policies and processes for managing it and the methods used to measure and monitor it are set out below.

Debt underwriting risk
Debt underwriting risk is the risk of loss arising from movements in credit spreads or other changes in market conditions in respect of debt underwriting transactions.

Loan origination risk
Loan origination risk is the risk of loss from originating credit exposures where asset quality is outside risk appetite.

Credit concentration risk
Credit concentration risk is the risk of loss due to exposures to a single name, product, industry or geography engaged in similar activities and having similar economic characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions.

Cross border transfer risk
Cross border transfer risk is the risk that sovereign or other counterparties within a country may be unable, unwilling or precluded from fulfilling their cross-border obligations due to changing political, financial or economic circumstances such that a loss to the Group may arise.

Credit quality deterioration risk
Credit quality deterioration risk is the potential for loss due to an internal / external ratings downgrade which signals a change in the credit quality of the loan exposure.

Default risk
Default risk is the risk that companies or individuals (counterparties) will be unable to meet the required payment on their debt obligations.

Collateral valuation risk
Collateral valuation risk is the risk of loss arising from a change in the value of security or an inability to enforce security held due to errors in the nature, quantity, pricing, or characteristics of security held in respect of a transaction with credit risk.

Credit risk management (audited)
Credit risk statement
The Group actively seeks opportunities to provide appropriately remunerated credit facilities to borrowers who are assessed as having the capacity to service and discharge their obligations and to allow growth in the volume of loan assets in line with the Group’s risk appetite and to provide a solid foundation for sustained growth in earnings and shareholder value.

The Group’s credit strategy is to underwrite credit risk within a clearly defined Board-approved risk appetite and risk governance framework through the extension of credit to customers and financial counterparties in a manner that results in an appropriate return for the risks taken and on the capital deployed while operating within prudent Board-approved risk parameters and to maximise recoveries on loans that become distressed.

Credit risk management
The Group’s approach to the management of credit risk is focused on a detailed credit analysis at origination followed by early intervention and active management of accounts where creditworthiness has deteriorated.

Through its ongoing credit review processes, the Group seeks early identification of deteriorating loans with a view to taking corrective action to prevent a loan becoming credit-impaired. Typically, loans that are at risk of becoming credit-impaired are managed by dedicated specialist units / debt collection teams focused on working out loans. For loans that become credit impaired, the focus is to minimise the loss that the Group will incur. This may involve implementing forbearance solutions, entering into restructuring arrangements, action to enforce security, asset / portfolio disposals or securitisations.

The Group Credit Risk function has responsibility for the independent oversight of credit risk and for overall risk reporting to the GCRC, ERC, the BRC and the Board on developments in credit risk and compliance with specific risk limits. It is led by the Chief Credit Officer who reports directly to the Group CRO. The function provides independent oversight and management of the Group’s credit risk strategy, credit risk management information and credit risk underwriting. A separate Customer Loans Solutions function provides experienced and dedicated management of challenged assets.

Credit policy
The core values and principles governing the provision of credit are contained in Group Credit Policy which is approved by the Board. Individual business unit credit policies (which include specific sectoral / product credit policies) define in greater detail the credit approach appropriate to the units concerned. These policies are aligned with and have regard to, the Group’s Risk Appetite Statement and applicable credit limits, the lessons learned from the Group’s loss history, the markets in which the business units operate and the products which they provide.

Lending authorisation
The Group’s credit risk management systems operate through a hierarchy of lending authorities which are related to internal loan ratings. All exposures above certain levels require approval by the Group Credit Transactions Committee (GCTC). Other exposures are approved according to a system of tiered individual authorities, which reflect credit competence, proven judgement and experience. Material lending proposals are referred to credit units for independent assessment / approval or formulation of a recommendation for subsequent adjudication by the applicable approval authority. Certain retail loan applications may be approved automatically where they meet both approved policy rules and minimum thresholds for the score produced by internal credit scoring tools.

Controls and limits
The Group imposes credit risk control limits and guide points to mitigate significant concentration risk. These limits and guide points are informed by the Group’s Risk Appetite Statement which is approved annually by the Board.

It includes specific long-term limits for each category and maximum exposure limits to a customer or a group of connected customers.

The Board approves a framework of country maximum exposure guide points which are used as benchmarks for the setting of country limits. A maximum exposure limit framework for exposures to banks is also approved by the GCRC for each rating category. Limits are set and monitored for countries, sovereign obligors and banks in accordance with these frameworks.

Credit risk measurement (audited)

All credit transactions are assessed at origination for credit quality and the borrower is assigned a credit grade based on a predefined credit rating scale. The risk and consequently the credit grade, is reassessed periodically. The use of internal credit rating models and scoring tools, which measure the degree of risk inherent in lending to specific counterparties, is central to the credit risk assessment and ongoing management processes within the Group.

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Loan impairment
Under IFRS 9, essentially all credit risk exposures not measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are subject to recognition of an impairment loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECL). The Group's impairment modelling methodologies are approved by Model Risk Committee (MRC) and / or RMC and the quantum of the Group's impairment gain or loss, NPEs and impairment loss allowances are reviewed by the GCRC and by the ERC in advance of providing a recommendation to the GAC.

The Group's credit risk rating systems and impairment models and methodologies play a key role in quantifying the appropriate level of impairment loss allowance.

Credit risk mitigation (audited)
An assessment of the borrower's ability to service and repay the proposed level of debt (principal repayment source) is undertaken for credit requests and is a key element in the Group's approach to mitigating risk. In addition, the Group mitigates credit risk through the adoption of both proactive preventative measures (e.g. controls and limits) and the development and implementation of strategies to assess and reduce the impact of particular risks should these materialise, including hedging, securitisation, the taking of collateral (which acts as a secondary repayment source) and selective asset / portfolio disposals and securitisations.

Risk transfer
The objective of risk mitigation / transfer is to limit the risk impact to acceptable levels. At portfolio level, credit risk is assessed in relation to the degree of name, sector and geographic concentration. Where possible emergence of undue risk concentrations are identified, the risk capital implications are assessed and, where appropriate, risk transfer and mitigation options (e.g. disposals, securitisations, hedging strategies) are explored.

Collateral
Credit risk mitigation includes the requirement to obtain collateral, depending on the nature of the product and local market practice, as set out in the Group's policies and procedures. The Group takes collateral as a secondary repayment source, which can be called upon if the borrower is unable or unwilling to service and repay debt as originally envisaged. Various types of collateral are accepted, including property, securities, cash, guarantees and insurance.

The nature and level of collateral required depends on a number of factors including, but not limited to, the amount of the exposure, the type of facility made available, the term of the facility, the amount of the borrower's own cash input and an evaluation of the level of risk or Probability of Default (PD).

The Group's requirements around completion, valuation and management of collateral are set out in appropriate Group or business unit policies and procedures.

Counterparty credit risk arising from derivatives
Trading in over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives is governed by the European Market Infrastructure Regulation. The Group has executed standard internationally recognised documents such as International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements and Credit Support Annexes (CSAs) with all of its derivative financial counterparties. In addition, the Group has Cleared Derivatives Execution Agreements (CDEAs) with its principal interbank derivative counterparties enabling the Group to clear eligible derivatives through an EU approved and regulated central counterparty. If a derivative contract cannot be cleared through a central counterparty, a CSA serves to limit the potential cost of replacing that contract at market price in the event of a default by the financial counterparty. All of the Group's interbank derivatives are covered by CDEAs or CSAs and are hence collateralised.

Credit risk reporting / monitoring (audited)
Credit risk at a Group, divisional and significant operating unit / product type level is reported on a monthly basis to senior management. This monthly reporting includes information and detailed commentary on loan book growth, quality of the loan book (credit grade and PD profiles and RWAs), impairment loss allowances and individual large credit-impaired exposures.

Credit risk, including compliance with key credit risk limits, is monitored and reported monthly in the Board Risk Report. This report is presented to and discussed by the ERC and the Board. The quarterly Board Risk Report is also presented to and discussed by the BRC. A report on exceptions to credit policy is presented to and reviewed by the GCRC, ERC, the BRC and the Board on a quarterly basis.

On a regular basis the GCRC considers credit concentration reports which track changes in portfolio, product / sectoral and single name concentrations measured under agreed parameters.

In addition, other reports are submitted to senior management and the Board as required.

Credit Review (CR), an independent function within Group Risk, reviews the quality and management of credit risk assets across the Group. Using a risk based approach, CR carries out periodic reviews of Group lending portfolios, lending units and credit units.

Management of challenged assets (audited)
The Group has in place a range of initiatives to manage challenged and non-performing credit. These include:
• enhanced collections and recoveries processes;
• specialist work-out teams to ensure early intervention for borrowers in or potentially in financial difficulty;
• intensive review cycles for 'at risk' exposures and the management of arrears and excess positions; and
• support from central teams in managing 'at risk' portfolios at a business unit level.

Group forbearance strategies
A forbearance measure is a concession to a borrower for reasons relating to the actual or apparent financial difficulties of that borrower. A concession is any change to the terms and conditions of a credit agreement (e.g. term extension, margin change, release of security, covenant waiver) or a total or partial refinancing of a credit facility. If the concession to a borrower is not granted for reasons relating to the actual or apparent financial difficulty of that borrower, then it does not represent a forbearance measure.

The key objective of granting forbearance measures is to prevent performing borrowers entering arrears, from reaching a non-performing status or to pave the way for non-performing borrowers to return to performing status. Forbearance measures should always aim to return the exposure to a sustainable repayment situation.

Forbearance strategies adopted by the Group seek to maximise recoveries and minimise losses arising from non-repayment of debt, while providing suitable and sustainable restructure options that are supportive of customers in challenged circumstances. Such strategies may include, where appropriate, one or a combination of measures such as a temporary reduction in contractual payments, a term extension, capitalisation of arrears, adjustment or non-enforcement of covenants and / or more permanent restructuring measures. Forbearance requests are assessed on a case by case basis, taking due consideration of the individual circumstances and risk profile of the borrower.

A request for forbearance will always be a trigger event for the Group to undertake an assessment of the customer's financial circumstances and ability to repay prior to any decision to grant a forbearance treatment. This assessment may result in a deterioration in the credit grade assigned to the loan, potentially impacting how frequently the loan must be formally reviewed. This assessment may also result in a loan being considered to have experienced a 'significant increase in credit risk' or becoming classified as credit-impaired.

The Group Forbearance Policy outlines the core principles and parameters underpinning the Group's approach to forbearance with individual business unit procedures defining in greater detail the forbearance strategies appropriate to each unit.

Borrower compliance with revised terms and conditions may not be achieved in all cases. Non-compliance could, for example, arise because the individual circumstances and risk profile of the borrower continue to deteriorate, or fail to show an expected improvement, to the extent that an agreed reduced level of repayment can no longer be met. In the event of non-compliance, a request for further forbearance may be considered. It is possible that the Group, by virtue of having granted forbearance to a borrower, could suffer a loss that might otherwise have been avoided had enforcement action instead been taken - this could, for example arise, where the value of security held in respect of a loan diminishes over the period of a forbearance arrangement which ultimately proves unsustainable.

It is the Group's policy to measure the effectiveness of forbearance arrangements over the lifetime of those arrangements. A forbearance arrangement is considered to be effective where the risk profile of the affected borrower stabilises or improves over the measured time period, resulting in an improved outcome for the Group and the borrower. The measurement of effectiveness takes account of the nature and intended outcome of the forbearance arrangement and the period over which it applies.

Asset quality - Loans and advances to customers (audited except where denoted unaudited)

Asset quality methodology
The Group has allocated financial instruments into one of the following categories at the reporting date:

Stage 1 - 12 month expected credit losses (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 to 12-month ECL is recognised, which is the portion of lifetime ECL resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months.

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Stage 2 - Lifetime expected credit losses (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 - Lifetime expected credit losses (credit-impaired)
Credit-impaired financial instruments, other than Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired (POCI) 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 regulatory guidelines including European Banking Authority (EBA) Guidelines on the application of the definition of default under Article 178 of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR). 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 and / or (ii) the borrower is greater than or equal to 90 days past due and the arrears amount is material.

POCI financial assets
Financial assets that were credit-impaired at initial recognition. A POCI is not subject to any initial impairment loss allowance but an impairment loss allowance is subsequently recognised for the cumulative changes in lifetime ECL since initial recognition. A POCI remains classified as such until it is derecognised, even if assessed as no longer credit-impaired at a subsequent reporting date.

The Group continued to apply the following classifications at the reporting date.

Forborne loans
Loans where a forbearance measure has been granted and where the criteria to exit a forborne classification, in line with EBA guidance, are not yet met. Loans that have never been forborne or loans that are no longer required to be reported as 'forborne' are classified as 'non-forborne'.

Non-performing exposures (NPE)
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, and / or loans where the borrower is greater than or equal to 90 days past due and the arrears amount is material; and
(ii) other loans meeting NPE criteria as aligned with regulatory requirements.

Composition and impairment
At 31 December 2022, loans and advances to customers (pre impairment loss allowance) of €73 billion were €4.9 billion lower than 31 December 2021, reflecting the combined impacts of currency translation, NPE resolution activity (including portfolio disposals and utilisation of impairment loss allowances) and net redemptions in the period.

Credit-impaired loans decreased to €2.6 billion or 3.5% of customer loans at 31 December 2022 from €4.3 billion or 5.5% at 31 December 2021. This decrease reflected resolution strategies that include appropriate and sustainable support to viable customers who are in financial difficulty. Resolution strategies include the disposal of non-performing portfolios, realisation of cash proceeds from property sales activity and, where appropriate, have given rise to utilisation of impairment loss allowance against loan amounts for which there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. In the second half of the year the Group completed the disposal of a pool of nonperforming residential mortgages and business banking loans with a gross carrying value of €1.3 billion in the year, with an associated €9 million net impairment loss (including the full utilisation of the €130 million post-model adjustment recognised at 30 June 2022).

The decrease from resolution strategies was partly offset by the emergence of new defaults for case specific reasons primarily in the Corporate and Property and construction portfolios.

The application of updated FLI, individually assessed risk ratings, credit risk assessments, and re-assessment for post-model adjustments resulted in net migration of €0.2 billion loans from Stage 1 to Stage 2 in the year (i.e. cases that are identified as having experienced a significant increase in credit risk). This reflects the impact of the deterioration in economic conditions, including elevated inflation rates and interest rates, on the credit risk in the loan book, offset by the diminished latent credit risk associated with COVID-19 that was reflected in the balance sheet at 31 December 2021. The stock of impairment loss allowance on credit-impaired loans was €0.9 billion at 31 December 2022, which was €0.5 billion lower than the stock at 31 December 2021. The net decrease incorporates impairment loss allowance utilisation of €0.9 billion, including c.€0.4 billion associated with NPE portfolio disposals. This was partly offset by the impact of the impairment loss on credit impaired loans of €0.4 billion and the impact of currency translation and other movements.

The total impairment loss allowance as at 31 December 2022 includes a total Group management adjustment of €60 million (31 December 2021: €392 million), all of which was recognised against loans and advances to customers.

Impairment loss allowance cover for credit-impaired loans increased to 34% from 32% in 2021. This incorporates the impact of changes in the underlying asset / portfolio mix of the stage 3 population following the completion of the NPE portfolio disposals and other resolution activity. Impairment cover for credit impaired assets increased for the Non property SME and corporate portfolio primarily reflecting an updated LGD model approach for micro-SME loans and the recognition of losses associated with potential greater utilisation of portfolio sales in resolution strategies for business banking loans. This was offset by a decrease in impairment cover for Residential mortgages and Property and construction portfolios, reflecting lower impairment requirements for the residual stage 3 books following the completion of NPE resolution strategies, including portfolio sales and case specific actions.

Credit risk methodologies (audited)
The Group's credit risk methodologies encompass internal credit rating models and scoring tools and impairment models and are set out below.

Internal credit rating models
The use of internal credit rating models and scoring tools, which measure the degree of risk inherent in lending to specific counterparties, is central to the credit risk assessment and ongoing management processes within the Group.

The primary model measures used are:
- PD: the probability of a given counterparty defaulting on any of its borrowings from the Group within the next twelve months;
- Exposure at Default (EAD): the exposure the Group has to a defaulting borrower at the time of default; and
- LGD: the loss incurred (after the realisation of any collateral) on a specific transaction should the borrower default, expressed as a percentage of EAD.

These measures are used to calculate regulatory expected loss and are fully embedded in and form an essential component of the Group's operational and strategic credit risk management and credit pricing practices.

The structure of internal rating systems
The Group divides its internal rating systems into non-retail and retail approaches.

For the Group's retail consumer and smaller business portfolios, the credit risk assessment is grounded on application and behavioural scoring tools. For larger commercial and corporate customers, the risk assessment is underpinned by statistical risk rating models which incorporate quantitative information from the customer (e.g. financial statements) together with a qualitative assessment of non-financial risk factors such as management quality and market / trading outlook. Lending to financial institutions is assigned an internal rating supported by external ratings of the major rating agencies.

PD calculation
For the purposes of internal credit rating models, the Group produces estimates of PD on either or both of the following bases:
- Through-the-Cycle (TtC) estimates are estimates of default over an entire economic cycle, averaged to a twelve month basis. These are in effect averaged expectations of PD for a borrower over the economic cycle; and
- Cyclical estimates are estimates of default applicable to the next immediate twelve months. These cyclical estimates partially capture the economic cycle in that they typically rise in an economic downturn and decline in an economic upturn but not necessarily to the same degree as default rates change in the economy.

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Non-retail internal rating systems
The Group has adopted the Foundation Internal Rating Based (FIRB) approach for most of its non-retail portfolios. Under this approach, the Group calculates its own estimates for PD and uses supervisory estimates of LGD and credit conversion factors.

To calculate PD under the FIRB approach, the Group assesses the credit quality of borrowers based on transaction and borrower specific characteristics. Scorecards are developed for each significant portfolio or type of lending, with outputs used to assign a PD grade to each borrower.

In the case of financial institutions, external credit agency ratings are used to provide a significant challenge within the Group's ratings approach. For exposures other than financial institutions, external ratings, when available for borrowers, play a role in the independent validation of internal estimates.

For non-retail exposures, the Group calculates its own estimates of PD on a TtC basis and on a cyclical basis. The TtC PD estimates are based on internal default experience, or where default data is limited, statistical model estimates combined with available data to reflect the average default rate over the course of an economic cycle. The TtC PDs do not vary with the economic cycle and are used to calculate risk weighted exposure amounts and to determine minimum regulatory capital requirements. The cyclical PD estimates which capture a change in borrower risk over the economic cycle are used for internal credit management purposes. Both measures are estimated from the same borrower risk factors.

Retail internal rating systems
The Group has adopted the Retail Internal Rating Based (IRB) approach for the majority of its retail exposures. Under this approach, the Group calculates its own estimates for PD, LGD and credit conversion factors.

External ratings do not play a role within the Group's retail internal rating systems, however, external credit bureau data can play a role in assessing certain borrowers.

Under the Retail IRB approach, scorecards based on internal behavioural data and, where relevant, transaction-specific characteristics are developed for specific portfolios or product types, the output from the scorecard is used to determine the PD estimate.

The Group calculates retail PDs on a TtC or cyclical basis depending on the portfolio. The TtC estimates are calibrated based on long run average default rates over the course of an economic cycle (based on internal default experience) within identified discrete risk pools. The cyclical estimates are calibrated based on a weighted average of the expected long run default rate over the course of an economic cycle and the most recently observed annual default rate. These retail PDs are used for both the calculation of risk weighted exposure amounts and for internal credit management purposes.

LGD estimates are based on historic loss experience and associated costs for all observed defaults for a defined time period. The time period is set for each model to ensure LGD estimates are representative of economic downturn conditions. Estimates of credit conversion factors (which determine the extent to which a currently undrawn amount is assumed to be drawn and outstanding at point of default) are similarly derived based on historic experience from observed defaults and are calibrated to produce estimates of behaviour characteristic of an economic downturn if those are more conservative than the long run average.

The assumption that the time periods and data used for the estimation of LGD and credit conversion factors remain representative of economic downturn conditions is subject to review and challenge on an ongoing basis.

Other uses of internal estimates
Internal estimates play an essential role in risk management and decision making processes as well as the credit approval functions, the internal capital allocation function and the corporate governance functions of the Group. The specific uses of internal estimates differ from portfolio to portfolio, and for retail and non-retail approaches, but typically include:
• credit decisioning / automated credit decisioning and borrower credit approval;
• credit management;
• calculation of RAROC;
• internal reporting; and
• internal capital allocation between businesses of the Group.

For other purposes, the cyclical PD estimates typically are used. Both estimates feature within internal management reporting.

Control mechanisms for credit rating and impairment models
The Group Model Risk Policy and Group Model Risk Standards, as approved by the BRC and ERC respectively, set out the Group's overall approach to model risk management. The Group also sets out more detailed requirements with respect to development, monitoring and validation of credit rating and impairment models. These standards are approved by the RMC and / or the MRC. Model development and redevelopment for credit rating and impairment models are approved by the RMC and the results of model performance monitoring are reported to the MRC with onward reporting at the RMC on a regular basis.

The Group mitigates model risk for credit rating and impairment models as follows:
• **model development standards**: the Group adopts centralised standards and methodologies over the operation and development of models. This ensures a common approach in key areas such as documentation, data quality and management and model testing;
• **model governance**: the Group adopts a uniform approach to the governance of all risk rating model related activities and impairment model related activities, ensuring the appropriate involvement of relevant stakeholders;
• **model performance monitoring**: credit risk rating and impairment models are subject to testing on a quarterly basis which is reported to the relevant committee. This includes assessment of model performance against observed outcomes, including:
– rank order of borrowers;
– accuracy of parameter estimates;
– the stability of the rating;
– the quality of data; and
– the appropriateness of model use.
• **independent validation**: models are subject to in-depth analysis on a periodic basis, which includes an assessment of model performance against observed outcomes, including: rank order of borrowers; accuracy of parameter estimates the stability of the rating population; the quality of data; and the appropriateness of model use. This analysis is carried out by a dedicated unit (the Independent Validation Unit) which is independent of credit origination and management functions.

When issues are raised on risk rating or impairment models, plans are developed to remediate or replace such models within an agreed timeframe.

In addition, GIA regularly reviews the risk control framework, including policies and standards, to ensure that these are being adhered to, meet industry good practices and are compliant with regulatory requirements.

Methodology for loan loss provisioning under IFRS 9

Approach to measurement of impairment loss allowances
Impairment is measured in a way that reflects: (a) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes; (b) the time value of money; and (c) reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Impairment is measured through the use of impairment models, individual discounted cash flow (DCF) analysis and modelled loss rates; supplemented where necessary by Group management adjustments.

In general, a loss allowance is recognised for all financial instruments in scope for the impairment requirements of IFRS 9. There have been no significant changes in the quality of collateral or credit enhancements as a result of changes in the Group's collateral policies during the year. The Group's critical accounting estimates and judgements, including those with respect to impairment of financial instruments, are set out in note 2(a) to the consolidated financial statements.

An analysis of the Group's net impairment losses on financial instruments and impairment loss allowances is set out in notes 16, 26 and 27 of the consolidated financial statements.

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Impairment models
The Group has in place a suite of IFRS 9 compliant impairment models which are executed on a monthly basis. The ECL framework allocates financial instruments to Stage 1, 2 or 3 and measures the applicable 12 month or lifetime ECL. The characteristics of an exposure determine which impairment model is applied, with influencing factors including product type (e.g. residential mortgage, unsecured personal loan, business loan) and market segment (e.g. owner occupier, Buy to Let (BTL), general corporate lending, general business lending).

ECLs are calculated as the sum of the marginal losses for each time period from the reporting date. The key components of the ECL calculation are PD, EAD and LGD and are described below. Other components include discount rate and maturity. The current contractual interest rate is generally used as the discount rate as it is considered a suitable approximation of the effective interest rate determined at initial recognition. For term lending including committed RCFs, contractual maturity is used in the ECL calculation. For other revolving facilities, behavioural life is generally used.

IFRS 9 Probability of Default
Where available, the ratings or underlying scores from internal credit rating models are used as a starting point for IFRS 9 PD calibration. While calibration techniques are similar to those used for regulatory purposes, the IFRS 9 PD differs from through-the-cycle PDs as it is a point-in-time PD measure based on current conditions adjusted to reflect FLI under a range of scenarios.

A current point-in-time IFRS 9 PD is calculated as the expected default rate over the next 12 months. This PD is used in the calculation of 12-month ECL and as a starting point in the calculation of lifetime PD. Future point-in-time IFRS 9 PDs are also calculated, being the expected default rates for each year from the start of year two to maturity of the financial instrument. Transition matrices are used to determine how an exposure moves between different PD bands over time.

Together, the current point-in-time IFRS 9 PD and future point-in-time IFRS 9 PDs are used to calculate an IFRS 9 lifetime PD expectation for each FLI scenario. The scenario-weighted averages are used to generate an overall IFRS 9 lifetime PD expectation. At origination of a new financial instrument, these expectations are stored, together with prepayment estimates where relevant and allow for comparison at future reporting dates as one of the key determinants as to whether a ‘significant increase in credit risk’ has occurred. As lifetime PD was not calculated historically, the Group used reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort to approximate the residual IFRS 9 lifetime PD expectations at initial recognition for most financial instruments originated prior to the adoption of IFRS 9 on 1 January 2018.

The PD component of the model utilised for the relationship managed segment of the RoI SME portfolio was updated in 2022. The macro-economic variables utilised in the PD component of the model were reviewed and updated, with RoI Gross National Product replacing RoI Gross Domestic Product as one of the macro-economic model factors. The updated approach resulted in an increase in impairment loss allowance of c.€20 million noting that the Group management adjustment for the RoI SME model recognised at 31 December 2021 is no longer considered to be required.

Further details are provided in note 2(a) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements.

IFRS 9 Exposure at Default
Current point-in-time EAD is the expected EAD were the borrower to default within the next 12 months. Future point-in-time EAD also incorporates expected contractual cash flows. IFRS 9 EAD differs from regulatory EAD in that it incorporates expected contractual cash flows and caps the exposure at the contractual limit.

IFRS 9 Loss Given Default
Current point-in-time LGD is the loss that would be incurred should default occur in the next 12 months. To facilitate the calculation of lifetime ECL, future point-in-time LGDs are calculated for each year from the start of year 2 to maturity of the exposure. The starting point for individual components of the calculation is historical data. Cure rate is incorporated as appropriate into the calculation and represents the expected propensity of borrowers to return to the non-defaulted book without a loss having been realised. FLI is also incorporated into LGD as appropriate where RoI or UK property collateral is held. IFRS 9 LGD may differ from regulatory LGD as conservatism and downward assumptions are generally removed.

The residential mortgages LGD component in the ECL model framework was reviewed in 2022 and enhanced to improve the ability of the model to calibrate LGD estimates for variances between indexed property values and individual property values for distressed sales. The enhanced approach also utilises observed data with respect to alternative resolution strategies such as portfolio sales. The enhancements to the LGD component of the residential mortgage impairment models, resulted in an increase in impairment loss allowance of c.€49 million (c.€34 million for the RoI mortgage portfolio and c.€15 million for the UK mortgage portfolio). Following these enhancements, the Group management adjustment for LGD in residential mortgage portfolios recognised at 31 December 2021 is no longer considered to be required.

The ECL model framework was updated in 2022 to reflect an enhanced approach to applying forward-looking information within the LGD component of the impairment models for Corporate Banking and Business Banking portfolios. The changes to the LGD component of the Corporate Banking and Business Banking impairment models, results in a decrease in impairment loss allowance of c.€25 million, noting that the Group management adjustment for LGD in Corporate portfolios recognised at 31 December 2021 is no longer considered to be required.

An internal model validation review completed in 2022 incorporated a number of observations on the estimation of LGD for the micro-SME portfolio. Accordingly, an updated approach for the estimation of LGD for stage 3 assets in the micro-SME portfolio was implemented in 2022. The updated approach in the impairment model resulted in an increase in impairment loss allowance of c.€45 million.

Individual Discounted Cash Flow analysis
For credit-impaired financial instruments in Business Banking, Corporate Banking and certain other relationship-managed portfolios, the impairment loss allowance is primarily determined by an individual DCF analysis completed by lenders in business units and subject to review, challenge and, potentially, revision by independent credit professionals in underwriting units within Group Risk. The expected future cash flows are based on an assessment of future recoveries and include forecasted principal and interest payments (not necessarily contractual amounts due) and expected cash flows, if any, from the realisation of collateral / security held, less realisation costs.

Modelled loss rates
For some smaller and / or lower risk portfolios, (primarily UK unsecured consumer lending and RoI asset finance portfolios) impairment loss allowances are measured by applying modelled loss rates to exposure amounts. Modelled loss rates are generally determined on a component basis taking into account factors such as the nature and credit quality of the exposures and past default and recovery experience on the portfolio or on portfolios with similar risk characteristics. Generally, a number of different loss rates will be set for a portfolio to allow differentiation of individual financial instruments within the portfolio based on their credit quality.

Identifying a significant increase in credit risk
The Group’s standard criteria to identify financial instruments which have had a ‘significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition’ are applied to the vast majority of loans and advances to customers. ‘Credit risk’ in this context refers to the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument. Unless credit-impaired or a POCI, a financial instrument is generally allocated to Stage 2 if any of the following criteria are met at the reporting date:
• remaining lifetime PD is more than double and more than 50 basis points higher than the remaining lifetime PD at the reporting date as estimated based on facts and circumstances as at initial recognition (adjusted where relevant for changes in prepayment expectations);
• a contractual payment is greater than 30 days past due;
• the credit management PD risk rating for individually assessed / relationship managed assets is above a defined risk threshold;
• the exposure is a forborne loan or a NPE.

The above criteria are automatically applied as part of the monthly execution of the Group’s impairment models. In addition, the Group considers other reasonable and supportable information that would not otherwise be taken into account that would indicate that a significant increase in credit risk had occurred. In this regard, the Group has assessed the impact of elevated inflation and rising interest rates on asset quality. Credit risk assessments on the impact of higher inflation and rising interest rates on debt affordability were completed across the residential mortgage and consumer portfolios. Where appropriate, outputs have been utilised to identify significant increases in credit risk and the classification of assets in stage 2. These credit risk assessments, which leveraged qualitative information not already captured in impairment models, resulted in a credit management decision to classify c.€1.9 billion of assets as stage 2 at the reporting date, with an associated €12 million increase in impairment loss allowance.

Where a financial asset has been modified but not derecognised, the quantitative assessment of ‘significant increase in credit risk’ continues to be based on the remaining lifetime PD at the reporting date as estimated based on facts and circumstances as at initial recognition (adjusted where relevant for changes in prepayment expectations).

The Group assesses the effectiveness of its staging criteria semi-annually, taking into account considerations such as the extent to which: (i) exposures have moved directly from Stage 1 to Stage 3; (ii) exposures have moved to Stage 3, having spent only a short period in Stage 2; (iii) exposures have moved frequently between Stages 1 and 2; and (iv) there is potential over-reliance on backstop or qualitative criteria in identifying Stage 2 exposures.

The Group applies the low credit risk expedient to all debt securities in scope for the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 (with the exception of a small amount of debt securities associated with corporate banking relationships) and similarly to loans and advances to banks, central banks and investment firms. ‘Low credit risk’ encompasses PD grades 1 to 5 on the Group’s internal PD rating system, which broadly aligns with ratings of AAA to BBB- for the external major rating agencies. Such financial instruments are allocated to Stage 1.

For some smaller and / or low risk portfolios, the Group identifies a ‘significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition’ solely by reference to whether a contractual payment is greater than 30 days past due.

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Identifying defaulted assets and credit-impaired assets
The Group's population of credit-impaired financial assets are consistent with its population of defaulted financial assets and closely aligned with the Group's definition of NPEs. Where default criteria are no longer met, the credit facility (obligor for non-retail exposures) exits credit-impaired (Stage 3), subject to meeting defined probation criteria, in line with regulatory requirements.

Under the definition of default the Group considers certain events as resulting in mandatory default and credit-impaired classification without further assessment. These include:
• greater than or equal to 90 days past due and the past due amount is material;
• more than 3 full monthly payments past due (retail credit facilities only);
• a forbearance arrangement is put in place and that arrangement involves debt forgiveness or reduction in interest rate / margin;
• legal action is underway by the Group to enforce repayment or realise security;
• the Group or a receiver takes security into possession;
• the Group has formally sought an insolvency arrangement in respect of the borrower;
• the exposure is classified as non-performing forborne for supervisory reporting purposes; and
• residential mortgages where default has occurred on another credit facility secured on the same property collateral, or more than 20% of overall balance sheet exposure to the customer in the mortgage portfolio is in default.

Certain other events necessitate a lender assessment and, if the outcome of the lender assessment is that the contractual amount of principal and interest will not be fully repaid in what is assessed to be the most likely cash flow scenario or will be repaid only via recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security, default and credit-impaired classification is mandatory. For larger value commercial lending cases (typically greater than €1 million or £850,000), the lender assessment involves production of an individual discounted cash flow analysis. The events differ by portfolio and include those set out below.

All portfolios:
• a forbearance measure has been requested by a borrower and formally assessed;
• the non-payment of interest (e.g. via interest roll-up, arrears capitalisation etc.) as a result of the terms of modification of loans, including refinancing and renegotiation of facilities where during the renegotiation process, the lender becomes aware that the borrower is under actual or apparent financial distress;
• there are justified concerns about a borrower's future ability to generate stable and sufficient cash flows;
• a borrower's sources of recurring income are no longer available to meet regular loan repayments;
• evidence of fraudulent activity by the borrower or another party connected with the loan;
• the contractual maturity date has passed without repayment in full;
• repayment of a credit obligation is suspended because of a law allowing this option or other legal restrictions;
• it becomes known that an insolvency arrangement is in force in respect of the borrower or that the borrower has formally sought an insolvency arrangement.

Residential mortgage portfolios:
• offer of voluntary surrender of security or sale of security at a possible shortfall; or
• it becomes known that the borrower has become unemployed with no comparable new employment secured.

Larger Small and Medium Enterprise / corporate and property loans:
• the borrower has breached the covenants of a credit contract with the Group;
• there is a crisis in the sector in which the counterparty operates combined with a weak position of the counterparty in this sector;
• external credit rating has been downgraded below a certain level;
• financial statements or financial assessment indicates inability of the borrower to meet debt service obligations and/ or a negative net assets position;
• the borrower has ceased trading;
• a fall in the assessed current value of security such that the LTV ratio is greater than or equal to 120% (Property and construction only);
• a fall in net rent such that it is inadequate to cover interest with little / no other income to support debt service capacity (investment property exposures only); or
• a fall in the assessed gross development value such that sale proceeds are no longer expected to fully repay debt (development exposures only);
• the borrower has been granted multiple forbearance arrangements over a period of 3 years.

Review of credit-impaired loans
It is Group policy to review credit-impaired loans above agreed thresholds semi-annually or on receipt of material new information, with the review including a reassessment of the recovery strategy and the continued appropriateness of a credit-impaired classification. The minimum requirements for a credit-impaired loan to return to non credit-impaired status are that the borrower must not be greater than 90 days past due on a material amount, the borrower must be considered likely to pay in full without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security and there must be no forbearance arrangement in place where future reliance on realisation of collateral is expected for repayment in full when this was not originally envisaged. Typically, an updated assessment of the borrower's current financial condition and prospects for repayment is required with the borrower to have satisfactorily met repayments required under the original or modified agreement regularly for a reasonable period of time.

Methodologies for valuation of property collateral
The Group's approach to the determination of the market value of property collateral is set out in a Board-approved Group Property Collateral Valuation Policy, supported by GCRC approved Group Property Collateral Valuation Guidelines and is summarised below. The Group's approach to applying FLI to those values for the purposes of measuring impairment loss allowance for the year ended 31 December 2022 is set out in the Board-approved Group Impairment Policy and is described below.

Retail Ireland mortgage loan book property values are determined by reference to the original or latest property valuations held indexed to the Central Statistics Office (CSO) Residential Property Price Index (RPPI). Retail UK mortgage loan book property values are determined by reference to the original or latest property valuations held indexed to the Nationwide UK house price index.

Commercial property valuations may include formal written valuations from external or internal professionals, or 'internally assessed valuations' completed by business units. Internally assessed valuations are informed by the most appropriate sources available for the assets in question. This may include property specific information / characteristics, local market knowledge, comparable transactions, professional advice (e.g. asset management reports) or a combination thereof, in line with more detailed guidance approved by the GCRC. This guidance is informed by both internal and externally sourced market data / valuation information, including input from the Group's Real Estate Advisory Unit.

Internally assessed valuations are subject to review, challenge and, potentially, revision by independent credit professionals in underwriting units within the Group Risk function and are approved as part of the normal credit process.

Typically, more frequent valuations are required for properties held as security for NPEs with an annual valuation required for NPEs in excess of €300,000.

Credit risk associated with the Ukraine conflict, cost of living, inflation and interest rates
In 2022 the Group conducted a number of assessments in relation to credit risk associated with the Russian invasion of Ukraine. While the Group has minimal direct exposure to Russia or Ukraine, a comprehensive review of customers whose business models are impacted by the conflict have been completed. Associated risk is considered to be captured in case specific credit management PD ratings.

Likewise, the Group has assessed the impact of inflation and rising interest rates on asset quality. Credit risk assessments were completed across the residential mortgage and consumer portfolios and, where appropriate, outputs have been utilised to identify significant increases in credit risk and the classification of assets in stage 2. These credit risk assessments, which leveraged qualitative information not already captured in impairment models, resulted in a credit management decision to classify c.€1.9 billion of assets as stage 2 at the reporting date, with an associated €12 million increase in impairment loss allowance.

The impact of inflation and rising interest rates have been taken into account within individual credit assessments in the relationship managed commercial portfolios.

Furthermore, the final set of probability weightings applied forward looking information (FLI) scenarios utilised in the Group's impairment models incorporated the application of management judgement to the initial probability weightings to reflect economic uncertainty associated with factors including Russia's invasion of Ukraine; elevated inflation rates; supply chain disruption; and interest rate expectations in the Group's key economies. The estimated impact of this judgement was a c.€37 million increase in impairment loss allowance.

The majority of RoI and UK government supports for COVID-19 ceased in Q2 2022 and Q4 2021 respectively. Consequently, potential latent COVID-19 risk in the Group's loan portfolios has diminished and management is satisfied that underlying customer specific risk can be identified in risk management models and credit metrics. Therefore, the €132 million post-model adjustment that was recognised at 31 December 2021 (decreased to €62 million at 30 June 2022) is no longer considered to be required.

Further details on the selected FLI scenarios for the reporting period, Group management adjustments and management judgement incorporated into impairment model parameters are provided in note 2(a) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements.

Quantitative information about credit risk within financial instruments held by the Group can be found in note 27 Credit risk exposures.

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Forward looking information

Changes in estimates
Forward Looking Information (FLI) refers to probability weighted future macroeconomic scenarios approved semi-annually by the ERC and used in the assessment of 'significant increase in credit risk' and in the measurement of impairment loss allowances under IFRS 9. The Group has used four RoI FLI scenarios and four UK FLI scenarios at 31 December 2022, comprised of a central scenario, an upside scenario, and two downside scenarios, all extending over a five year forecast period, with reversion to long run averages for property price growth for years beyond the forecast period. The Group keeps under review the number of FLI scenarios and the need to produce projections for other jurisdictions.

The central FLI scenario for the year ending 31 December 2022 is based on internal and external information and management judgement and follows the same process as used in prior periods.

The upside and downside scenarios in previous reporting periods were generated using a simulation model that uses historical volatilities and correlations for key macroeconomic variables to generate a distribution around the central forecast.

However, due to the idiosyncratic nature of recent events i.e. Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the COVID-19 economic shock and Brexit, the Group has employed an amended approach for the selection of the upside and downside FLI scenarios for reporting periods since 31 December 2020, in order to avoid counterintuitive trends in the respective scenarios.

In order to incorporate available, reasonable and supportable information and apply meaningful upside and downside FLI scenarios, three narrative-driven alternative scenarios (one upside and two downside) were constructed to reflect different levels of energy disruption arising from Russia's invasion of Ukraine (and associated sanctions), varying impacts of inflation and interest rates on the cost of living; depth of downturn in the RoI, UK and global economies; and pace of economic recovery.

The existing FLI methodology was leveraged to assign probability weightings to the narrative driven scenarios, combined with senior management expert judgement. The FLI methodology is a simulation tool that uses recent actual observed values and historical data to produce a number of possible paths for the relevant economic variables based on their historical relationships and volatilities. The FLI model is used for scenario generation for a defined probability weighting and for assessing probability weights for a given scenario.

The narrative-driven scenarios were assessed relative to the simulated distribution. The model-derived probability weightings attached to the scenarios are a function of their relative position on the distribution, with a lower probability weighting attached to the scenarios that were assessed to be more distant from the centre of the distribution. The final weightings were also informed by other qualitative factors and expert judgment.

The overall ECL for an exposure is determined as a probability weighted average of the ECL calculated for each scenario, weighted by the probability of each scenario occurring. Beyond the forecast period, default rates are assumed to revert over time to an observed long run average and the value of property collateral for LGD purposes is assumed to grow at an observed long run rate.

Typically, one or two macroeconomic variables are incorporated into each impairment model, being those determined through macro regression techniques to be most relevant to forecasting default of the credit risk exposures flowing through that model.

The lifetime PD expectation for an exposure generated under each of the scenarios, weighted by the probability of each scenario occurring, is used to generate the lifetime PD expectations used for the assessment of ‘significant increase in credit risk.

Forecasts of residential and commercial property price growth are incorporated as appropriate into the LGD component of the ECL calculation.

The application of property price growth forecasts for the estimation of stage 3 impairment loss allowances ensures that the property collateral value at the point of liquidation does not incorporate an improvement on the current market condition.

Forward-looking information is also taken into account in relation to the estimation of impairment loss allowances for relationship-managed corporate and business banking portfolios where recovery values are dependent on non-property cash flows and / or collateral.

For further information, see note 2(a) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements.

The development of climate risk modelling capabilities is a key objective of the Group's Climate Risk Action Plan. Methodology development is in the early stages across the industry. Initial implementation has focused on development of scenario analysis capabilities which is expected to be followed by integration into impairment models and internal credit ratings models in the medium term.

Classified as Public (Green)

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 €60,291 million (2021: €61,132 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").

As per article 444, BOI uses a combination of the credit weightings assigned by the ECAIs and mapping guidelines issued by the Central Bank of Ireland to map the exposures to the appropriate credit quality assessment step. These guidelines are identical to those issued by the European Banking Authority ("EBA").

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.

Classified as Public (Green)

As per Article 453, points (g), (h) and (i) and Article 444 point (e), Table 4.1 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 4.1 - 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
	Dec-22	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Exposure classes	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	%
1	Central governments or central banks	42,349	52	42,699	65	258	0.60%
2	Regional governments or local authorities	108	128	108	-	10	8.92%
3	Public sector entities	304	8	367	-	32	8.65%
4	Multilateral development banks	338	5	525	5	-	-
5	International organisations	159	-	159	-	-	-
6	Institutions	56	-	81	-	22	26.80%
7	Corporates	4,710	2,629	4,267	309	4,165	91.02%
8	Retail	4,583	719	4,389	56	3,278	73.75%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Exposures in default	160	12	159	3	192	118.54%
11	Items associated with particularly high risk	100	157	100	79	268	150.00%
12	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Collective investment undertakings	4	-	4	-	53	1250.00%
15	Equity exposures	896	-	896	-	2,033	226.95%
16	Other items	2,814	-	2,814	-	1,956	69.50%
17	**Total**	**56,581**	**3,710**	**56,568**	**517**	**12,267**	**21.5%**

		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-21	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Exposure classes	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	%
1	Central governments or central banks	43,103	49	43,543	67	275	0.63%
2	Regional governments or local authorities	116	116	116	1	16	13.77%
3	Public sector entities	364	10	450	-	43	9.59%
4	Multilateral development banks	594	9	683	9	-	-
5	International organisations	103	-	103	-	-	-
6	Institutions	-	-	34	-	16	46.84%
7	Corporates	4,530	2,847	4,097	462	4,124	90.47%
8	Retail	4,697	719	4,445	65	3,310	73.40%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Exposures in default	231	25	229	8	300	126.72%
11	Items associated with particularly high risk	75	78	75	39	170	150.00%
12	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity exposures	935	-	935	-	2,138	228.72%
16	Other items	2,531	-	2,531	-	1,796	70.97%
17	Total	57,279	3,853	57,241	651	12,188	21.05%

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

Classified as Public (Green)

As per Article 444 point (e), Table 4.2 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 4.2 - EU CR5 - Standardised approach by exposure class

	Dec-22	**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	42,651	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	-	-	42,764	*42,764*
2	Regional governments or local authorities	60	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	*108*
3	Public sector entities	304	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	367	*367*
4	Multilateral development banks	530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	530	*530*
5	International organisations	159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	*159*
6	Institutions	-	-	-	-	63	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	*81*
7	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,576	-	-	-	-	-	4,576	*4,576*
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,445	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,445	*4,445*
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	60	-	-	-	-	162	*162*
11	Items associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	-	-	-	-	179	*179*
12	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	*4*
15	Equity exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	-	758	-	-	-	896	*896*
16	Other items	415	-	-	-	140	-	102	-	-	1,751	-	-	-	-	406	2,814	*2,814*
17	Total	**44,119**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**262**	**-**	**183**	**-**	**4,445**	**6,567**	**239**	**860**	**-**	**4**	**406**	**57,085**	***57,085***

	Dec-21	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	43,501	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	-	43,611	*43,611*
2	Regional governments or local authorities	55	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	117	*117*
3	Public sector entities	364	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	*450*
4	Multilateral development banks	693	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	693	*693*
5	International organisations	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	*103*
6	Institutions	-	-	-	-	4	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	*34*
7	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,558	-	-	-	-	-	4,558	*4,558*
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,510	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,510	*4,510*
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	127	-	-	-	-	237	*237*
11	Items associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	-	113	*113*
12	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	-	802	-	-	-	935	*935*
16	Other items	373	-	-	-	159	-	134	-	-	1,629	-	-	-	-	236	2,531	*2,531*
17	Total	45,089	-	-	-	220	-	250	-	4,510	6,435	240	912	-	-	236	57,892	*57,892*

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.

Classified as Public (Green)

The Group has adopted the Foundation IRB approach for its non-retail exposures (eight Probability of Default (PD) models) and the Advanced IRB approach (twenty six models in total including EAD, LGD and PD) for the majority of its retail exposures. Exposures for which capital requirements continue to be determined under the Standardised approach include sovereign and multilateral development bank exposures, the Group’s land and development exposures, certain asset finance and leasing portfolios, non-credit obligation assets and other corporate exposures for which regulatory approval to use the IRB approach is not held.

Relationship of PD grades with external ratings

The table below illustrates the relationship between PD grade, PD band and S&P type ratings. PD is used in the IRB RWA calculation and can be mapped to Group-level PD grades based on PD bands. These PD grades differ from internal obligor grades which are used in arriving at IFRS classifications, however there is a defined relationship between both sets of grades.

Note the internal ranges do not map directly to the prescribed ranges used in tables 4.3 and 4.4.

PD Grades	PD Scale	S&P type ratings
1-4	0% <= PD < 0.26%	AAA, AA+, AA, AA-, A+, A, A-, BBB+, BBB
5-7	0.26% <= PD < 1.45%	BBB-, BB+, BB, BB-
8-9	1.45% <= PD < 3.60%	B+
10-11	3.60% <= PD < 100%	B, Below B
12	100%	n/a

The internal ratings process by exposure class

Details on how the internal ratings process is applied to each individual IRB exposure class are given below. Departures from Group standards outlined above are not permitted.

Corporates

Corporate entities, including certain SME and specialised lending exposures are rated using a number of models. This suite of models typically incorporates scorecard-based calibrated PD outputs (both TtC and cyclical PD estimates). The Group does not rate purchased corporate receivables under the IRB approach. Information on the Corporates Foundation IRB exposure class is provided in Table 4.3.

Institutions

Institutions are rated by a single dedicated model. This is an internally-built scorecard and the output from this model is a single PD estimate that is fully TtC. Information on the Institutions Foundation IRB exposure class is provided in Table 4.3.

Retail

Retail exposures including Mortgages, Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures (QRRE) and certain Retail SME and Consumer loans are rated on a number of models based on application and behavioural data which is calibrated to a PD. This PD estimate typically varies with the economic cycle. The Group also generates LGD and CCF estimates for its retail exposures. These estimates are calibrated to produce estimates representative of an economic downturn. Information on the Retail IRB exposure classes is provided in Table 4.4.

Securitisations

Capital requirements for securitisation positions (retained and purchased) are determined under the IRBA and ERBA approaches. These are dealt within the Securitisation section.

Classified as Public (Green)

As per Article 452, point (g)(i)-(v), Table 4.3 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 4.3 EU CR6 - IRB approach - Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range (Foundation IRB)

Dec-22 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 Foundation IRB												
0.00 to <0.15	4,439	2,199	36.96%	5,251	0.06%	317	31.51%	2.5	1,075	20.47%	1	(1)
0.00 to <0.10	*4,268*	*2,199*	*36.95%*	*5,080*	*0.05%*	*306*	*31.53%*	*2.5*	*1,019*	*20.06%*	*1*	*(1)*
0.10 to <0.15	*171*	*0*	*50.00%*	*171*	*0.13%*	*11*	*30.86%*	*2.5*	*56*	*32.49%*	*0*	*0*
0.15 to <0.25	1,188	998	29.05%	1,479	0.17%	164	43.62%	2.5	736	49.73%	1	(2)
0.25 to <0.50	1,559	1,014	26.00%	1,822	0.35%	257	42.48%	2.5	1,206	66.15%	3	(3)
0.50 to <0.75	1,742	831	40.15%	2,076	0.60%	333	42.45%	2.5	1,610	77.53%	5	(7)
0.75 to <2.5	4,984	1,471	40.20%	5,574	1.47%	1,206	39.57%	2.5	4,702	84.34%	35	(25)
0.75 to <1.75	*4,328*	*1,102*	*37.81%*	*4,743*	*1.39%*	*1,108*	*38.77%*	*2.5*	*3,748*	*79.05%*	*28*	*(20)*
1.75 to <2.5	*656*	*369*	*47.35%*	*831*	*1.92%*	*98*	*44.12%*	*2.5*	*952*	*114.55%*	*7*	*(5)*
2.5 to <10	4,782	883	38.96%	5,125	3.73%	2,416	41.15%	2.5	5,610	109.46%	83	(90)
2.5 to <5	*4,501*	*839*	*37.82%*	*4,818*	*3.51%*	*2,360*	*40.93%*	*2.5*	*5,080*	*105.43%*	*73*	*(73)*
5 to <10	*281*	*44*	*60.90%*	*307*	*7.20%*	*56*	*44.65%*	*2.5*	*530*	*172.65%*	*10*	*(17)*
10 to <100	1,282	82	34.80%	1,310	15.60%	767	39.78%	2.5	1,935	147.73%	83	(67)
10 to <20	*944*	*79*	*34.14%*	*970*	*11.01%*	*473*	*39.97%*	*2.5*	*1,400*	*144.32%*	*43*	*(42)*
20 to <30	*191*	*2*	*50.00%*	*192*	*20.00%*	*110*	*38.24%*	*2.5*	*290*	*150.66%*	*16*	*(8)*
30 to <100	*147*	*1*	*50.00%*	*148*	*40.00%*	*184*	*40.53%*	*2.5*	*245*	*166.31%*	*24*	*(17)*
100 (Default)	1,365	156	19.54%	1,395	100.00%	452	41.26%	2.5	-	-	576	(483)
Total Foundation IRB	**21,341**	**7,634**	**35.29%**	**24,032**	**7.89%**	**5,912**	**38.97%**	**2.5**	**16,874**	**70.21%**	**787**	**(678)**
Institutions												
0.00 to <0.15	3,435	123	84.42%	3,539	0.05%	131	25.04%	2.5	569	16.06%	-	-
0.00 to <0.10	*3,264*	*123*	*84.51%*	*3,368*	*0.05%*	*121*	*24.74%*	*2.5*	*513*	*15.23%*	*-*	*-*
0.10 to <0.15	*171*	*-*	*50.00%*	*171*	*0.13%*	*10*	*30.86%*	*2.5*	*56*	*32.49%*	*-*	*-*
0.15 to <0.25	22	1	-	22	0.20%	8	45.00%	2.5	14	62.34%	-	-
0.25 to <0.50	38	-	-	38	0.36%	6	45.00%	2.5	31	80.27%	-	-
0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.75 to <2.5	1	39	73.10%	29	1.20%	6	45.00%	2.5	38	131.08%	-	-
0.75 to <1.75	*1*	*26*	*100.00%*	*27*	*1.11%*	*4*	*45.00%*	*2.5*	*34*	*128.90%*	*-*	*-*
1.75 to <2.5	*-*	*13*	*20.00%*	*2*	*2.09%*	*2*	*45.00%*	*2.5*	*4*	*152.98%*	*-*	*-*
2.5 to <10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.5 to <5	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
5 to <10	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
10 to <100	-	11	20.00%	2	13.89%	5	45.00%	2.5	6	254.87%	-	-
10 to <20	*-*	*11*	*20.00%*	*2*	*13.75%*	*4*	*45.00%*	*2.5*	*6*	*254.40%*	*-*	*-*
20 to <30	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*25.42%*	*1*	*45.00%*	*2.5*	*-*	*293.84%*	*-*	*-*
30 to <100	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
100 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Institutions	**3,496**	**174**	**77.27%**	**3,630**	**0.08%**	**156**	**25.54%**	**2.5**	**658**	**18.11%**	**-**	**-**
Corporates of which SME												
0.00 to <0.15	89	82	36.78%	119	0.07%	87	43.50%	2.5	25	20.81%	-	-
0.00 to <0.10	*89*	*82*	*36.78%*	*119*	*0.07%*	*87*	*43.50%*	*2.5*	*25*	*20.81%*	*-*	*-*
0.10 to <0.15	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
0.15 to <0.25	230	46	23.04%	241	0.17%	88	37.02%	2.5	66	27.49%	-	(1)
0.25 to <0.50	558	113	30.32%	592	0.35%	133	38.66%	2.5	236	39.94%	1	(1)
0.50 to <0.75	849	64	12.27%	857	0.60%	233	38.97%	2.5	448	52.25%	2	(3)
0.75 to <2.5	3,325	248	30.78%	3,401	1.46%	975	37.33%	2.5	2,230	65.56%	20	(14)
0.75 to <1.75	*3,241*	*224*	*28.69%*	*3,305*	*1.45%*	*957*	*37.11%*	*2.5*	*2,143*	*64.86%*	*19*	*(13)*
1.75 to <2.5	*84*	*24*	*50.00%*	*96*	*1.92%*	*18*	*45.00%*	*2.5*	*87*	*89.57%*	*1*	*(1)*
2.5 to <10	3,151	233	29.18%	3,217	3.65%	2,179	39.00%	2.5	2,767	86.01%	49	(41)
2.5 to <5	*3,100*	*226*	*28.51%*	*3,163*	*3.59%*	*2,144*	*38.93%*	*2.5*	*2,695*	*85.18%*	*47*	*(39)*
5 to <10	*51*	*7*	*50.23%*	*54*	*7.23%*	*35*	*43.01%*	*2.5*	*72*	*134.15%*	*2*	*(2)*
10 to <100	1,069	45	32.12%	1,083	15.78%	712	39.17%	2.5	1,425	131.53%	70	(47)
10 to <20	*741*	*42*	*30.83%*	*753*	*10.09%*	*432*	*39.13%*	*2.5*	*913*	*121.22%*	*31*	*(23)*
20 to <30	*184*	*2*	*50.00%*	*185*	*20.00%*	*103*	*38.21%*	*2.5*	*273*	*147.22%*	*15*	*(8)*
30 to <100	*144*	*1*	*50.00%*	*145*	*40.00%*	*177*	*40.60%*	*2.5*	*239*	*165.12%*	*24*	*(16)*
100 (Default)	666	33	19.12%	672	100.00%	369	39.81%	2.5	-	-	267	(245)
Total Corporate of which SME	**9,937**	**864**	**28.69%**	**10,182**	**9.99%**	**4,776**	**38.50%**	**2.5**	**7,197**	**70.68%**	**409**	**(352)**
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	127	126	50.00%	190	0.17%	5	44.83%	2.5	81	42.38%	-	-
0.25 to <0.50	109	8	32.52%	112	0.35%	5	44.43%	2.5	69	61.50%	-	-
0.50 to <0.75	91	22	51.66%	102	0.60%	11	44.46%	2.5	81	79.02%	-	-
0.75 to <2.5	276	22	53.39%	287	1.40%	25	44.03%	2.5	306	106.56%	2	(2)
0.75 to <1.75	*276*	*22*	*53.39%*	*287*	*1.40%*	*22*	*44.03%*	*2.5*	*306*	*106.56%*	*2*	*(2)*
1.75 to <2.5	*-*	*-*	*50.00%*	*-*	*1.82%*	*3*	*45.09%*	*2.5*	*-*	*114.18%*	*-*	*-*
2.5 to <10	53	3	69.87%	56	3.30%	10	43.25%	2.5	75	134.12%	1	(4)
2.5 to <5	*53*	*3*	*69.87%*	*56*	*3.30%*	*10*	*43.25%*	*2.5*	*75*	*134.12%*	*1*	*(4)*
5 to <10	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
10 to <100	2	4	50.00%	4	10.00%	1	42.96%	2.5	7	195.39%	-	(1)
10 to <20	*2*	*4*	*50.00%*	*4*	*10.00%*	*1*	*42.96%*	*2.5*	*7*	*195.39%*	*-*	*(1)*
20 to <30	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
30 to <100	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
100 (Default)	44	-	50.00%	44	100.00%	2	45.00%	2.5	-	-	20	(17)
Total Corporates of which specialised lending	**702**	**185**	**50.19%**	**795**	**6.53%**	**59**	**44.33%**	**2.5**	**619**	**77.74%**	**23**	**(24)**
Corporates of which other												
0.00 to <0.15	915	1,994	34.03%	1,593	0.06%	99	44.99%	2.5	481	30.22%	1	(1)
0.00 to <0.10	*915*	*1,994*	*34.03%*	*1,593*	*0.06%*	*98*	*44.99%*	*2.5*	*481*	*30.22%*	*1*	*(1)*
0.10 to <0.15	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*0.14%*	*1*	*45.00%*	*2.5*	*-*	*42.58%*	*-*	*-*
0.15 to <0.25	809	825	26.22%	1,026	0.17%	63	44.92%	2.5	575	56.05%	1	(1)
0.25 to <0.50	854	893	25.40%	1,080	0.35%	114	44.29%	2.5	870	80.50%	2	(2)
0.50 to <0.75	802	745	42.23%	1,117	0.59%	88	44.94%	2.5	1,081	96.80%	3	(4)
0.75 to <2.5	1,382	1,162	40.86%	1,857	1.50%	200	42.88%	2.5	2,128	114.58%	13	(9)
0.75 to <1.75	*810*	*830*	*37.91%*	*1,124*	*1.23%*	*125*	*42.15%*	*2.5*	*1,265*	*112.54%*	*7*	*(5)*
1.75 to <2.5	*572*	*332*	*48.24%*	*733*	*1.92%*	*75*	*44.01%*	*2.5*	*861*	*117.70%*	*6*	*(4)*
2.5 to <10	1,578	647	42.32%	1,852	3.89%	227	44.83%	2.5	2,768	149.45%	33	(45)
2.5 to <5	*1,348*	*610*	*41.08%*	*1,599*	*3.37%*	*206*	*44.80%*	*2.5*	*2,310*	*144.48%*	*25*	*(30)*
5 to <10	*230*	*37*	*62.99%*	*253*	*7.20%*	*21*	*45.00%*	*2.5*	*458*	*180.89%*	*8*	*(15)*
10 to <100	211	22	45.33%	221	14.83%	49	42.68%	2.5	497	225.30%	13	(19)
10 to <20	*201*	*22*	*45.25%*	*211*	*14.29%*	*36*	*42.89%*	*2.5*	*474*	*224.83%*	*12*	*(18)*
20 to <30	*7*	*-*	*50.00%*	*7*	*20.00%*	*6*	*38.92%*	*2.5*	*17*	*240.77%*	*1*	*-*
30 to <100	*3*	*-*	*50.00%*	*3*	*40.00%*	*7*	*37.03%*	*2.5*	*6*	*222.50%*	*-*	*(1)*
100 (Default)	655	123	19.61%	679	100.00%	81	42.44%	2.5	-	-	289	(221)
Total Corporates of which other	**7,206**	**6,411**	**34.61%**	**9,425**	**8.75%**	**921**	**44.21%**	**2.5**	**8,400**	**89.13%**	**355**	**(302)**

Classified as Public (Green)

Dec-21 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 Foundation IRB												
0.00 to <0.15	5,186	2,031	27.16%	5,738	0.06%	368	29.99%	2.5	1,162	20.25%	1	(2)
0.00 to <0.10	*5,186*	*2,031*	*27.16%*	*5,738*	*0.06%*	*363*	*29.99%*	*2.5*	*1,162*	*20.25%*	*1*	*(2)*
0.10 to <0.15	*0*	*-*	*0.00%*	*0*	*0.14%*	*5*	*35.00%*	*2.5*	*0*	*22.32%*	*0*	*0*
0.15 to <0.25	1,408	1,248	28.70%	1,766	0.17%	193	41.39%	2.5	807	45.71%	1	(3)
0.25 to <0.50	1,500	932	21.72%	1,702	0.35%	267	42.23%	2.5	1,125	66.06%	3	(5)
0.50 to <0.75	1,824	565	54.57%	2,132	0.60%	398	40.60%	2.5	1,438	67.43%	6	(10)
0.75 to <2.5	4,618	1,565	37.57%	5,206	1.49%	1,406	40.50%	2.5	4,395	84.42%	33	(39)
0.75 to <1.75	*4,047*	*1,152*	*34.62%*	*4,446*	*1.41%*	*1,328*	*39.81%*	*2.5*	*3,522*	*79.23%*	*26*	*(36)*
1.75 to <2.5	*571*	*413*	*45.79%*	*760*	*1.94%*	*78*	*44.55%*	*2.5*	*873*	*114.75%*	*7*	*(3)*
2.5 to <10	4,503	1,053	35.94%	4,881	3.74%	2,866	41.59%	2.5	5,410	110.85%	79	(125)
2.5 to <5	*4,286*	*1,000*	*35.18%*	*4,637*	*3.56%*	*2,837*	*41.44%*	*2.5*	*4,994*	*107.71%*	*71*	*(110)*
5 to <10	*217*	*53*	*50.57%*	*244*	*7.20%*	*29*	*44.55%*	*2.5*	*416*	*170.61%*	*8*	*(15)*
10 to <100	1,151	103	27.05%	1,178	17.69%	893	40.14%	2.5	1,831	155.39%	87	(95)
10 to <20	*777*	*96*	*25.90%*	*801*	*11.45%*	*604*	*40.12%*	*2.5*	*1,214*	*151.52%*	*38*	*(48)*
20 to <30	*170*	*2*	*31.15%*	*171*	*20.00%*	*94*	*39.29%*	*2.5*	*261*	*153.25%*	*14*	*(14)*
30 to <100	*204*	*5*	*50.49%*	*206*	*40.00%*	*195*	*40.95%*	*2.5*	*356*	*172.20%*	*35*	*(33)*
100 (Default)	1,664	88	16.25%	1,678	100.00%	637	41.78%	2.5	-	-	701	(692)
Total FIRB	21,854	7,585	32.03%	24,281	8.94%	7,028	38.50%	2.5	16,168	66.58%	911	(971)
Institutions												
0.00 to <0.15	3,947	77	77.64%	4,006	0.06%	125	23.51%	2.5	644	16.09%	1	-
0.00 to <0.10	*3,947*	*77*	*77.64%*	*4,006*	*0.06%*	*125*	*23.51%*	*2.5*	*644*	*16.09%*	*1*	*-*
0.10 to <0.15	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
0.15 to <0.25	214	33	73.17%	239	0.17%	14	28.58%	2.5	81	33.89%	-	-
0.25 to <0.50	188	3	20.00%	188	0.35%	14	45.00%	2.5	155	82.25%	-	-
0.50 to <0.75	-	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	-	-
0.75 to <2.5	64	42	74.37%	95	1.70%	10	45.00%	2.5	138	145.28%	1	(1)
0.75 to <1.75	*64*	*42*	*74.37%*	*95*	*1.70%*	*10*	*45.00%*	*2.5*	*138*	*145.28%*	*1*	*(1)*
1.75 to <2.5	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
2.5 to <10	-	50	28.37%	14	2.70%	8	45.00%	2.5	22	153.59%	-	-
2.5 to <5	*-*	*50*	*28.37%*	*14*	*2.70%*	*8*	*45.00%*	*2.5*	*22*	*153.59%*	*-*	*-*
5 to <10	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
10 to <100	-	11	20.00%	2	11.56%	4	45.00%	2.5	6	246.59%	-	-
10 to <20	*-*	*10*	*20.00%*	*2*	*10.00%*	*3*	*45.00%*	*2.5*	*5*	*239.17%*	*-*	*-*
20 to <30	*-*	*1*	*20.00%*	*-*	*20.00%*	*1*	*45.00%*	*2.5*	*1*	*286.68%*	*-*	*-*
30 to <100	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
100 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Institutions	4,413	216	61.14%	4,544	0.13%	175	25.19%	2.5	1,046	23.01%	2	(1)
Corporates of which SME												
0.00 to <0.15	135	75	14.97%	146	0.05%	122	42.79%	2.5	24	16.12%	*0*	(1)
0.00 to <0.10	*135*	*75*	*14.97%*	*146*	*0.05%*	*121*	*42.81%*	*2.5*	*24*	*16.11%*	*0*	*(1)*
0.10 to <0.15	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*2.5*	*-*	*0*	*-*	*-*
0.15 to <0.25	378	51	30.12%	393	0.17%	86	40.29%	2.5	118	29.91%	*0*	(2)
0.25 to <0.50	520	216	14.09%	551	0.35%	144	37.08%	2.5	216	39.31%	1	(3)
0.50 to <0.75	1,122	86	20.79%	1,140	0.60%	316	38.06%	2.5	571	50.08%	3	(6)
0.75 to <2.5	3,300	316	32.55%	3,403	1.47%	1,192	38.38%	2.5	2,296	67.47%	20	(25)
0.75 to <1.75	*3,193*	*296*	*31.37%*	*3,286*	*1.45%*	*1,179*	*38.25%*	*2.5*	*2,198*	*66.88%*	*19*	*(24)*
1.75 to <2.5	*107*	*20*	*50.26%*	*117*	*2.05%*	*13*	*42.04%*	*2.5*	*98*	*83.87%*	*1*	*(1)*
2.5 to <10	2,996	241	24.52%	3,054	3.70%	2,619	40.09%	2.5	2,711	88.78%	48	(81)
2.5 to <5	*2,942*	*239*	*24.26%*	*2,999*	*3.63%*	*2,610*	*40.04%*	*2.5*	*2,637*	*87.93%*	*46*	*(77)*
5 to <10	*54*	*2*	*51.01%*	*55*	*7.20%*	*9*	*43.00%*	*2.5*	*74*	*135.15%*	*2*	*-4*
10 to <100	870	47	25.90%	882	18.26%	823	39.13%	2.5	1,154	130.81%	67	(67)
10 to <20	*520*	*43*	*23.85%*	*530*	*10.01%*	*559*	*38.55%*	*2.5*	*602*	*113.48%*	*22*	*(29)*
20 to <30	*164*	*1*	*50.00%*	*164*	*20.00%*	*90*	*39.06%*	*2.5*	*243*	*148.46%*	*13*	*(13)*
30 to <100	*186*	*3*	*50.78%*	*188*	*40.00%*	*174*	*40.82%*	*2.5*	*309*	*164.23%*	*32*	*(25)*
100 (Default)	1,272	33	21.64%	1,279	100.00%	557	40.62%	2.5	-	-	519	(544)
Total Corporate of which SME	10,593	1,065	24.05%	10,848	14.86%	5,859	39.22%	2.5	7,090	65.36%	658	(729)
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	87	6	25.84%	88	0.17%	8	44.96%	2.5	38	42.51%	-	-
0.25 to <0.50	140	7	56.52%	144	0.35%	7	44.55%	2.5	89	61.67%	-	-
0.50 to <0.75	56	61	50.00%	87	0.60%	12	43.58%	2.5	67	77.46%	-	-
0.75 to <2.5	188	10	57.59%	194	1.51%	26	43.89%	2.5	211	108.79%	1	(1)
0.75 to <1.75	*188*	*10*	*57.59%*	*194*	*1.51%*	*25*	*43.89%*	*2.5*	*211*	*108.79%*	*1*	*(1)*
1.75 to <2.5	*-*	*-*	*50.00%*	*-*	*2.00%*	*1*	*46.00%*	*2.5*	*-*	*116.00%*	*-*	*-*
2.5 to <10	69	5	64.60%	71	3.37%	9	44.54%	2.5	100	138.66%	1	(2)
2.5 to <5	*69*	*5*	*64.60%*	*71*	*3.37%*	*9*	*44.54%*	*2.5*	*100*	*138.66%*	*1*	*(2)*
5 to <10	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
10 to <100	9	-	-	9	10.00%	1	45.00%	2.5	18	204.67%	-	(1)
10 to <20	*9*	*-*	*-*	*9*	*10.00%*	*1*	*45.00%*	*2.5*	*18*	*204.67%*	*-*	*(1)*
20 to <30	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
30 to <100	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
100 (Default)	56	*0*	50.00%	57	100.00%	2	45.00%	2.5	-	-	25	(23)
Total Corporates of which specialised lending	605	89	50.62%	650	9.83%	65	44.33%	2.5	523	80.35%	27	(27)
Corporates of which other												
0.00 to <0.15	1,105	1,879	25.59%	1,586	0.06%	121	45.20%	2.5	494	31.14%	1	(2)
0.00 to <0.10	*1,105*	*1,879*	*25.59%*	*1,586*	*0.06%*	*117*	*45.20%*	*2.5*	*494*	*31.14%*	*1*	*(2)*
0.10 to <0.15	*0*	*-*	*0.00%*	*0*	*0.10%*	*4*	*45.01%*	*2.5*	*0*	*33.52%*	*0*	*0*
0.15 to <0.25	729	1,158	27.38%	1,046	0.17%	85	44.42%	2.5	571	54.61%	1	(2)
0.25 to <0.50	653	705	23.71%	820	0.35%	102	44.65%	2.5	665	81.08%	2	(2)
0.50 to <0.75	645	419	62.18%	906	0.59%	70	43.52%	2.5	800	88.32%	3	(3)
0.75 to <2.5	1,067	1,197	37.43%	1,515	1.51%	178	44.56%	2.5	1,751	115.58%	11	(12)
0.75 to <1.75	*602*	*804*	*33.45%*	*871*	*1.21%*	*114*	*44.23%*	*2.5*	*976*	*112.05%*	*5*	*(9)*
1.75 to <2.5	*465*	*393*	*45.57%*	*644*	*1.92%*	*64*	*45.00%*	*2.5*	*775*	*120.35%*	*6*	*(3)*
2.5 to <10	1,438	757	39.89%	1,740	3.84%	230	44.08%	2.5	2,577	148.08%	30	(42)
2.5 to <5	*1,275*	*707*	*39.14%*	*1,551*	*3.43%*	*210*	*43.97%*	*2.5*	*2,235*	*144.08%*	*24*	*(32)*
5 to <10	*163*	*50*	*50.55%*	*189*	*7.20%*	*20*	*45.00%*	*2.5*	*342*	*180.89%*	*6*	*(10)*
10 to <100	271	44	30.06%	285	16.21%	65	43.08%	2.5	653	229.26%	20	(28)
10 to <20	*248*	*43*	*29.32%*	*261*	*14.46%*	*41*	*43.09%*	*2.5*	*590*	*226.48%*	*16*	*(19)*
20 to <30	*6*	*0*	*0.00%*	*6*	*20.00%*	*3*	*45.00%*	*2.5*	*17*	*271.49%*	*1*	*-1*
30 to <100	*17*	*1*	*50.00%*	*18*	*40.00%*	*21*	*42.29%*	*2.5*	*46*	*254.57%*	*3*	*(8)*
100 (Default)	336	56	12.94%	343	100.00%	78	45.61%	2.5	-	-	157	(125)
Total Corporates of which other	6,244	6,215	32.12%	8,241	5.94%	929	44.45%	2.5	7,511	91.14%	225	(216)

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As per Article 452, point (g)(i)-(v), Table 4.4 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 4.4 EU CR6 - IRB approach - Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range (Advanced IRB)

Dec-22 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	1,330	374	35.61%	1,462	0.09%	71,223	0.04%		63	4.42%	-	-
0.00 to <0.10	*1,299*	*62*	*45.12%*	*1,327*	*0.09%*	*26,709*	*0.04%*		*57*	*4.34%*	-	-
0.10 to <0.15	*31*	*312*	*33.72%*	*135*	*0.11%*	*44,514*	*0.04%*		*6*	*5.25%*	-	-
0.15 to <0.25	12,328	605	38.69%	12,588	0.18%	189,689	0.07%		1,060	8.41%	5	(6)
0.25 to <0.50	11,052	1,034	43.18%	11,519	0.38%	307,845	0.15%		1,640	14.23%	9	(12)
0.25 to <0.50	2,070	403	44.89%	2,266	0.60%	129,415	0.24%		477	21.02%	3	(3)
0.75 to <2.5	8,671	2,414	58.96%	10,115	1.20%	256,893	0.48%		3,823	37.80%	33	(18)
0.75 to <1.75	*7,008*	*2,296*	*59.41%*	*8,390*	*1.06%*	*198,562*	*0.42%*		*2,997*	*35.72%*	*23*	*(10)*
1.75 to <2.5	*1,663*	*118*	*50.22%*	*1,725*	*1.89%*	*58,331*	*0.76%*		*826*	*47.89%*	*10*	*(8)*
2.5 to <10	2,929	147	42.47%	2,989	4.89%	165,580	1.96%		2,680	89.65%	65	(44)
2.5 to <5	1,766	99	105.99%	1,805	3.70%	108,530	1.48%		1,564	86.64%	32	(20)
5 to <10	1,163	48	42.63%	1,184	6.71%	57,050	2.68%		1,116	94.24%	32	(24)
10 to <100	605	85	16.26%	627	27.31%	68,095	10.92%		789	125.83%	53	(33)
10 to <20	*258*	*69*	*9.10%*	*267*	*14.67%*	*38,694*	*5.87%*		*332*	*122.97%*	*15*	*(14)*
20 to <30	*115*	*6*	*45.34%*	*121*	*23.79%*	*16,569*	*9.52%*		*152*	*127.55%*	*8*	*(6)*
30 to <100	*232*	*10*	*53.06%*	*239*	*43.35%*	*12,832*	*17.34%*		*305*	*128.16%*	*29*	*(13)*
100 (Default)	722	39	39.84%	742	100.00%	38,635	40.00%		398	53.56%	294	(298)
Total Advanced IRB	**39,707**	**5,101**	**49.20%**	**42,308**	**2.99%**	**1,227,375**	**22.53%**		**10,930**	**25.83%**	**462**	**(414)**
Secured by real estate property - Non SME												
0.00 to <0.15	1,294	17	98.09%	1,310	0.09%	18,681	18.53%		57	4.35%	-	-
0.00 to <0.10	*1,294*	*17*	*98.09%*	*1,310*	*0.09%*	*18,664*	*18.53%*		*57*	*4.35%*	-	-
0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	*0.10%*	*17*	*100.00%*		-	-	-	-
0.15 to <0.25	12,243	58	99.80%	12,327	0.18%	91,958	17.02%		1,040	8.43%	5	(6)
0.25 to <0.50	10,935	42	98.87%	10,994	0.39%	69,241	18.31%		1,546	14.06%	8	(10)
0.50 to <0.75	1,977	24	101.53%	2,017	0.60%	16,239	14.65%		412	20.41%	2	(2)
0.75 to <2.5	8,119	1,954	62.66%	9,366	1.18%	57,846	21.56%		3,366	35.94%	26	(10)
0.75 to <1.75	*6,706*	*1,908*	*62.68%*	*7,920*	*1.05%*	*45,686*	*22.33%*		*2,755*	*34.79%*	*20*	*(6)*
1.75 to <2.5	*1,413*	*46*	*61.55%*	*1,446*	*1.85%*	*12,160*	*17.34%*		*611*	*42.23%*	*6*	*(4)*
2.5 to <10	1,371	5	102.63%	1,380	5.30%	17,741	21.51%		1,168	84.61%	17	(10)
2.5 to <5	670	3	100.59%	674	3.91%	9,049	25.24%		538	79.89%	7	(2)
5 to <10	701	2	104.62%	706	6.63%	8,692	17.95%		630	89.10%	10	(8)
10 to <100	435	2	104.53%	441	30.08%	3,814	15.53%		535	121.23%	27	(13)
10 to <20	*152*	*0*	*108.19%*	*153*	*15.76%*	*1,386*	*19.87%*		*195*	*127.03%*	*5*	*(4)*
20 to <30	*90*	*1*	*101.99%*	*92*	*23.74%*	*769*	*14.55%*		*109*	*119.46%*	*4*	*(3)*
30 to <100	*193*	*1*	*105.06%*	*196*	*44.17%*	*1,659*	*12.59%*		*231*	*117.55%*	*18*	*(6)*
100 (Default)	468	3	102.67%	472	100.00%	3,497	28.57%		289	61.17%	127	(123)
Total Secured by real estate property - Non SME	**36,842**	**2,105**	**65.32%**	**38,307**	**2.26%**	**279,017**	**18.71%**		**8,413**	**21.96%**	**212**	**(174)**
Qualifying revolving												
0.00 to <0.15	33	271	28.82%	111	0.11%	45,065	51.04%		3	3.69%	-	-
0.00 to <0.10	*4*	*45*	*25.25%*	*16*	*0.08%*	*7,966*	*51.05%*		*0*	*2.98%*	-	-
0.10 to <0.15	*29*	*226*	*29.53%*	*95*	*0.11%*	*37,099*	*51.03%*		*3*	*3.80%*	-	-
0.15 to <0.25	77	459	30.12%	215	0.20%	90,110	51.04%		13	6.00%	-	-
0.25 to <0.50	87	670	37.95%	342	0.35%	216,898	60.72%		40	11.75%	1	(1)
0.50 to <0.75	61	286	38.73%	172	0.60%	105,355	57.14%		29	16.80%	1	(1)
0.75 to <2.5	143	352	40.15%	285	1.28%	155,368	56.83%		84	29.49%	2	(2)
0.75 to <1.75	*112*	*299*	*40.43%*	*233*	*1.11%*	*128,702*	*57.16%*		*62*	*26.83%*	*1*	*(1)*
1.75 to <2.5	*31*	*53*	*38.52%*	*52*	*2.08%*	*26,666*	*55.33%*		*22*	*41.47%*	*1*	*(1)*
2.5 to <10	66	112	35.19%	107	4.83%	56,779	53.60%		75	69.70%	3	(2)
2.5 to <5	40	74	35.40%	67	3.55%	34,649	54.25%		40	58.71%	1	(1)
5 to <10	26	38	34.76%	40	6.98%	22,130	52.52%		35	88.10%	2	(1)
10 to <100	31	77	10.43%	44	25.86%	51,448	55.99%		70	160.55%	7	(4)
10 to <20	*13*	*67*	*6.65%*	*20*	*13.81%*	*31,052*	*53.74%*		*26*	*133.42%*	*2*	*(1)*
20 to <30	*5*	*4*	*31.76%*	*9*	*24.35%*	*14,105*	*58.41%*		*17*	*188.48%*	*1*	*(1)*
30 to <100	*13*	*6*	*41.05%*	*15*	*42.58%*	*6,291*	*57.49%*		*27*	*179.42%*	*4*	*(2)*
100 (Default)	15	30	31.06%	29	100.00%	18,630	70.08%		19	66.21%	21	(19)
Total Qualifying revolving	**513**	**2,257**	**34.54%**	**1,305**	**4.00%**	**739,653**	**56.44%**		**333**	**25.62%**	**35**	**(29)**
Retail of which SME												
0.00 to <0.15	1	86	44.71%	39	0.10%	7,348	40.00%		3	8.10%	-	-
0.00 to <0.10	-	-	*1.50%*	-	*0.07%*	*30*	*40.00%*		-	*8.19%*	-	-
0.10 to <0.15	*1*	*86*	*44.73%*	*39*	*0.10%*	*7,318*	*40.00%*		*3*	*8.09%*	-	-
0.15 to <0.25	6	88	43.33%	44	0.18%	7,496	40.54%		6	12.99%	-	-
0.25 to <0.50	25	322	46.85%	178	0.33%	21,250	61.11%		51	28.58%	-	(1)
0.50 to <0.75	24	93	48.93%	69	0.65%	6,992	58.34%		29	41.80%	-	-
0.75 to <2.5	244	108	53.35%	300	1.67%	18,441	54.72%		176	58.83%	3	(4)
0.75 to <1.75	*99*	*89*	*53.03%*	*146*	*1.24%*	*12,085*	*55.20%*		*79*	*53.95%*	*1*	*(2)*
1.75 to <2.5	*145*	*19*	*54.84%*	*154*	*2.08%*	*6,356*	*54.27%*		*97*	*63.43%*	*2*	*(2)*
2.5 to <10	920	30	60.02%	933	4.69%	29,362	53.44%		611	65.47%	25	(22)
2.5 to <5	643	22	59.65%	653	3.59%	18,382	51.39%		399	61.06%	12	(12)
5 to <10	277	8	61.08%	280	7.26%	10,980	58.22%		212	75.75%	12	(10)
10 to <100	107	6	57.84%	110	19.09%	8,381	60.85%		115	104.02%	13	(12)
10 to <20	*75*	*2*	*60.85%*	*76*	*13.01%*	*3,774*	*61.94%*		*75*	*96.32%*	*6*	*(7)*
20 to <30	*16*	*1*	*58.38%*	*16*	*23.51%*	*1,225*	*57.39%*		*18*	*114.51%*	*2*	*(2)*
30 to <100	*16*	*3*	*54.50%*	*18*	*41.62%*	*3,382*	*59.25%*		*22*	*128.03%*	*4*	*(3)*
100 (Default)	202	6	52.17%	204	100.00%	11,000	58.32%		73	35.61%	119	(136)
Total Retail of which SME	**1,529**	**739**	**48.06%**	**1,877**	**14.66%**	**110,270**	**54.94%**		**1,064**	**56.63%**	**160**	**(175)**
Retail of which other												
0.00 to <0.15	2	-	-	2	0.11%	129	73.00%		-	26.08%	-	-
0.00 to <0.10	*1*	-	-	*1*	*0.07%*	*49*	*73.00%*		-	*19.74%*	-	-
0.10 to <0.15	*1*	-	-	*1*	*0.12%*	*80*	*73.00%*		-	*29.25%*	-	-
0.15 to <0.25	2	-	-	2	0.19%	125	73.00%		1	38.71%	-	-
0.25 to <0.50	5	-	-	5	0.40%	456	73.00%		3	63.11%	-	-
0.50 to <0.75	8	-	-	8	0.63%	829	73.00%		7	81.76%	-	-
0.75 to <2.5	165	-	-	164	1.66%	25,238	73.02%		197	120.07%	2	(2)
0.75 to <1.75	*91*	-	-	*91*	*1.26%*	*12,089*	*73.01%*		*101*	*110.74%*	*1*	*(1)*
1.75 to <2.5	*74*	-	-	*73*	*2.16%*	*13,149*	*73.03%*		*96*	*131.68%*	*1*	*(1)*
2.5 to <10	572	-	-	569	4.22%	61,698	73.00%		826	145.34%	20	(10)
2.5 to <5	413	-	-	411	3.54%	46,450	73.00%		587	142.92%	12	(5)
5 to <10	159	-	-	158	5.99%	15,248	73.00%		239	151.65%	8	(5)
10 to <100	32	-	-	32	22.50%	4,452	73.01%		69	218.31%	6	(4)
10 to <20	*18*	-	-	*18*	*13.47%*	*2,482*	*73.00%*		*36*	*188.68%*	*2*	*(2)*
20 to <30	*4*	-	-	*4*	*25.06%*	*470*	*73.00%*		*8*	*243.03%*	*1*	-
30 to <100	*10*	-	-	*10*	*39.09%*	*1,500*	*73.01%*		*25*	*266.79%*	*3*	*(2)*
100 (Default)	37	-	-	37	100.00%	5,508	73.02%		17	45.56%	27	(20)
Total Retail of which other	**823**	**-**	**-**	**819**	**8.63%**	**98,435**	**73.01%**		**1,120**	**137.04%**	**55**	**(36)**

Dec-21 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	1,100	346	35.42%	1,222	0.09%	64,238	0.04%		54	4.40%	0	(1)
0.00 to <0.10	1,072	52	45.41%	1,095	0.09%	22,972	0.04%		47	4.30%	0	(1)
0.10 to <0.15	28	294	33.65%	127	0.11%	41,266	0.04%		7	5.22%	0	0
0.15 to <0.25	14,518	607	38.35%	14,790	0.18%	203,636	0.07%		1,168	7.90%	5	(13)
0.25 to <0.50	13,089	1,062	43.44%	13,587	0.38%	334,968	0.15%		1,714	12.61%	10	(21)
0.50 to <0.75	2,292	403	44.96%	2,488	0.59%	131,549	0.24%		501	20.13%	4	(5)
0.75 to <2.5	8,143	2,028	55.74%	9,298	1.23%	252,801	0.49%		3,228	34.71%	30	(31)
0.75 to <1.75	6,130	1,886	55.73%	7,200	1.04%	192,907	0.42%		2,297	31.89%	19	(18)
1.75 to <2.5	2,013	142	55.89%	2,098	1.89%	59,894	0.76%		931	44.38%	11	(13)
2.5 to <10	2,972	110	43.21%	3,021	4.90%	159,642	1.96%		2,570	85.07%	63	(63)
2.5 to <5	1,781	76	106.15%	1,812	3.69%	103,575	1.48%		1,513	83.50%	32	(33)
5 to <10	1,191	34	44.89%	1,209	6.70%	56,067	2.68%		1,057	87.44%	31	(30)
10 to <100	578	45	31.83%	596	25.66%	36,217	10.26%		681	114.36%	45	(24)
10 to <20	274	28	21.50%	281	14.63%	19,834	5.85%		332	118.50%	14	(13)
20 to <30	114	7	55.83%	119	23.57%	5,400	9.43%		129	108.27%	8	(4)
30 to <100	190	10	45.20%	196	42.69%	10,983	17.07%		220	112.12%	23	(7)
100 (Default)	2,064	43	43.32%	2,092	100.00%	46,419	40.00%		1,321	63.16%	664	(676)
Total Advanced IRB	44,756	4,644	47.56%	47,094	5.52%	1,229,470	21.04%		11,237	23.86%	821	(834)
Secured by real estate property - SME												
0.00 to <0.15	53	2	100.03%	55	0.09%	953	19.37%		2	3.46%	0	0
0.00 to <0.10	53	2	100.03%	55	0.09%	953	19.37%		2	3.46%	0	0
0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
0.15 to <0.25	2,424	11	102.07%	2,454	0.19%	20,098	13.15%		158	6.44%	1	(2)
0.25 to <0.50	2,534	14	101.02%	2,562	0.37%	18,166	13.89%		234	9.14%	2	(5)
0.50 to <0.75	701	14	101.44%	722	0.61%	5,478	13.03%		106	14.71%	1	(1)
0.75 to <2.5	2,342	39	101.73%	2,394	1.23%	15,005	14.85%		549	22.93%	6	(9)
0.75 to <1.75	1,725	36	101.45%	1,771	1.00%	10,771	14.80%		356	20.08%	3	(6)
1.75 to <2.5	617	3	105.38%	623	1.89%	4,234	15.01%		193	31.04%	3	(3)
2.5 to <10	458	1	104.96%	461	5.53%	5,111	16.08%		255	55.34%	5	(4)
2.5 to <5	166	-	101.04%	167	3.56%	2,121	16.90%		63	37.96%	1	(1)
5 to <10	292	1	108.00%	294	6.64%	2,990	15.62%		192	65.18%	4	(3)
10 to <100	191	2	102.85%	195	29.43%	1,491	13.75%		173	88.74%	11	(3)
10 to <20	70	1	101.93%	71	15.60%	538	16.81%		64	90.17%	2	(2)
20 to <30	38	1	102.53%	39	23.77%	307	11.00%		30	78.08%	2	-
30 to <100	83	-	104.41%	85	43.56%	646	12.47%		79	92.46%	7	(1)
100 (Default)	688	3	104.26%	694	100.00%	4,081	25.35%		471	67.89%	166	(185)
Total Secured by real estate property - SME	9,391	86	101.74%	9,537	8.65%	70,383	14.84%		1,948	20.43%	192	(209)
Secured by real estate property - Non SME												
0.00 to <0.15	1,014	12	97.89%	1,025	0.09%	15,424	18.56%		45	4.35%	0	(1)
0.00 to <0.10	1,014	12	97.89%	1,025	0.09%	15,424	18.56%		45	4.35%	0	(1)
0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
0.15 to <0.25	12,014	45	99.32%	12,080	0.18%	85,009	16.78%		991	8.20%	4	(11)
0.25 to <0.50	10,442	30	99.92%	10,493	0.38%	66,986	16.97%		1,387	13.21%	8	(15)
0.50 to <0.75	1,498	9	101.48%	1,516	0.58%	11,446	16.66%		329	21.69%	2	(2)
0.75 to <2.5	5,274	1,557	58.20%	6,193	1.20%	43,140	21.29%		2,252	36.37%	17	(12)
0.75 to <1.75	4,115	1,484	57.83%	4,982	1.04%	32,624	22.16%		1,716	34.44%	13	(8)
1.75 to <2.5	1,159	73	65.80%	1,211	1.84%	10,516	17.68%		536	44.31%	4	(4)
2.5 to <10	1,011	3	99.75%	1,017	5.16%	14,300	23.07%		886	87.10%	13	(8)
2.5 to <5	559	1	94.97%	561	3.98%	7,645	26.48%		475	84.67%	6	(3)
5 to <10	452	2	101.77%	456	6.61%	6,655	18.87%		411	90.09%	7	(5)
10 to <100	229	2	102.37%	233	25.71%	2,244	17.63%		289	124.33%	11	(4)
10 to <20	106	-	102.21%	106	15.20%	1,059	23.72%		151	142.05%	4	(2)
20 to <30	52	2	101.26%	54	23.33%	536	14.51%		64	118.02%	2	(1)
30 to <100	71	-	109.28%	73	42.92%	649	11.04%		74	103.04%	5	(1)
100 (Default)	1,111	2	102.48%	1,116	100.00%	8,146	31.79%		709	63.52%	327	(348)
Total Secured by real estate property - Non SME	32,593	1,660	60.78%	33,673	4.08%	246,695	18.41%		6,888	20.45%	382	(401)
Qualifying revolving												
0.00 to <0.15	30	250	29.06%	103	0.11%	40,701	51.03%		3	3.65%	0	0
0.00 to <0.10	4	38	25.77%	14	0.09%	6,506	51.03%		0	2.97%	0	0
0.10 to <0.15	26	212	29.65%	89	0.11%	34,195	51.03%		3	3.76%	0	0
0.15 to <0.25	72	467	30.24%	213	0.20%	90,930	51.04%		13	5.93%	0	0
0.25 to <0.50	85	695	38.45%	353	0.35%	227,701	60.96%		41	11.55%	1	(1)
0.50 to <0.75	59	281	39.00%	169	0.60%	105,928	57.51%		28	16.66%	1	-
0.75 to <2.5	138	330	39.73%	270	1.28%	151,899	57.06%		78	28.96%	2	(1)
0.75 to <1.75	109	281	40.11%	222	1.10%	125,332	57.36%		58	26.37%	1	(1)
1.75 to <2.5	29	49	37.55%	48	2.08%	26,567	55.66%		20	41.01%	1	-
2.5 to <10	53	79	34.32%	84	4.78%	53,477	53.83%		57	68.58%	2	(1)
2.5 to <5	33	54	34.27%	53	3.51%	31,640	54.28%		30	57.44%	1	(1)
5 to <10	20	25	34.41%	31	6.96%	21,837	53.06%		27	87.82%	1	-
10 to <100	25	35	20.35%	33	27.19%	21,430	54.63%		50	153.00%	5	(3)
10 to <20	10	25	14.85%	15	13.80%	12,432	52.61%		18	127.27%	1	(1)
20 to <30	4	4	29.75%	5	24.29%	3,115	51.71%		9	158.56%	1	0
30 to <100	11	6	36.49%	13	43.07%	5,883	58.05%		23	178.91%	3	(2)
100 (Default)	15	30	31.23%	30	100.00%	18,293	70.51%		19	65.05%	21	(11)
Total Qualifying revolving	477	2,167	35.32%	1,255	3.90%	710,359	56.74%		289	23.15%	32	(17)
Retail of which SME												
0.00 to <0.15	1	81	44.12%	37	0.10%	7,007	40.00%		3	8.13%	0	0
0.00 to <0.10	-	-	1.15%	-	0.07%	34	40.00%		-	8.65%	0	0
0.10 to <0.15	1	81	44.15%	37	0.10%	6,973	40.00%		3	8.12%	0	0
0.15 to <0.25	6	84	42.03%	41	0.18%	7,458	40.42%		5	12.98%	0	-
0.25 to <0.50	24	324	46.55%	176	0.33%	21,657	60.90%		50	28.39%	0	(1)
0.50 to <0.75	24	98	48.27%	72	0.65%	7,725	58.02%		30	41.57%	0	(1)
0.75 to <2.5	243	103	52.44%	295	1.67%	19,343	54.14%		173	58.62%	3	(6)
0.75 to <1.75	101	86	51.42%	144	1.23%	12,719	54.38%		77	53.37%	1	(2)
1.75 to <2.5	142	17	57.62%	151	2.09%	6,624	53.91%		96	63.63%	2	(4)
2.5 to <10	941	26	60.77%	953	4.70%	31,896	54.11%		637	66.80%	26	(41)
2.5 to <5	650	20	60.66%	659	3.59%	20,215	52.22%		413	62.61%	13	(22)
5 to <10	291	6	61.13%	294	7.20%	11,681	58.37%		224	76.22%	13	(19)
10 to <100	110	7	54.48%	113	19.38%	7,892	60.80%		120	106.23%	14	(12)
10 to <20	74	3	59.74%	76	13.26%	4,007	61.91%		74	97.50%	6	(8)
20 to <30	18	1	56.98%	18	23.41%	1,120	56.93%		20	113.94%	3	(2)
30 to <100	18	3	49.24%	19	39.50%	2,765	60.10%		26	133.12%	5	(2)
100 (Default)	224	8	52.35%	227	100.00%	11,859	58.09%		110	48.59%	132	(119)
Total Retail of which SME	1,573	731	47.47%	1,914	15.67%	114,837	55.19%		1,128	58.96%	175	(180)
Retail of which other												
0.00 to <0.15	2	-	-	2	0.10%	153	73.00%		0	24.86%	0	0
0.00 to <0.10	1	-	-	1	0.07%	60	73.00%		0	19.42%	0	0
0.10 to <0.15	1	-	-	1	0.12%	93	73.00%		0	28.04%	0	0
0.15 to <0.25	2	-	-	2	0.19%	141	73.00%		1	39.31%	0	0
0.25 to <0.50	4	-	-	4	0.40%	458	73.00%		2	62.83%	0	0
0.50 to <0.75	10	-	-	10	0.63%	972	73.00%		8	81.60%	0	0
0.75 to <2.5	147	-	-	146	1.66%	23,414	73.03%		175	120.04%	2	(3)
0.75 to <1.75	82	-	-	81	1.26%	11,461	73.04%		90	110.77%	1	(2)
1.75 to <2.5	65	-	-	65	2.15%	11,953	73.03%		85	131.64%	1	(1)
2.5 to <10	509	-	-	506	4.18%	54,858	73.00%		735	145.19%	18	(9)
2.5 to <5	374	-	-	372	3.53%	41,954	73.00%		531	142.85%	11	(6)
5 to <10	135	-	-	134	5.99%	12,904	73.00%		204	151.65%	7	(3)
10 to <100	23	-	-	22	22.31%	3,160	73.03%		49	217.78%	4	(2)
10 to <20	14	-	-	13	13.61%	1,798	73.01%		26	189.53%	2	(1)
20 to <30	2	-	-	2	25.26%	322	73.01%		5	243.74%	0	0
30 to <100	7	-	-	7	38.98%	1,040	73.07%		18	266.91%	2	(1)
100 (Default)	26	-	-	25	100.00%	4,040	73.03%		12	46.42%	19	(14)
Total Retail of which other	723	-	-	717	7.55%	87,196	73.01%		982	136.98%	43	(28)

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As per Article 453 point (j), Table 4.5 below illustrates the effect of credit derivatives on the IRB approach capital requirements calculations. The template excludes counterparty credit risk and securitisations.

Table 4.5 - EU CR7 – IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques

		Dec-22		Dec-21	
		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**	**16,873**	**16,873**	16,167	16,167
2	Central governments and central banks	-	-	-	-
3	Institutions	657	657	1,046	1,046
4	Corporates	16,216	16,216	15,121	15,121
	of which				
4.1	Corporates - SMEs	7,197	7,197	7,090	7,090
4.2	Corporates - Specialised lending	618	618	522	522
5	**Exposures under A-IRB**	**10,928**	**10,928**	11,236	11,236
6	Central governments and central banks	-	-	-	-
7	Institutions	-	-	-	-
8	Corporates	-	-	-	-
	of which				
8.1	Corporates - SMEs	-	-	-	-
8.2	Corporates - Specialised lending	-	-	-	-
9	Retail	10,928	10,928	11,236	11,236
	of which				
9.1	Retail – SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral [1]	-	-	1,948	1,948
9.2	Retail – non-SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral	8,411	8,411	6,887	6,887
9.3	Retail – Qualifying revolving	334	334	290	290
9.4	Retail – SMEs - Other	1,063	1,063	1,129	1,129
9.5	Retail – Non-SMEs- Other	1,120	1,120	982	982
10	**TOTAL (including F-IRB exposures and A-IRB exposures)**	**27,802**	**27,802**	27,404	27,404

1 Further to regulatory clarification in 2022, the Secured by immovable property collateral – SME exposures are now included in the Secured by immovable property collateral – Non SME.

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As per Article 453 point (g), Table 4.6 below discloses more granular information on the type of CRM techniques by type and exposure class under the IRB approach.

Table 4.6 - EU CR7-A – IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques

	Total exposures	Credit risk Mitigation techniques												Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEAs	
		Funded credit Protection (FCP)										Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP)			
		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-22	**€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	42,308	-	86.95%	86.95%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,085	10,928
of which														
4.1 Retail – SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral [1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Retail – non-SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral	38,308	-	96.03%	96.03%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,411	8,411
4.3 Retail – Qualifying revolving	1,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	334	334
4.4 Retail – SMEs - Other	1,878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,220	1,063
4.5 Retail – Non-SMEs- Other	817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,120	1,120
5 Total Advanced IRB	**42,308**	**-**	**86.95%**	**86.95%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11,085**	**10,928**
Exposures under F-IRB														
1 Central governments and central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Institutions	3,631	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	657	657
3 Corporates	20,403	0.07%	51.71%	50.32%	-	1.39%	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,543	16,216
of which														
3.1 Corporates – SMEs	10,183	0.02%	92.82%	90.49%	-	2.33%	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,359	7,197
3.2 Corporates – Specialised lending	795	1.50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	618	618
3.3 Corporates – Other	9,425	-	11.67%	11.17%	-	0.50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,566	8,400
4 Total Foundation IRB	**24,034**	**0.06%**	**43.90%**	**42.72%**	**-**	**1.18%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**17,200**	**16,873**

	Total exposures	Credit risk Mitigation techniques												Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEAs	
		Funded credit										Unfunded credit			
		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-21	€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	47,093	-	90.41%	90.41%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,346	11,236
of which													-	
4.1 Retail – SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral	9,536	-	99.20%	99.20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,948	1,948
4.2 Retail – non-SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral	33,672	-	98.35%	98.35%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,887	6,887
4.3 Retail – Qualifying revolving	1,255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290	290
4.4 Retail – SMEs - Other	1,914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,239	1,129
4.5 Retail – Non-SMEs- Other	717	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	982	982
5 Total Advanced IRB	47,093	-	90.41%	90.41%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,346	11,236
Exposures under F-IRB														
1 Central governments and central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Institutions	4,545	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,046	1,046
3 Corporates	19,738	0.06%	50.45%	48.97%	-	1.49%	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,224	15,121
of which													-	
3.1 Corporates – SMEs	10,848	0.02%	84.86%	82.54%	-	2.31%	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,190	7,090
3.2 Corporates – Specialised lending	650	1.50%	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	522	522
3.3 Corporates – Other	8,240	0.01%	9.14%	8.63%	-	0.52%	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,512	7,509
4 Total Foundation IRB	24,283	0.05%	41.01%	39.80%	-	1.21%	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,270	16,167

1 Further to regulatory clarification in 2022, the Secured by immovable property collateral – SME exposures are now included in the Secured by immovable property collateral – Non SME.

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As per Article 438 point (h), Table 4.7 below analyses the movements in risk weighted exposure amounts under the IRB approach within the period.

Table 4.7 - 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 - September '22**	**28,441**
2	Asset size (+/-)[1]	378
3	Asset quality (+/-)[2]	(294)
4	Model updates (+/-)[3]	-
5	Methodology and policy (+/-)[4]	426
6	Acquisitions and disposals (+/-)[5]	(769)
7	Foreign exchange movements (+/-)	(335)
8	Other (+/-)[6]	(45)
9	**Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the reporting period - December '22**	**27,802**

		Risk weighted exposure amount €m
		a
1	Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the previous reporting period - June '22	27,740
2	Asset size (+/-)[1]	843
3	Asset quality (+/-)[2]	(168)
4	Model updates (+/-)[3]	-
5	Methodology and policy (+/-)[4]	-
6	Acquisitions and disposals (+/-)[5]	-
7	Foreign exchange movements (+/-)	20
8	Other (+/-)[6]	6
9	Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the reporting period - September '22	28,441

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.

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As per Article 452, point (b), Table 4.8 below presents for each exposure class referred to in Article 147, the percentage of the total exposure value subject to the standardised approach (SA) and to the IRB approach, as well as the part of each exposure class subject to a roll-out plan.

Table 4.8 discloses the exposure value of IRB exposures in accordance with Article 166 CRR and, in order to provide an exposure measure valid for both SA exposures and IRB exposures, the aggregate exposure value of IRB and SA exposures uses the leverage ratio exposure methodology.

Table 4.8 - EU CR6-A – Scope of the use of IRB and SA approaches

		Exposure value as defined in Article 166 CRR for exposures subject to IRB approach	Total exposure value for exposures subject to the Standardised approach and to the IRB approach	Percentage of total exposure value subject to the permanent partial use of the SA (%)	Percentage of total exposure value subject to a roll-out plan (%)	Percentage of total exposure value subject to IRB Approach (%)
	Dec-22	**€m**	**€m**	**%**	**%**	**%**
		a	b	c	d	e
1	**Central governments or central banks**		**44,016**	**97.70%**	**2.30%**	**-**
	of which;					
1.1	Regional governments or local authorities		809	14.98%	85.02%	-
1.2	Public sector entities		993	30.67%	69.33%	-
2	**Institutions**	**3,632**	**4,509**	**-**	**19.45%**	**80.55%**
3	**Corporates**	**20,660**	**25,487**	**6.79%**	**14.10%**	**79.11%**
	of which;					
3.1	Corporates - Specialised lending, excluding slotting approach		906	-	-	100.00%
3.2	Corporates - Specialised lending under slotting approach		-	-	-	-
4	**Retail**	**41,020**	**45,523**	**10.41%**	**0.04%**	**89.55%**
	of which;					
4.1	Retail – Secured by real estate SMEs [1]		-	-	-	-
4.2	Retail – Secured by real estate non-SMEs		37,191	-	-	100.00%
4.3	Retail – Qualifying revolving		723	-	-	100.00%
4.4	Retail – Other SMEs		2,625	26.03%	0.78%	73.19%
4.5	Retail – Other non-SMEs		4,984	81.36%	-	18.64%
5	**Equity**		**1,075**	**16.84%**	**83.16%**	**-**
6	**Other non-credit obligation assets**		**5,316**	**19.84%**	**80.16%**	**-**
7	**Total**	**65,312**	**125,926**	**40.27%**	**8.46%**	**51.27%**

		Exposure value as defined in Article 166 CRR for exposures subject to IRB approach	Total exposure value for exposures subject to the Standardised approach and to the IRB approach	Percentage of total exposure value subject to the permanent partial use of the SA (%)	Percentage of total exposure value subject to a roll-out plan (%)	Percentage of total exposure value subject to IRB Approach (%)
	Dec-21	€m	€m	%	%	%
		a	b	c	d	e
1	Central governments or central banks		44,942	97.67%	2.33%	-
	of which;					
1.1	Regional governments or local authorities		664	11.04%	88.96%	-
1.2	Public sector entities		955	38.18%	61.82%	-
2	Institutions	4,545	4,545	-	-	100.00%
3	Corporates	20,013	24,509	6.35%	15.48%	78.17%
	of which;					
3.1	Corporates - Specialised lending, excluding slotting approach		705	-	-	100.00%
3.2	Corporates - Specialised lending under slotting approach		-	-	-	-
4	Retail	45,949	50,073	9.70%	0.08%	90.22%
	of which;					
4.1	Retail – Secured by real estate SMEs		9,225	-	-	100.00%
4.2	Retail – Secured by real estate non-SMEs		32,591	-	-	100.00%
4.3	Retail – Qualifying revolving		680	-	-	100.00%
4.4	Retail – Other SMEs		2,546	29.39%	1.50%	69.11%
4.5	Retail – Other non-SMEs		4,859	84.58%	-	15.42%
5	Equity		1,048	13.34%	86.66%	-
6	Other non-credit obligation assets		4,352	21.22%	78.78%	-
7	Total	70,507	129,469	39.68%	7.12%	53.20%

1 Further to regulatory clarification in 2022, the Secured by immovable property collateral – SME exposures are now included in the Secured by immovable property collateral – Non SME.

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As per Article 452(i) of the CRR, Table 4.9 below provides back testing data to validate the reliability of PD calculations under the Foundation IRB Approach.

Table 4.9 - EU CR9 - IRB approach - Back-testing of PD by exposure class and PD range (Foundation IRB)

Dec-22	Number of obligors at the end of previous year		Observed average default rate (%)	Exposures weighted average PD (%)	Average PD (%)	Average historical annual default rate (%)
		of which number of obligors which defaulted in the year				
PD Range			%	%	%	%
b	c	d	e	f	g	h
Total Foundation IRB						
0.00 to <0.15	352	-	0.00%	0.06%	0.06%	0.32%
0.00 to <0.10	*346*	-	*0.00%*	*0.05%*	*0.06%*	*0.32%*
0.10 to <0.15	*6*	-	*0.00%*	*0.13%*	*0.14%*	*0.00%*
0.15 to <0.25	193	1	0.52%	0.17%	0.17%	0.26%
0.25 to <0.50	266	3	1.13%	0.35%	0.35%	0.30%
0.50 to <0.75	400	2	0.50%	0.60%	0.60%	0.49%
0.75 to <2.5	1,385	11	0.79%	1.47%	1.49%	0.75%
0.75 to <1.75	*1,298*	*11*	*0.85%*	*1.39%*	*1.41%*	*0.77%*
1.75 to <2.5	*87*	-	*0.00%*	*1.92%*	*1.94%*	*0.41%*
2.5 to <10	2,853	59	2.07%	3.73%	3.74%	2.31%
2.5 to <5	*2,815*	*53*	*1.88%*	*3.51%*	*3.56%*	*2.27%*
5 to <10	*38*	*6*	*15.79%*	*7.20%*	*7.20%*	*6.52%*
10 to <100	887	63	7.10%	15.60%	17.69%	8.77%
10 to <20	*529*	*18*	*3.40%*	*11.01%*	*11.45%*	*7.34%*
20 to <30	*131*	*12*	*9.16%*	*20.00%*	*20.00%*	*10.48%*
30 to <100	*227*	*33*	*14.54%*	*40.00%*	*40.00%*	*15.49%*
100 (Default)	636	-	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Institutions						
0.00 to <0.15	110	-	0.00%	0.05%	0.06%	0.00%
0.00 to <0.10	*110*	-	*0.00%*	*0.05%*	*0.06%*	*0.00%*
0.10 to <0.15	-	-	*0.00%*	*0.13%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*
0.15 to <0.25	13	-	0.00%	0.20%	0.17%	0.00%
0.25 to <0.50	13	-	0.00%	0.36%	0.35%	0.00%
0.50 to <0.75	-	-	0.00%	0.59%	0.00%	0.00%
0.75 to <2.5	9	-	0.00%	1.20%	1.70%	0.00%
0.75 to <1.75	*9*	-	*0.00%*	*1.11%*	*1.70%*	*0.00%*
1.75 to <2.5	-	-	*0.00%*	*2.09%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*
2.5 to <10	7	-	0.00%	0.00%	2.70%	0.00%
2.5 to <5	*7*	-	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*2.70%*	*0.00%*
5 to <10	-	-	0.00%	*0.00%*	0.00%	*0.00%*
10 to <100	3	-	0.00%	13.89%	11.56%	0.00%
10 to <20	*2*	-	*0.00%*	*13.75%*	*10.00%*	*0.00%*
20 to <30	*1*	-	*0.00%*	*25.42%*	*20.00%*	*0.00%*
30 to <100	-	-	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*
100 (Default)	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Corporates of which SME						
0.00 to <0.15	123	-	0.00%	0.07%	0.05%	0.50%
0.00 to <0.10	*121*	-	*0.00%*	*0.07%*	*0.05%*	*0.50%*
0.10 to <0.15	*2*	-	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.14%*	*0.00%*
0.15 to <0.25	87	-	0.00%	0.17%	0.17%	0.15%
0.25 to <0.50	144	1	0.69%	0.35%	0.35%	0.32%
0.50 to <0.75	316	1	0.32%	0.60%	0.60%	0.51%
0.75 to <2.5	1,185	10	0.84%	1.46%	1.47%	0.82%
0.75 to <1.75	*1,163*	*10*	*0.86%*	*1.45%*	*1.45%*	*0.83%*
1.75 to <2.5	*22*	-	*0.00%*	*1.92%*	*2.05%*	*0.93%*
2.5 to <10	2,611	48	1.84%	3.65%	3.70%	2.25%
2.5 to <5	*2,593*	*47*	*1.81%*	*3.59%*	*3.63%*	*2.23%*
5 to <10	*18*	*1*	*5.56%*	*7.23%*	*7.20%*	*3.68%*
10 to <100	824	57	6.92%	15.78%	18.26%	8.76%
10 to <20	*491*	*13*	*2.65%*	*10.09%*	*10.01%*	*7.24%*
20 to <30	*127*	*12*	*9.45%*	*20.00%*	*20.00%*	*10.64%*
30 to <100	*206*	*32*	*15.53%*	*40.00%*	*40.00%*	*16.20%*
100 (Default)	557	-	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Corporates of which specialised lending						
0.00 to <0.15	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00 to <0.10	-	-	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*
0.10 to <0.15	-	-	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*
0.15 to <0.25	8	-	0.00%	0.17%	0.17%	0.00%
0.25 to <0.50	7	-	0.00%	0.35%	0.35%	0.00%
0.50 to <0.75	12	-	0.00%	0.60%	0.60%	0.00%
0.75 to <2.5	25	-	0.00%	1.40%	1.51%	0.00%
0.75 to <1.75	*24*	-	*0.00%*	*1.40%*	*1.51%*	*0.00%*
1.75 to <2.5	*1*	-	*0.00%*	*1.82%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*
2.5 to <10	9	-	0.00%	3.30%	3.37%	5.45%
2.5 to <5	*9*	-	*0.00%*	*3.30%*	*3.37%*	*5.45%*
5 to <10	-	-	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*
10 to <100	1	1	100.00%	10.00%	10.00%	40.00%
10 to <20	*1*	*1*	*100.00%*	*10.00%*	*10.00%*	*40.00%*
20 to <30	-	-	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*
30 to <100	-	-	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*
100 (Default)	2	0	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Corporates of which other						
0.00 to <0.15	119	-	0.00%	0.06%	0.06%	0.50%
0.00 to <0.10	*115*	-	*0.00%*	*0.06%*	*0.06%*	*0.51%*
0.10 to <0.15	*4*	-	*0.00%*	*0.14%*	*0.10%*	*0.00%*
0.15 to <0.25	85	1	1.18%	0.17%	0.17%	0.49%
0.25 to <0.50	102	2	1.96%	0.35%	0.35%	0.29%
0.50 to <0.75	72	1	1.39%	0.59%	0.59%	0.50%
0.75 to <2.5	166	1	0.60%	1.50%	1.51%	0.30%
0.75 to <1.75	*102*	*1*	*0.98%*	*1.23%*	*1.21%*	*0.33%*
1.75 to <2.5	*64*	-	*0.00%*	*1.92%*	*1.92%*	*0.00%*
2.5 to <10	226	11	4.87%	3.89%	3.84%	2.93%
2.5 to <5	*206*	*6*	*2.91%*	*3.37%*	*3.43%*	*2.64%*
5 to <10	*20*	*5*	*25.00%*	*7.20%*	*7.20%*	*14.58%*
10 to <100	59	5	8.47%	14.83%	16.21%	9.17%
10 to <20	*35*	*4*	*11.43%*	*14.29%*	*14.46%*	*8.81%*
20 to <30	*3*	*0*	*0.00%*	*20.00%*	*20.00%*	*8.11%*
30 to <100	*21*	*1*	*4.76%*	*40.00%*	*40.00%*	*8.33%*
100 (Default)	77	-	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%

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Dec-21 PD Range	Number of obligors at the end of previous year	of which number of obligors which defaulted in the year	Observed average default rate (%)	Exposures weighted average PD (%)	Average PD (%)	Average historical annual default rate (%)
			%	%	%	%
b	c	d	e	f	g	h
Total Foundation IRB						
0.00 to <0.15	400	1	0.25%	0.06%	0.06%	0.38%
0.00 to <0.10	398	1	0.25%	0.06%	0.06%	0.38%
0.10 to <0.15	2	-	0.00%	0.14%	0.13%	0.00%
0.15 to <0.25	220	-	0.00%	0.17%	0.17%	0.20%
0.25 to <0.50	349	1	0.29%	0.35%	0.35%	0.21%
0.50 to <0.75	498	3	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%	0.49%
0.75 to <2.5	1,857	15	0.81%	1.49%	1.49%	0.75%
0.75 to <1.75	1,784	15	0.84%	1.41%	1.37%	0.75%
1.75 to <2.5	73	-	0.00%	1.94%	1.92%	0.64%
2.5 to <10	2,656	70	2.64%	3.74%	3.67%	2.44%
2.5 to <5	2,628	67	2.55%	3.56%	3.51%	2.41%
5 to <10	28	3	10.71%	7.20%	7.12%	4.11%
10 to <100	1,027	67	6.52%	17.69%	15.75%	9.13%
10 to <20	732	29	3.96%	11.45%	10.88%	7.69%
20 to <30	136	9	6.62%	20.00%	20.00%	10.69%
30 to <100	159	29	18.24%	40.00%	40.00%	15.94%
100 (Default)	823	-	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Institutions						
0.00 to <0.15	121	-	0.00%	0.06%	0.06%	0.00%
0.00 to <0.10	121	-	0.00%	0.06%	0.06%	0.00%
0.10 to <0.15	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.15 to <0.25	11	-	0.00%	0.17%	0.17%	0.00%
0.25 to <0.50	14	-	0.00%	0.35%	0.35%	0.00%
0.50 to <0.75	1	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.60%	0.00%
0.75 to <2.5	9	-	0.00%	1.70%	1.70%	0.00%
0.75 to <1.75	9	-	0.00%	1.70%	1.70%	0.00%
1.75 to <2.5	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2.5 to <10	7	-	0.00%	2.70%	2.70%	0.00%
2.5 to <5	7	-	0.00%	2.70%	2.70%	0.00%
5 to <10	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10 to <100	4	-	0.00%	11.56%	10.56%	0.00%
10 to <20	3	-	0.00%	10.00%	10.00%	0.00%
20 to <30	1	-	0.00%	20.00%	20.00%	0.00%
30 to <100	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
100 (Default)	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Corporates of which SME						
0.00 to <0.15	179	-	0.00%	0.05%	0.06%	0.59%
0.00 to <0.10	179	-	0.00%	0.05%	0.06%	0.60%
0.10 to <0.15	0	-	0.00%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%
0.15 to <0.25	129	-	0.00%	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%
0.25 to <0.50	221	-	0.00%	0.35%	0.35%	0.28%
0.50 to <0.75	418	2	0.48%	0.60%	0.60%	0.55%
0.75 to <2.5	1,652	14	0.85%	1.47%	1.43%	0.82%
0.75 to <1.75	1,635	14	0.86%	1.45%	1.40%	0.83%
1.75 to <2.5	17	-	0.00%	2.05%	1.93%	1.18%
2.5 to <10	2,371	64	2.70%	3.70%	3.54%	2.42%
2.5 to <5	2,363	62	2.62%	3.63%	3.53%	2.41%
5 to <10	8	2	25.00%	7.20%	6.13%	3.39%
10 to <100	962	60	6.24%	18.26%	15.87%	9.15%
10 to <20	682	24	3.52%	10.01%	10.15%	7.65%
20 to <30	130	9	6.92%	20.00%	20.00%	10.83%
30 to <100	150	27	18.00%	40.00%	40.00%	16.56%
100 (Default)	686	-	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Corporates of which specialised lending						
0.00 to <0.15	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00 to <0.10	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.10 to <0.15	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.15 to <0.25	5	-	0.00%	0.17%	0.17%	0.00%
0.25 to <0.50	7	-	0.00%	0.35%	0.35%	0.00%
0.50 to <0.75	11	-	0.00%	0.60%	0.60%	0.00%
0.75 to <2.5	25	-	0.00%	1.51%	1.34%	0.00%
0.75 to <1.75	25	-	0.00%	1.51%	1.34%	0.00%
1.75 to <2.5	-	-	0.00%	2.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2.5 to <10	10	1	10.00%	3.37%	3.56%	6.52%
2.5 to <5	10	1	10.00%	3.37%	3.56%	6.52%
5 to <10	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10 to <100	1	-	0.00%	10.00%	10.00%	25.00%
10 to <20	1	-	0.00%	10.00%	10.00%	25.00%
20 to <30	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
30 to <100	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
100 (Default)	1	0	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Corporates of which other						
0.00 to <0.15	100	1	1.00%	0.06%	0.07%	0.63%
0.00 to <0.10	98	1	1.02%	0.06%	0.07%	0.63%
0.10 to <0.15	2	-	0.00%	0.10%	0.13%	0.00%
0.15 to <0.25	75	-	0.00%	0.17%	0.17%	0.31%
0.25 to <0.50	107	1	0.93%	0.35%	0.35%	0.11%
0.50 to <0.75	68	1	1.47%	0.59%	0.59%	0.31%
0.75 to <2.5	171	1	0.58%	1.51%	1.60%	0.24%
0.75 to <1.75	115	1	0.87%	1.21%	1.24%	0.25%
1.75 to <2.5	56	-	0.00%	1.92%	1.92%	0.00%
2.5 to <10	268	5	1.87%	3.84%	3.86%	2.43%
2.5 to <5	248	4	1.61%	3.43%	3.48%	2.36%
5 to <10	20	1	5.00%	7.20%	7.15%	7.14%
10 to <100	60	7	11.67%	16.21%	15.89%	9.32%
10 to <20	46	5	10.87%	14.46%	14.70%	8.64%
20 to <30	5	0	0.00%	20.00%	20.00%	8.82%
30 to <100	9	2	22.22%	40.00%	40.00%	9.52%
100 (Default)	136	-	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%

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As per Article 452(i) of the CRR, Table 4.10 below provides back testing data to validate the reliability of PD calculations under the Advanced IRB Approach.

Table 4.10 - EU CR9 - IRB approach - Back-testing of PD by exposure class and PD range (Advanced IRB)

Dec-22	Number of obligors at the end of previous year		Observed average default rate (%)	Exposures weighted average PD (%)	Average PD (%)	Average historical annual default rate (%)
		of which number of obligors which defaulted in the year				
PD Range			%	%	%	%
b	c	d	e	f	g	h
Total advanced IRB						
0.00 to <0.15	62,826	97	0.15%	0.09%	0.09%	0.16%
0.00 to <0.10	22,972	19	0.08%	0.09%	0.09%	0.15%
0.10 to <0.15	39,854	78	0.20%	0.11%	0.11%	0.16%
0.15 to <0.25	203,636	378	0.19%	0.18%	0.18%	0.16%
0.25 to <0.50	342,749	589	0.17%	0.38%	0.38%	0.15%
0.50 to <0.75	131,549	610	0.46%	0.60%	0.59%	1.16%
0.75 to <2.5	251,915	2,314	0.92%	1.20%	1.23%	0.75%
0.75 to <1.75	192,021	1,428	0.74%	1.06%	1.04%	0.61%
1.75 to <2.5	59,894	886	1.48%	1.89%	1.89%	1.18%
2.5 to <10	159,134	4,580	2.88%	4.89%	4.90%	2.55%
2.5 to <5	103,067	2,227	2.16%	3.70%	3.69%	1.83%
5 to <10	56,067	2,353	4.20%	6.71%	6.70%	3.94%
10 to <100	35,647	5,420	15.20%	27.31%	25.66%	12.85%
10 to <20	19,265	1,403	7.28%	14.67%	14.63%	8.27%
20 to <30	5,400	819	15.17%	23.79%	23.57%	8.60%
30 to <100	10,982	3,198	29.12%	43.35%	42.69%	25.56%
100 (Default)	46,461	-	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Secured by real estate property - SME [1]						
0.00 to <0.15	953	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%	0.06%
0.00 to <0.10	953	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%	0.06%
0.10 to <0.15	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.15 to <0.25	20,098	57	0.28%	0.00%	0.19%	0.34%
0.25 to <0.50	18,166	60	0.33%	0.00%	0.37%	0.40%
0.50 to <0.75	5,478	93	1.70%	0.00%	0.61%	1.23%
0.75 to <2.5	15,005	222	1.48%	0.00%	1.23%	1.42%
0.75 to <1.75	10,771	141	1.31%	0.00%	1.00%	1.24%
1.75 to <2.5	4,234	81	1.91%	0.00%	1.89%	1.87%
2.5 to <10	5,111	152	2.97%	0.00%	5.53%	3.25%
2.5 to <5	2,121	40	1.89%	0.00%	3.56%	1.97%
5 to <10	2,990	112	3.75%	0.00%	6.64%	4.11%
10 to <100	1,490	451	30.27%	0.00%	29.37%	27.64%
10 to <20	538	85	15.80%	0.00%	15.60%	14.34%
20 to <30	307	77	25.08%	0.00%	23.77%	21.27%
30 to <100	645	289	44.81%	0.00%	43.45%	42.77%
100 (Default)	4,082	-	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Secured by real estate property - Non SME						
0.00 to <0.15	15,424	10	0.06%	0.09%	0.09%	0.15%
0.00 to <0.10	15,419	10	0.06%	0.09%	0.09%	0.14%
0.10 to <0.15	5	-	0.00%	0.10%	0.10%	0.17%
0.15 to <0.25	85,009	188	0.22%	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%
0.25 to <0.50	66,986	259	0.39%	0.39%	0.38%	0.32%
0.50 to <0.75	11,446	142	1.24%	0.60%	0.58%	0.66%
0.75 to <2.5	43,140	409	0.95%	1.18%	1.20%	0.80%
0.75 to <1.75	32,624	226	0.69%	1.05%	1.04%	0.66%
1.75 to <2.5	10,516	183	1.74%	1.85%	1.84%	1.26%
2.5 to <10	14,300	597	4.17%	5.30%	5.16%	3.21%
2.5 to <5	7,645	231	3.02%	3.91%	3.98%	2.57%
5 to <10	6,655	366	5.50%	6.63%	6.61%	3.78%
10 to <100	2,244	587	26.16%	30.08%	25.71%	18.34%
10 to <20	1,059	206	19.45%	15.76%	15.20%	11.40%
20 to <30	536	132	24.63%	23.74%	23.33%	18.80%
30 to <100	649	249	38.37%	44.17%	42.92%	30.27%
100 (Default)	8,146	-	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Qualifying revolving						
0.00 to <0.15	39,290	69	0.18%	0.11%	0.11%	0.12%
0.00 to <0.10	6,506	9	0.14%	0.08%	0.09%	0.11%
0.10 to <0.15	32,784	60	0.18%	0.11%	0.11%	0.13%
0.15 to <0.25	90,930	106	0.12%	0.20%	0.20%	0.09%
0.25 to <0.50	235,482	208	0.09%	0.35%	0.35%	0.08%
0.50 to <0.75	105,928	312	0.29%	0.60%	0.60%	1.29%
0.75 to <2.5	151,013	1,206	0.80%	1.28%	1.28%	0.58%
0.75 to <1.75	124,446	821	0.66%	1.11%	1.10%	0.48%
1.75 to <2.5	26,567	385	1.45%	2.08%	2.08%	1.06%
2.5 to <10	52,951	1,761	3.33%	4.83%	4.78%	2.85%
2.5 to <5	31,114	851	2.74%	3.55%	3.51%	2.13%
5 to <10	21,837	910	4.17%	6.98%	6.96%	4.25%
10 to <100	20,861	2,399	11.50%	25.86%	27.19%	10.00%
10 to <20	11,863	602	5.07%	13.81%	13.80%	6.98%
20 to <30	3,115	313	10.05%	24.35%	24.29%	6.26%
30 to <100	5,883	1,484	25.23%	42.58%	43.07%	22.54%
100 (Default)	18,334	0	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%

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PD Range	c	d	e	f	g	h
Retail of which SME						
0.00 to <0.15	153	-	0.00%	0.10%	0.10%	0.00%
0.00 to <0.10	60	-	0.00%	0.07%	0.07%	0.00%
0.10 to <0.15	93	-	0.00%	0.10%	0.12%	0.00%
0.15 to <0.25	141	-	0.00%	0.18%	0.19%	0.25%
0.25 to <0.50	458	3	0.66%	0.33%	0.40%	0.41%
0.50 to <0.75	972	7	0.72%	0.65%	0.63%	0.39%
0.75 to <2.5	23,414	217	0.93%	1.67%	1.66%	0.59%
0.75 to <1.75	11,461	96	0.84%	1.24%	1.26%	0.54%
1.75 to <2.5	11,953	121	1.01%	2.08%	2.15%	0.65%
2.5 to <10	54,858	1,294	2.36%	4.69%	4.18%	1.45%
2.5 to <5	41,954	727	1.73%	3.59%	3.53%	1.06%
5 to <10	12,904	567	4.39%	7.26%	5.99%	2.85%
10 to <100	3,160	936	29.62%	19.09%	22.31%	22.57%
10 to <20	1,798	242	13.46%	13.01%	13.61%	8.66%
20 to <30	322	99	30.75%	23.51%	25.26%	21.38%
30 to <100	1,040	595	57.21%	41.62%	38.98%	45.60%
100 (Default)	4,040	-	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Retail of which other						
0.00 to <0.15	7,006	18	0.26%	0.11%	0.10%	0.28%
0.00 to <0.10	34	-	0.00%	0.07%	0.07%	0.21%
0.10 to <0.15	6,972	18	0.26%	0.12%	0.10%	0.35%
0.15 to <0.25	7,458	27	0.36%	0.19%	0.18%	0.26%
0.25 to <0.50	21,657	59	0.27%	0.40%	0.33%	0.47%
0.50 to <0.75	7,725	56	0.72%	0.63%	0.65%	0.86%
0.75 to <2.5	19,343	260	1.34%	1.66%	1.67%	1.68%
0.75 to <1.75	12,719	144	1.13%	1.26%	1.23%	1.49%
1.75 to <2.5	6,624	116	1.75%	2.16%	2.09%	1.97%
2.5 to <10	31,914	776	2.43%	4.22%	4.70%	3.35%
2.5 to <5	20,233	378	1.87%	3.54%	3.59%	2.50%
5 to <10	11,681	398	3.41%	5.99%	7.20%	4.67%
10 to <100	7,892	1,047	13.27%	22.50%	19.38%	16.29%
10 to <20	4,007	268	6.69%	13.47%	13.26%	10.69%
20 to <30	1,120	198	17.68%	25.06%	23.41%	16.78%
30 to <100	2,765	581	21.01%	39.09%	39.50%	21.75%
100 (Default)	11,859	-	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%

Dec-21	Number of obligors at the end of previous year		Observed average default rate (%)	Exposures weighted average PD (%)	Average PD (%)	Average historical annual default rate (%)
		of which number of obligors which defaulted in the year				
PD Range			%	%	%	%
b	c	d	e	f	g	h
Total advanced IRB						
0.00 to <0.15	61,181	133	0.22%	0.09%	0.09%	0.17%
0.00 to <0.10	25,120	36	0.14%	0.09%	0.09%	0.17%
0.10 to <0.15	36,061	97	0.27%	0.11%	0.11%	0.18%
0.15 to <0.25	223,982	450	0.20%	0.18%	0.18%	0.15%
0.25 to <0.50	339,366	655	0.19%	0.38%	0.38%	0.16%
0.50 to <0.75	124,207	502	0.40%	0.59%	0.59%	1.34%
0.75 to <2.5	266,004	2,005	0.75%	1.23%	1.25%	0.74%
0.75 to <1.75	200,171	1,197	0.60%	1.04%	1.05%	0.60%
1.75 to <2.5	65,833	808	1.23%	1.89%	1.89%	1.16%
2.5 to <10	152,739	3,785	2.48%	4.90%	4.94%	2.52%
2.5 to <5	103,351	1,815	1.76%	3.69%	3.57%	1.79%
5 to <10	49,388	1,970	3.99%	6.70%	6.55%	3.95%
10 to <100	40,508	5,156	12.73%	25.66%	24.85%	12.68%
10 to <20	18,928	1,438	7.60%	14.63%	14.68%	8.56%
20 to <30	11,721	1,071	9.14%	23.57%	23.57%	8.27%
30 to <100	9,859	2,647	26.85%	42.69%	43.70%	25.28%
100 (Default)	56,992	-	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Secured by real estate property - SME						
0.00 to <0.15	828	1	0.12%	0.09%	0.09%	0.12%
0.00 to <0.10	828	1	0.12%	0.09%	0.09%	0.12%
0.10 to <0.15	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.15 to <0.25	21,405	87	0.41%	0.19%	0.19%	0.41%
0.25 to <0.50	18,513	91	0.49%	0.37%	0.37%	0.49%
0.50 to <0.75	6,579	58	0.88%	0.61%	0.60%	0.88%
0.75 to <2.5	17,112	240	1.40%	1.23%	1.26%	1.40%
0.75 to <1.75	11,912	144	1.21%	1.00%	1.00%	1.21%
1.75 to <2.5	5,200	96	1.85%	1.89%	1.89%	1.85%
2.5 to <10	5,892	209	3.55%	5.53%	5.61%	3.55%
2.5 to <5	2,287	47	2.06%	3.56%	3.53%	2.06%
5 to <10	3,605	162	4.49%	6.64%	6.69%	4.49%
10 to <100	1,763	483	27.40%	29.43%	28.64%	27.40%
10 to <20	682	90	13.20%	15.60%	15.41%	13.20%
20 to <30	370	70	18.92%	23.77%	24.06%	18.92%
30 to <100	711	323	45.43%	43.56%	46.06%	45.43%
100 (Default)	5,013	-	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Secured by real estate property - Non SME						
0.00 to <0.15	13,638	11	0.08%	0.09%	0.09%	0.16%
0.00 to <0.10	13,632	11	0.08%	0.09%	0.09%	0.16%
0.10 to <0.15	6	-	0.00%	0.10%	0.10%	0.17%
0.15 to <0.25	87,873	180	0.20%	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%
0.25 to <0.50	70,758	270	0.38%	0.38%	0.38%	0.31%
0.50 to <0.75	14,698	128	0.87%	0.58%	0.58%	0.59%
0.75 to <2.5	52,896	430	0.81%	1.20%	1.23%	0.78%
0.75 to <1.75	39,592	232	0.59%	1.04%	1.05%	0.65%
1.75 to <2.5	13,304	198	1.49%	1.84%	1.86%	1.19%
2.5 to <10	16,088	755	4.69%	5.16%	5.13%	3.09%
2.5 to <5	8,398	364	4.33%	3.98%	3.77%	2.51%
5 to <10	7,690	391	5.08%	6.61%	6.45%	3.60%
10 to <100	2,732	636	23.28%	25.71%	24.04%	17.85%
10 to <20	1,306	203	15.54%	15.20%	14.75%	10.87%
20 to <30	603	114	18.91%	23.33%	23.58%	18.31%
30 to <100	823	319	38.76%	42.92%	42.92%	29.94%
100 (Default)	11,016	-	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%

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Qualifying revolving						
0.00 to <0.15	35,661	83	0.23%	0.11%	0.11%	0.14%
0.00 to <0.10	3,874	9	0.23%	0.09%	0.08%	0.12%
0.10 to <0.15	31,787	74	0.23%	0.11%	0.11%	0.14%
0.15 to <0.25	92,469	109	0.12%	0.20%	0.20%	0.09%
0.25 to <0.50	241,555	224	0.09%	0.35%	0.35%	0.08%
0.50 to <0.75	95,992	256	0.27%	0.60%	0.60%	1.55%
0.75 to <2.5	154,466	881	0.57%	1.28%	1.29%	0.57%
0.75 to <1.75	125,906	575	0.46%	1.10%	1.11%	0.46%
1.75 to <2.5	28,560	306	1.07%	2.08%	2.09%	1.06%
2.5 to <10	44,390	1,198	2.70%	4.78%	4.64%	2.83%
2.5 to <5	30,038	634	2.11%	3.51%	3.48%	2.08%
5 to <10	14,352	564	3.93%	6.96%	6.96%	4.39%
10 to <100	27,640	2,521	9.12%	27.19%	25.29%	9.99%
10 to <20	12,912	787	6.10%	13.80%	13.91%	7.43%
20 to <30	9,123	590	6.47%	24.29%	24.37%	6.20%
30 to <100	5,605	1,144	20.41%	43.07%	40.01%	22.47%
100 (Default)	22,850	0	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Retail of which SME						
0.00 to <0.15	10,914	38	0.35%	0.10%	0.09%	0.30%
0.00 to <0.10	6,739	15	0.22%	0.07%	0.08%	0.23%
0.10 to <0.15	4,175	23	0.55%	0.10%	0.12%	0.41%
0.15 to <0.25	22,112	74	0.33%	0.18%	0.23%	0.27%
0.25 to <0.50	8,046	68	0.85%	0.33%	0.43%	0.64%
0.50 to <0.75	6,043	59	0.98%	0.65%	0.62%	0.93%
0.75 to <2.5	19,304	337	1.75%	1.67%	1.68%	1.79%
0.75 to <1.75	12,065	184	1.53%	1.23%	1.23%	1.61%
1.75 to <2.5	7,239	153	2.11%	2.09%	2.07%	2.05%
2.5 to <10	31,418	1,005	3.20%	4.70%	4.42%	3.73%
2.5 to <5	20,522	458	2.23%	3.59%	3.32%	2.78%
5 to <10	10,896	547	5.02%	7.20%	6.90%	5.16%
10 to <100	5,821	1,060	18.21%	19.38%	17.67%	17.25%
10 to <20	2,389	252	10.55%	13.26%	13.52%	12.28%
20 to <30	1,351	242	17.91%	23.41%	21.65%	16.78%
30 to <100	2,081	566	27.20%	39.50%	35.09%	22.12%
100 (Default)	12,896	-	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Retail of which other						
0.00 to <0.15	140	-	0.00%	0.10%	0.10%	0.00%
0.00 to <0.10	47	-	0.00%	0.07%	0.06%	0.00%
0.10 to <0.15	93	-	0.00%	0.12%	0.12%	0.00%
0.15 to <0.25	123	-	0.00%	0.19%	0.19%	0.31%
0.25 to <0.50	494	2	0.40%	0.40%	0.38%	0.37%
0.50 to <0.75	895	1	0.11%	0.63%	0.63%	0.34%
0.75 to <2.5	22,226	117	0.53%	1.66%	1.65%	0.53%
0.75 to <1.75	10,696	62	0.58%	1.26%	1.25%	0.48%
1.75 to <2.5	11,530	55	0.48%	2.15%	2.15%	0.58%
2.5 to <10	54,951	618	1.12%	4.18%	4.17%	1.23%
2.5 to <5	42,106	312	0.74%	3.53%	3.53%	0.89%
5 to <10	12,845	306	2.38%	5.99%	5.97%	2.44%
10 to <100	2,552	456	17.87%	22.31%	20.60%	20.97%
10 to <20	1,639	106	6.47%	13.61%	13.66%	7.51%
20 to <30	274	55	20.07%	25.26%	24.68%	19.70%
30 to <100	639	295	46.17%	38.98%	38.97%	43.02%
100 (Default)	5,217	-	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%

1 Further to regulatory clarification in 2022, the Secured by immovable property collateral – SME exposures are now included in the Secured by immovable property collateral – Non SME.

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As per Article 442, points (c) and (e), Table 4.11 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 3.45% at December 2022 (5.31% December 2021).

Table 4.11 - 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*			
Dec-22	**€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**	**36,671**	*36,671*	-	**-**	-	-	**(6)**	*(6)*	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-
10 **Loans and advances**	**73,811**	*60,795*	*12,670*	**2,640**	*19*	*2,509*	**(427)**	*(144)*	*(284)*	**(868)**	*(1)*	*(834)*	**(623)**	*50,907*	*992*
20 Central banks	1,076	*1,076*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 General governments	90	*88*	*2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 Credit institutions	1,746	*1,746*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 Other financial corporations	1,289	*1,078*	*50*	3	-	*3*	(5)	*(2)*	*(3)*	(1)	-	*(1)*	-	*669*	-
60 Non-financial corporations	26,561	*18,024*	*8,537*	1,962	*10*	*1,875*	(274)	*(74)*	*(200)*	(683)	*(1)*	*(650)*	(603)	*10,359*	*565*
of which;															
70 *SME*	15,019	9,386	5,634	1,103	2	1,040	(169)	*(50)*	*(118)*	(414)	-	*(384)*	*(235)*	8,854	395
80 Households	43,049	38,783	4,081	675	9	631	(148)	*(68)*	*(81)*	(184)	-	*(183)*	(20)	39,879	427
90 **Debt securities**	**8,818**	*8,778*	*1*	**-**	-	-	**(2)**	*(2)*	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-
100 Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110 General governments	4,968	*4,967*	-	-	-	-	(1)	*(1)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120 Credit institutions	3,763	*3,762*	-	-	-	-	(1)	*(1)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130 Other financial corporations	66	*49*	*1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140 Non-financial corporations	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150 **Off-balance-sheet exposures**	**17,078**	*15,772*	*1,221*	**211**	*4*	*207*	**42**	*22*	*19*	**14**	-	*14*		*122*	-
160 Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
170 General governments	131	*131*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
180 Credit institutions	210	*190*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		*122*	-
190 Other financial corporations	1,797	*1,795*	*1*	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
200 Non-financial corporations	10,054	*8,812*	*1,178*	170	*4*	*166*	36	*18*	*18*	13	-	*13*		-	-
210 Households	4,886	*4,844*	*42*	41	-	*41*	5	*4*	*1*	1	-	*1*		-	-
220 **Total**	**136,378**	*122,016*	*13,892*	**2,851**	*23*	*2,716*	**(471)**	*(168)*	*(303)*	**(882)**	*(1)*	*(848)*	**(623)**	*51,029*	*992*

	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	
	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-21	€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	31,119	31,118	1	-	-	- -	11 -	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Loans and advances	77,002	*64,023*	*12,416*	4,317	*21*	*4,184*	(587)	*(171)*	*(415)*	(1,372)	*(1)*	*(1,347)*	(355)	*54,958*	*2,097*
20 Central banks	1,263	*1,263*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 General governments	82	*78*	*3*	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	*4*	-
40 Credit institutions	1,257	*1,257*	-	-	-	-	(1)	*(1)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 Other financial corporations	1,302	*985*	*155*	4	-	*4*	(8)	*(2)*	*(6)*	(1)	-	*(1)*	-	*956*	-
60 Non-financial corporations	26,159	*16,785*	*9,170*	2,278	*8*	*2,190*	(385)	*(74)*	*(310)*	(845)	*(1)*	*(820)*	(334)	*10,153*	*677*
of which;															
70 *SME*	*15,090*	*8,310*	*6,781*	*1,784*	*1*	*1,719*	*(281)*	*(51)*	*(229)*	*(668)*	-	*(646)*	*(257)*	*8,892*	*653*
80 Households	46,939	*43,655*	*3,088*	2,035	*13*	*1,990*	(192)	*(94)*	*(99)*	(526)	-	*(526)*	(21)	*43,845*	*1,420*
90 Debt securities	15,636	*15,588*	*3*	-	-	-	(3)	*(3)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100 Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110 General governments	10,841	*10,841*	-	-	-	-	(2)	*(2)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120 Credit institutions	4,709	*4,709*	-	-	-	-	(1)	*(1)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130 Other financial corporations	62	*38*	*3*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140 Non-financial corporations	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150 Off-balance-sheet exposures	16,017	*14,501*	*1,445*	144	*4*	*140*	42	*20*	*22*	6	-	*6*		*97*	-
160 Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
170 General governments	118	*118*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
180 Credit institutions	241	*212*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		*97*	-
190 Other financial corporations	771	*605*	*166*	-	-	-	3	-	*2*	-	-	-		-	-
200 Non-financial corporations	10,455	*9,219*	*1,195*	108	*4*	*104*	35	*17*	*18*	6	-	*6*		-	-
210 Households	4,432	*4,347*	*84*	36	-	*36*	4	*3*	*2*	-	-	-		-	-
220 Total	139,774	*125,230*	*13,865*	4,461	*25*	*4,324*	(632)	*(194)*	*(437)*	(1,378)	*(1)*	*(1,353)*	(355)	*55,055*	*2,097*

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As per Article 442 point (g), Table 4.12 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 4.12 - EU CR1-A: Maturity of exposures

	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Net exposure value					
Dec-22	On demand	<=1 year	>1 year <= 5 years	>5 years	No stated maturity	**Total**
1 Loans and advances	2,085	14,240	30,023	28,648	160	**75,156**
2 Debt securities	-	2,502	5,308	1,006	-	**8,816**
3 Total	**2,085**	**16,742**	**35,331**	**29,654**	**160**	**83,972**

	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Net exposure value					
Dec-21	On demand	<=1 year	>1 year <= 5 years	>5 years	No stated maturity	Total
1 Loans and advances	1,706	14,826	31,939	30,725	164	79,360
2 Debt securities	-	1,535	7,771	6,327	-	15,633
3 Total	1,706	16,361	39,710	37,052	164	94,993

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As per Article 442 point (d), Table 4.13 below presents the gross carrying amount/nominal amount (including accrued interest) of performing and non-performing exposures according to the scope of regulatory consolidation. For the on-balance sheet exposures, the template shows the breakdown by past-due band. The gross non-performing loans and advances (NPL) ratio at 31 December 2022 is 3.45% (31 December 2021 5.31%).

Table 4.13 - EU CQ3 - Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount											
		Performing exposures			**Non-performing exposures**								
			Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days	*Past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days*		*Unlikely to pay that are not past due or are past due ≤ 90 days*	*Past due > 90 days ≤ 180 days*	*Past due > 180 days ≤ 1 year*	*Past due > 1 year ≤ 2 years*	*Past due > 2 years ≤ 5 years*	*Past due > 5 years ≤ 7 years*	*Past due > 7 years*	*Of which defaulted*
	Dec-22	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**
5	**Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits**	**36,671**	*36,671*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	**Loans and advances**	**73,811**	*73,641*	*170*	**2,640**	*1,479*	*169*	*298*	*205*	*273*	*77*	*139*	*2,621*
20	Central banks	1,076	*1,076*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	General governments	90	*90*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	Credit institutions	1,746	*1,746*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Other financial corporations	1,289	*1,283*	*6*	2	*1*	-	-	-	*1*	-	-	*2*
60	Non-financial corporations	26,561	*26,454*	*107*	1,962	*1,125*	*97*	*223*	*178*	*217*	*54*	*68*	*1,952*
	of which;												
70	*SME*	*15,019*	*14,918*	*101*	*1,104*	*361*	*85*	*190*	*151*	*204*	*50*	*63*	*1,100*
80	Households	*43,049*	*42,992*	*57*	676	*353*	*72*	*75*	*27*	*55*	*23*	*71*	*667*
90	**Debt securities**	**8,818**	*8,818*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	General governments	*4,968*	*4,968*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	Credit institutions	*3,763*	*3,763*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130	Other financial corporations	*66*	*66*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140	Non-financial corporations	*21*	*21*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	**Off-balance-sheet exposures**	**17,078**			**211**								*207*
160	Central banks	-			-								-
170	General governments	*131*			-								-
180	Credit institutions	*210*			-								-
190	Other financial corporations	*1,797*			-								-
200	Non-financial corporations	*10,054*			*170*								*166*
210	Households	*4,886*			*41*								*41*
220	**Total**	**136,378**	*119,130*	*170*	**2,851**	*1,479*	*170*	*297*	*205*	*273*	*78*	*139*	*2,828*

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount											
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures								
			Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days	*Past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days*		*Unlikely to pay that are not past due or are past due ≤ 90 days*	*Past due > 90 days ≤ 180 days*	*Past due > 180 days ≤ 1 year*	*Past due > 1 year ≤ 2 years*	*Past due > 2 years ≤ 5 years*	*Past due > 5 years ≤ 7 years*	*Past due > 7 years*	*Of which defaulted*
	Dec-21	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
5	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	31,119	31,119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Loans and advances	77,001	*76,745*	*256*	4,317	*2,171*	*227*	*310*	*496*	*585*	*152*	*376*	*4,295*
20	Central banks	1,263	*1,263*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	General governments	81	*81*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	Credit institutions	1,257	*1,257*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Other financial corporations	1,302	*1,302*	-	4	*1*	-	*1*	*1*	*1*	-	-	*4*
60	Non-financial corporations	26,159	*25,951*	*208*	2,278	*1,196*	*128*	*147*	*329*	*311*	*39*	*128*	*2,269*
	of which;												
70	*SME*	*15,090*	*14,929*	*162*	*1,784*	*770*	*112*	*139*	*321*	*287*	*36*	*119*	*1,783*
80	Households	46,939	*46,891*	*48*	2,035	*974*	*99*	*162*	*166*	*273*	*113*	*248*	*2,022*
90	Debt securities	15,636	*15,636*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	General governments	*10,841*	*10,841*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	Credit institutions	*4,709*	*4,709*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130	Other financial corporations	*62*	*62*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140	Non-financial corporations	*24*	*24*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	16,018			144								*141*
160	Central banks	-			-								-
170	General governments	*118*			-								-
180	Credit institutions	*241*			-								-
190	Other financial corporations	*772*			-								-
200	Non-financial corporations	*10,455*			*108*								*105*
210	Households	*4,432*			*36*								*36*
220	Total	139,773	*123,500*	*256*	4,461	*2,171*	*227*	*310*	*496*	*585*	*152*	*376*	*4,436*

Classified as Public (Green)

As per Article 442 point (c), Table 4.14 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 4.14 - 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*
	Dec-22	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**
5	**Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	**Loans and advances**	**2,775**	**1,762**	*1,755*	*1,743*	**(66)**	**(551)**	**2,465**	**653**
20	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Other financial corporations	36	-	-	-	(2)	-	4	-
60	Non-financial corporations	2,450	1,545	*1,537*	*1,529*	(59)	(493)	2,050	513
70	Households	289	217	*218*	*214*	(5)	(58)	411	140
80	**Debt Securities**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90	**Loan commitments given**	**358**	**147**	*147*	*147*	**5**	**6**	-	-
100	**Total**	**3,132**	**1,909**	*1,902*	*1,890*	**(71)**	**(557)**	**2,465**	**653**

		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-21	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
5	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Loans and advances	3,284	2,839	*2,834*	*2,789*	(130)	(999)	2,814	1,234
20	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Other financial corporations	36	1	*1*	*1*	(2)	-	1	-
60	Non-financial corporations	2,858	1,846	*1,843*	*1,797*	(117)	(705)	1,801	582
70	Households	390	992	*990*	*991*	(11)	(294)	1,012	652
80	Debt Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90	Loan commitments given	466	43	*43*	*43*	6	1	-	-
100	Total	3,749	2,882	*2,877*	*2,832*	(136)	(1,000)	2,814	1,234

Classified as Public (Green)

As per Article 442 point (c), Table 4.15 below presents the gross carrying amount (includes accrued interest) of forborne loans and advances exposures, according to the scope of regulatory consolidation.

Table 4.15 - EU CQ2 - Quality of forbearance

		Dec-22	Dec-21
		a	a
		Gross carrying value of forborne exposures €m	Gross carrying value of forborne exposures €m
10	Loans and advances that have been forborne more than twice	777	1,395
20	Non-performing forborne loans and advances that failed to meet the non-performing exit criteria	323	1,081

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As per Article 442, points (c) and (e), Table 4.16 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 4.16 - EU CQ4: Quality of non-performing exposures by geography

		a	b	c	d	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				
	Dec-22	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**
10	**On-balance-sheet exposures Total**	**85,269**	**2,640**	**2,621**	**84,852**	**(1,298)**		**-**
20	Ireland	45,151	1,403	1,395	44,772	(723)		-
30	United Kingdom	27,511	836	825	27,474	(365)		-
70	Other countries[1]	12,607	401	401	12,606	(210)		-
80	**Off-balance-sheet exposures Total**	**17,288**	**211**	**207**			**55**	
90	Ireland	12,096	85	85			28	
100	United Kingdom	3,494	97	93			17	
140	Other countries[1]	1,698	29	29			10	
150	**Total**	**102,557**	**2,851**	**2,828**	**84,852**	**(1,298)**	**55**	**-**

		a	b	c	d	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-21	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
10	On-balance-sheet exposures Total	96,954	4,317	4,295	96,319	(1,963)		-
20	Ireland	48,637	2,383	2,371	48,248	(1,206)		-
30	United Kingdom	33,766	1,677	1,668	33,600	(610)		-
70	Other countries[1]	14,551	257	256	14,471	(147)		-
80	Off-balance-sheet exposures Total	16,162	144	141			48	
90	Ireland	10,886	108	108			28	
100	United Kingdom	3,541	32	28			10	
140	Other countries[1]	1,735	4	5			10	
150	Total	113,116	4,461	4,436	96,319	(1,963)	48	-

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'.

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As per Article 442, points (c) and (e), Table 4.17 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 4.17 - EU CQ5: Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry

		a	b	c	d	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-22	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**
10	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,741	99	99	1,741	(61)	-
20	Mining and quarrying	120	13	13	120	(3)	-
30	Manufacturing	4,853	322	322	4,853	(175)	-
40	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	469	4	4	469	(4)	-
50	Water supply	81	-	-	81	(3)	-
60	Construction	232	76	76	232	(25)	-
70	Wholesale and retail trade	2,199	74	74	2,199	(60)	-
80	Transport and storage	837	108	108	837	(51)	-
90	Accommodation and food service activities	1,652	199	199	1,652	(79)	-
100	Information and communication	376	1	1	376	(6)	-
110	Financial and insurance activities	39	-	-	39	(3)	-
120	Real estate activities	8,723	495	485	8,723	(246)	-
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	831	34	34	831	(30)	-
140	Administrative and support service activities	3,160	185	185	3,160	(98)	-
150	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-
160	Education	471	1	1	471	(5)	-
170	Human health services and social work activities	1,572	202	202	1,572	(62)	-
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	428	46	46	428	(27)	-
190	Other services	740	103	103	740	(19)	-
200	**Total**	**28,524**	**1,962**	**1,952**	**28,524**	**(957)**	**-**

		a	b	c	d	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-21	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
10	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,716	120	119	1,716	(54)	-
20	Mining and quarrying	124	15	15	124	(2)	-
30	Manufacturing	4,380	119	119	4,257	(83)	-
40	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	304	4	4	304	(4)	-
50	Water supply	108	-	-	108	-	-
60	Construction	265	50	50	265	(16)	-
70	Wholesale and retail trade	2,324	109	109	2,324	(76)	-
80	Transport and storage	910	151	151	910	(67)	-
90	Accommodation and food service activities	1,759	241	241	1,759	(109)	-
100	Information and communication	340	1	1	340	(4)	-
110	Financial and insurance activities	33	-	-	33	(4)	-
120	Real estate activities	9,121	1,078	1,071	9,121	(569)	-
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	705	27	27	705	(18)	-
140	Administrative and support service activities	2,832	145	144	2,832	(101)	-
150	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-
160	Education	404	1	1	404	(4)	-
170	Human health services and social work activities	1,762	69	69	1,714	(57)	-
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	492	59	59	492	(37)	-
190	Other services	857	89	89	824	(25)	-
200	**Total**	28,436	2,278	2,269	28,232	(1,230)	-

Classified as Public (Green)

As per Article 442 point (c) the template below presents gross carrying amount (including accrued interest) on loans and advances and the related accumulated impairment, collateral and financial guarantees received, and partial write-offs, according to the scope of regulatory consolidation.

Table 4.18 - EU CQ6: Collateral valuation - loans and advances

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
		Loans and advances											
			Performing		**Non-performing**								
						Unlikely to pay that are not past due or are past due ≤ 90 days	**Past due > 90 days**						
				Of which past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days				**Of which past due > 90 days ≤ 180 days**	**Of which: past due > 180 days ≤ 1 year**	**Of which: past due > 1 years ≤ 2 years**	**Of which: past due > 2 years ≤ 5 years**	**Of which: past due > 5 years ≤ 7 years**	**Of which: past due > 7 years**
	Dec-22	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**
10	Gross carrying amount	76,452	73,812	170	2,640	1,478	1,162	170	297	205	273	78	139
	of which;												
20	secured	55,724	54,408	75	1,315	628	687	114	178	89	170	42	94
	of which;												
30	secured with immovable property	48,738	47,481	75	1,257	594	663	114	166	81	166	42	94
	of which;												
40	instruments with LTV higher than 60% and lower or equal to 80%	18,313	17,930		383	281	102						
50	instruments with LTV higher than 80% and lower or equal to 100%	3,254	3,144		110	66	44						
60	instruments with LTV higher than 100%	1,170	883		287	15	272						
70	Accumulated impairment for secured assets	(491)	(154)	(3)	(337)	(90)	(247)	(21)	(47)	(34)	(73)	(21)	(51)
80	Collateral												
	of which;												
90	value capped at the value of exposure	50,716	49,758	67	958	556	402	85	121	48	89	19	40
	of which;												
100	immovable property	46,935	46,012	55	921	536	385	80	111	47	89	19	39
110	value above the cap	59,000	58,356	14	644	604	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which;												
120	immovable property	58,992	58,356	14	636	596	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
130	Financial guarantees received	1,184	1,150	4	34	4	30	3	9	16	2	-	-
140	Accumulated partial write-off	(624)	-	-	(624)	(350)	(274)	(40)	(70)	(49)	(64)	(18)	(33)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
		Loans and advances											
			Performing		Non-performing								
						Unlikely to pay that are not past due or are past due ≤ 90 days	Past due > 90 days						
				Of which past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days				Of which past due > 90 days ≤ 180 days	Of which: past due > 180 days ≤ 1 year	Of which: past due > 1 years ≤ 2 years	Of which: past due > 2 years ≤ 5 years	Of which: past due > 5 years ≤ 7 years	Of which: past due > 7 years
	Dec-21	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
10	Gross carrying amount	81,318	77,001	256	4,317	2,171	2,146	227	310	496	585	152	376
	of which;												
20	secured	61,419	58,466	177	2,953	1,330	1,623	157	229	398	432	116	291
	of which;												
30	secured with immovable property	52,619	49,808	163	2,811	1,276	1,535	143	188	380	421	115	288
	of which;												
40	instruments with LTV higher than 60% and lower or equal to 80%	21,653	20,929		724	353	371						
50	instruments with LTV higher than 80% and lower or equal to 100%	3,295	2,954		341	98	243						
60	instruments with LTV higher than 100%	1,999	1,033		966	288	678						
70	Accumulated impairment for secured assets	(1,030)	(220)	-	(810)	(275)	(535)	(28)	(46)	(108)	(160)	(53)	(140)
80	Collateral												
	of which;												
90	value capped at the value of exposure	55,438	53,364	162	2,074	1,039	1,035	119	178	261	265	63	149
	of which;												
100	immovable property	51,335	49,308	152	2,027	1,013	1,014	116	166	257	265	63	147
110	value above the cap	60,053	57,962	-	2,091	1,352	739	-	-	-	-	-	-
	of which;												
120	immovable property	60,053	57,962	-	2,091	1,352	739	-	-	-	-	-	-
130	Financial guarantees received	1,618	1,594	6	24	4	20	12	3	4	1	-	-
140	Accumulated partial write-off	(354)	-	-	(354)	(178)	(176)	(19)	(25)	(41)	(48)	(12)	(31)

Classified as Public (Green)

As per Article 442, points (c) and (f), Table 4.19 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 4.19 - EU CR2a: Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related net accumulated recoveries

		Dec-22		Dec-21	
		a	b	a	b
		Gross carrying amount €m	**Related net accumulated recoveries €m**	Gross carrying amount €m	Related net accumulated recoveries €m
10	**Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances**	4,317		4,511	
20	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	1,329		1,584	
30	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	(3,006)		(1,778)	
40	Outflow to performing portfolio	(255)		(474)	
50	Outflow due to loan repayment, partial or total	(687)		(819)	
60	Outflow due to collateral liquidations	(11)	2	(13)	12
70	Outflow due to taking possession of collateral	-	-	-	-
80	Outflow due to sale of instruments	(1,065)	-	(345)	-
90	Outflow due to risk transfers	-	-	-	-
100	Outflows due to write-offs	(927)		(77)	
110	Outflow due to other situations	(61)		(50)	
120	Outflow due to reclassification as held for sale	-		-	
130	**Final stock of non-performing loans and advances**	**2,640**		4,317	

Classified as Public (Green)

As per Article 453 point (f), Table 4.20 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 CRR) have been disclosed.

Secured exposures are limited to those exposures against which eligible collateral which meets CRR definitions is held and has been used in the calculation of the Group's capital requirements. Haircuts are applied consistent with CRR 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 4.20 (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 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 CRR 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 MDBs. Their creditworthiness is assessed on a case- by-case basis.

Table 4.20 - 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
	Dec-22	**€m**	**€m**	*€m*	*€m*	*€m*
1	Loans and advances	59,922	51,900	*50,716*	*1,184*	*632*
2	Debt securities	8,815	-	-	-	-
3	Total exposures	**68,737**	**51,900**	*50,716*	*1,184*	*632*
	Of which;					
4	*non-performing exposures*	780	992	*958*	*34*	-
EU-5	*defaulted*	762	*992*	*958*	*34*	-

		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-21 [1]	€m	€m	*€m*	*€m*	*€m*
1	Loans and advances	53,410	57,056	*55,438*	*1,618*	*928*
2	Debt securities	15,632	-	-	-	-
3	Total exposures	69,042	57,056	*55,438*	*1,618*	*928*
	Of which;					
4	*non-performing exposures*	846	2,098	*2,074*	*24*	-
EU-5	*defaulted*	824	*2,098*	*2,074*	*24*	-

1 Amended from previously published as error in table.

Classified as Public (Green)

Table 4.21 below covers loans and advances subject to EBA-compliant moratoria (legislative and non-legislative). It provides a breakdown of the gross carrying amount and the related loss allowances by the status of the exposure (performing and non performing). There are currently no loans of this type.

Table 4.21 - Information on loans and advances subject to legislative and non-legislative moratoria

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	Gross carrying amount							**Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk**							**Gross carrying amount**
		Performing			**Non performing**				**Performing**			**Non performing**			
			Of which: exposures with forbearance measures	Of which: Instruments with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired (Stage 2)		Of which: exposures with forbearance measures	Of which: Unlikely to pay that are not past-due or past-due <= 90 days			Of which: exposures with forbearance measures	Of which: Instruments with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired (Stage 2)		Of which: exposures with forbearance measures	Of which: Unlikely to pay that are not past-due or past-due <= 90 days	**Inflows to non-performing exposures**
Dec-22	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**
1 Loans and advances subject to moratorium[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which:															
2 Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which:															
3 Collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which:															
5 Small and Medium-sized Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Collateralised by commercial immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	Gross carrying amount							Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk							Gross carrying amount
		Performing			Non performing				Performing			Non performing			
			Of which: exposures with forbearance measures	Of which: Instruments with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired (Stage 2)		Of which: exposures with forbearance measures	Of which: Unlikely to pay that are not past-due or past-due <= 90 days			Of which: exposures with forbearance measures	Of which: Instruments with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired (Stage 2)		Of which: exposures with forbearance measures	Of which: Unlikely to pay that are not past-due or past-due <= 90 days	Inflows to non-performing exposures
Dec-21	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1 Loans and advances subject to moratorium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which:															
2 Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which:															
3 Collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which:															
5 Small and Medium-sized Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Collateralised by commercial immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Classified as Public (Green)

Table 4.22 below covers EBA-compliant moratoria (legislative and non-legislative) loans and advances that meet the requirements described in paragraph 10 of the EBA Guidelines on moratoria. It provides information on the number of obligors and gross carrying amount of loans and advances subject to different statuses of EBA-compliant moratoria (requested/granted). In addition, the template contains a breakdown by the residual maturity of EBA-compliant moratoria and information on the gross carrying amount of legislative moratoria as per the definition of the EBA Guidelines on moratoria.

Table 4.22 - Breakdown of loans and advances subject to legislative and non-legislative moratoria by residual maturity of moratoria

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
		Gross carrying amount							
					Residual maturity of moratoria				
	Number of obligors		**Of which: legislative moratoria**	**Of which: expired**	**<= 3 months**	**> 3 months <= 6 months**	**> 6 months <= 9 months**	**> 9 months <= 12 months**	**> 1 year**
Dec-22		**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**
1 Loans and advances for which moratorium was offered	58,348	6,676							
2 Loans and advances subject to moratorium (granted)	58,248	6,676	-	6,676	-	-	-	-	-
of which;									
3 *Households*		4,226	-	4,226	-	-	-	-	-
of which;									
4 *Collateralised by residential immovable property*		4,044	-	4,044	-	-	-	-	-
5 Non-financial corporations		2,439	-	2,439	-	-	-	-	-
of which;									
6 Small and Medium-sized Enterprises		2,060	-	2,060	-	-	-	-	-
7 Collateralised by commercial immovable property		1,540	-	1,540	-	-	-	-	-

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
		Gross carrying amount							
					Residual maturity of moratoria				
	Number of obligors		Of which: legislative moratoria	Of which: expired	<= 3 months	> 3 months <= 6 months	> 6 months <= 9 months	> 9 months <= 12 months	> 1 year
Dec-21		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1 Loans and advances for which moratorium was offered	79,443	8,789							
2 Loans and advances subject to moratorium (granted)	79,329	8,789	-	8,789	-	-	-	-	-
of which;									
3 *Households*		5,769	-	5,769	-	-	-	-	-
of which;									
4 *Collateralised by residential immovable property*		5,415	-	5,415	-	-	-	-	-
5 Non-financial corporations		2,954	-	2,954	-	-	-	-	-
of which;									
6 Small and Medium-sized Enterprises		2,522	-	2,522	-	-	-	-	-
7 Collateralised by commercial immovable property		1,473	-	1,473	-	-	-	-	-

Classified as Public (Green)

Table 4.23 below covers newly originated loans and advances as referred to in paragraph 15 of the EBA guidelines on moratoria that are subject to public guarantee schemes that Member States introduced in response to the COVID-19 crisis. In the case of refinancing of previous debt with a new loan or of repackaging of several debts into a new loan, the new loan recognised in the financial statements is reported in this template provided that it is covered by a public guarantee scheme related to the COVID-19 crisis.

Table 4.23 - Information on newly originated loans and advances provided under newly applicable public guarantee schemes introduced in response to COVID-19 crisis

		a	b	c	d
		Gross carrying amount		**Maximum amount of the guarantee that can be considered**	**Gross carrying amount**
			of which: forborne	Public guarantees received	Inflows to non-performing exposures
	Dec-22	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**
1	Newly originated loans and advances subject to public guarantee schemes	128	2	102	1
	of which:				
2	Households	-			-
	of which;				
3	Collateralised by residential immovable property	-			-
4	Non-financial corporations	127	2	102	1
	of which;				
5	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises	18			-
6	Collateralised by commercial immovable property	1			-

		a	b	c	d
		Gross carrying amount		Maximum amount of the guarantee that can be considered	Gross carrying amount
			of which: forborne	Public guarantees received	Inflows to non-performing exposures
	Dec-21	€m	€m	€m	€m
1	Newly originated loans and advances subject to public guarantee schemes	271	6	217	3
	of which:				
2	Households	-			-
	of which;				
3	Collateralised by residential immovable property	-			-
4	Non-financial corporations	271	6	217	3
	of which;				
5	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises	48			2
6	Collateralised by commercial immovable property	2			-

Classified as Public (Green)

Limits, policies and collateral

Limits

Counterparty credit limits are based primarily on the counterparty credit rating but also take into account historic limit usage and requirements from the business. The capital calculation uses PDs assigned to counterparties based on their ratings and the PDs are then used to calculate RWA and EL.

Policies

Policies are in place for securing collateral and establishing credit reserves. Legal agreements giving effect to netting International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) and / or collateral arrangements (Global Master Repurchase Agreement (GMRA), Credit Support Annex (CSA) and Cleared Derivatives Execution Agreements (CDEAs)) are negotiated and put in place with interbank and other counterparties. In relation to CSA's BOI calculate variation and initial margin on a daily basis. Variation margins are agreed with the counterparty daily and settled as cash. Initial Margins are primarily settled as security collateral and can also include cash. The calculation of initial margin on the bi- lateral portfolio came into scope for BOI in September 2021.

Wrong-way risk

The Group recognises the potential for 'wrong-way' exposure in derivatives rewriting risk. This occurs where the potential market-driven exposure on the contract is likely to be positively correlated with the counterparty because both are linked to a common factor such as a commodity price or an exchange rate. The Group allows for the potential impact of wrong-way exposure qualitatively in assessing individual credits.

Collateral

As at 31 December 2022 a two-notch downgrade of the Group by either S&P or Moody's on the Group's CSAs covering its interbank derivative positions will have little impact. Legally the Group is not required to post additional collateral in respect of its existing trades. Under EMIR requirements, threshold amounts can no longer be included in CSAs for over-the- counter (OTC) derivative transactions entered into on or after 1 March 2017.

European Markets Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR)

EMIR includes the obligation to centrally clear certain classes of OTC derivative contracts through Central Counterparty Clearing (CCPs). The CCP is a regulated financial institution that takes on counterparty credit risk between financial parties.

Exposure value measure

The Group determines derivative exposure values for counterparty credit risk using the Standardised Approach (SA-CCR), and therefore recognises the credit risk mitigating impact of cash collateral received under CSAs in accordance with the relevant specific regulatory rules. Original Exposure method is also used following the acquisition of Davy Group. The Group determines exposure values for repurchase transactions using the Financial Collateral Comprehensive Method (FCCM) .

Classified as Public (Green)

As per Article 439, points (f), (g), (k) and (m), Table 5.1 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 5.1 - EU CCR1 - Analysis of CCR exposure by approach

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
Dec-22		**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	9		1.4	16	16	16	-
EU2	EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)	-	-		1.4	-	-	-	-
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	322	391		1.4	1,845	1,000	1,000	561
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)					-	-	-	-
5	VaR for SFTs					-	-	-	-
6	**Total**					**1,861**	**1,016**	**1,016**	**561**

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
Dec-21 [1]		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)	-	-		1.4	-	-	-	-
EU2	EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)	-	-		1.4	-	-	-	-
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	409	445		1.4	2,090	1,196	1,185	832
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)			-	1.4	-	-	-	-
	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)					10,589	1,395	1,395	-
5	VaR for SFTs					-	-	-	-
6	Total					12,679	2,591	2,580	832

1 Amended from previously published as table included clearing counterparties (CCPs) in error.

As per Article 439 point (l), which refers to point (e) of Article 444, Table 5.2 below presents a breakdown of CCR by exposure class and risk weight.

Table 5.2 - 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
	Dec-22	**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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	92
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	**Total**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**92**	**-**	**-**	**92**

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	Dec-21	Risk Weight											
	EAD (€m)	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total
1	Central governments or central banks	525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	525
2	Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	58
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Total	525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	583

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As per Article 439 point (l), which refers to point (g) of Article 452, Table 5.3 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 5.3 - EU CCR4 - IRB approach - Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD scale

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Dec-22 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	537	0.05%	66	45.00%	2.5	140	26.11%
2	0.15 to <0.25	24	0.16%	26	45.00%	2.5	11	47.67%
3	0.25 to <0.50	168	0.30%	42	45.00%	2.5	121	72.46%
4	0.50 to <0.75	68	0.60%	33	45.00%	2.5	62	91.44%
5	0.75 to <2.50	92	1.58%	78	45.00%	2.5	104	113.14%
6	2.50 to <10.00	24	3.63%	39	45.00%	2.5	36	147.86%
7	10.00 to <100.00	3	10.07%	11	45.00%	2.5	6	214.82%
8	100.00 (Default)	7	100.00%	8	45.00%	2.5	-	-
	Total foundation IRB	**923**	**1.22%**	**303**	**45.00%**	**2.5**	**480**	**52.04%**
	Institutions							
1	0.00 to 0.15	490	0.04%	34	45.00%	2.5	127	25.88%
2	0.15 to <0.25	6	0.13%	2	45.00%	2.5	3	49.36%
3	0.25 to <0.50	28	0.06%	3	45.00%	2.5	8	30.58%
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	**524**	**0.05%**	**39**	**45.00%**	**2.5**	**138**	**26.41%**
	Corporates of which SME							
1	0.00 to 0.15	1	0.07%	8	45.00%	2.5	-	19.51%
2	0.15 to <0.25	8	0.17%	7	45.00%	2.5	3	36.55%
3	0.25 to <0.50	-	0.35%	11	45.00%	3.0	-	46.73%
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	0.60%	12	45.00%	3.0	-	58.56%
5	0.75 to <2.50	4	1.25%	46	45.00%	2.5	3	77.71%
6	2.50 to <10.00	5	3.51%	20	45.00%	2.5	5	94.00%
7	10.00 to <100.00	-	10.34%	8	45.00%	3.0	1	142.75%
8	100.00 (Default)	-	100.00%	3	45.00%	3.0	-	-
	Total Corporates of which SME	**18**	**1.99%**	**115**	**45.00%**	**2.5**	**12**	**63.12%**
	Corporates of which specialised lending							
1	0.00 to 0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	0.15 to <0.25	1	0.17%	2	45.00%	2.5	-	42.55%
3	0.25 to <0.50	6	0.35%	2	45.00%	2.5	4	62.29%
4	0.50 to <0.75	37	0.60%	8	45.00%	2.5	29	79.98%
5	0.75 to <2.50	77	1.57%	14	45.00%	2.5	87	113.04%
6	2.50 to <10.00	7	2.70%	2	45.00%	2.5	9	132.24%
7	10.00 to <100.00	1	10.00%	1	45.00%	2.5	3	204.67%
8	100.00 (Default)	5	100.00%	2	45.00%	2.5	-	-
	Total corporates of which specialised lending	**134**	**5.21%**	**31**	**45.00%**	**2.5**	**132**	**98.80%**
	Corporates of which other							
1	0.00 to 0.15	46	0.06%	24	45.00%	2.5	13	28.70%
2	0.15 to <0.25	9	0.17%	15	45.00%	2.5	5	56.17%
3	0.25 to <0.50	134	0.35%	26	45.00%	2.5	109	81.73%
4	0.50 to <0.75	31	0.60%	13	45.00%	2.5	33	104.94%
5	0.75 to <2.50	11	1.76%	18	45.00%	2.5	14	127.66%
6	2.50 to <10.00	12	4.22%	17	45.00%	2.5	22	179.23%
7	10.00 to <100.00	2	10.05%	2	45.00%	2.5	2	268.40%
8	100.00 (Default)	2	100.00%	3	45.00%	2.5	-	-
	Total corporates of which other	**247**	**1.51%**	**118**	**45.00%**	**2.5**	**198**	**80.24%**

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	Dec-21 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	498	0.08%	67	45.00%	2.5	174	35.03%
2	0.15 to <0.25	41	0.17%	39	45.00%	2.5	21	50.69%
3	0.25 to <0.50	189	0.32%	38	45.00%	2.5	135	71.41%
4	0.50 to <0.75	107	0.60%	38	45.00%	2.5	94	87.84%
5	0.75 to <2.50	181	1.47%	79	45.00%	2.5	197	108.64%
6	2.50 to <10.00	101	3.34%	47	45.00%	2.5	150	148.93%
7	10.00 to <100.00	2	15.56%	7	45.00%	2.5	4	187.30%
8	100.00 (Default)	17	100.00%	6	45.00%	2.5	-	-
	Total foundation IRB	1,136	2.22%	321	45.00%	2.5	775	68.21%
	Institutions							
1	0.00 to 0.15	466	0.08%	34	45.00%	2.5	165	35.35%
2	0.15 to <0.25	6	0.17%	1	45.00%	2.5	4	57.07%
3	0.25 to <0.50	29	0.14%	2	45.00%	2.5	13	45.85%
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	501	0.08%	37	45.00%	2.5	182	36.22%
	Corporates of which SME							
1	0.00 to 0.15	1	0.07%	11	45.00%	2.5	0	20.52%
2	0.15 to <0.25	7	0.17%	15	45.00%	2.5	2	34.13%
3	0.25 to <0.50	7	0.35%	9	45.00%	2.5	4	55.45%
4	0.50 to <0.75	2	0.60%	14	45.00%	2.5	1	57.09%
5	0.75 to <2.50	13	1.48%	54	45.00%	2.5	11	79.75%
6	2.50 to <10.00	7	3.41%	22	45.00%	2.5	7	98.75%
7	10.00 to <100.00	1	20.65%	5	45.00%	2.5	2	170.21%
8	100.00 (Default)	3	100.00%	3	45.00%	2.5	-	-
	Total Corporates of which SME	41	8.16%	133	45.00%	2.5	27	66.26%
	Corporates of which specialised lending							
1	0.00 to 0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	0.15 to <0.25	5	0.17%	2	45.00%	2.5	2	42.55%
3	0.25 to <0.50	37	0.35%	3	45.00%	2.5	23	62.29%
4	0.50 to <0.75	63	0.60%	8	45.00%	2.5	51	79.98%
5	0.75 to <2.50	162	1.46%	14	45.00%	2.5	179	110.45%
6	2.50 to <10.00	31	2.70%	2	45.00%	2.5	41	132.24%
7	10.00 to <100.00	1	10.00%	1	45.00%	2.5	2	204.67%
8	100.00 (Default)	14	100.00%	1	45.00%	2.5	-	-
	Total corporates of which specialised lending	313	5.79%	31	45.00%	2.5	298	94.98%
	Corporates of which other							
1	0.00 to 0.15	31	0.06%	22	45.00%	2.5	10	30.51%
2	0.15 to <0.25	23	0.17%	21	45.00%	2.5	13	55.84%
3	0.25 to <0.50	117	0.35%	24	45.00%	2.5	95	81.57%
4	0.50 to <0.75	41	0.60%	16	45.00%	2.5	42	101.65%
5	0.75 to <2.50	6	1.77%	11	45.00%	2.5	7	124.65%
6	2.50 to <10.00	62	3.65%	23	45.00%	2.5	102	163.11%
7	10.00 to <100.00	-	40.00%	1	45.00%	2.5	-	333.65%
8	100.00 (Default)	-	100.00%	2	45.00%	2.5	-	-
	Total corporates of which other	280	1.21%	120	45.00%	2.5	269	95.78%

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As per Article 439 point (h), Table 5.4 below presents the CVA charge broken down by approach.

Table 5.4 - EU CCR2 - Transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk

		a	b
	Dec-22	**Exposure value €m**	**RWEA €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	567	164
EU4	Based on the original exposure method	-	-
5	**Total subject to the CVA capital charge**	**567**	**164**

	Dec-21	Exposure value €m	RWEA €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	530	189
EU4	Based on the original exposure method	-	-
5	Total subject to the CVA capital charge	530	189

Classified as Public (Green)

As per Article 439 point (e), Table 5.5 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 5.5 - 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**
Dec-22	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**
1 Cash – domestic currency	-	308	-	1,219	-	-	-	-
2 Cash – other currencies	-	346	-	221	-	-	-	-
3 Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	759	-	-	-	-
5 Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 **Total**	-	654	-	2,199	-	-	-	-

	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-21	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1 Cash – domestic currency	-	50	-	610	-	-	-	-
2 Cash – other currencies	-	37	-	284	-	-	-	-
3 Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	185	-	-	-	-
5 Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,900
6 Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-
7 Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Total	-	87	-	1,079	-	61	-	9,900

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As per Article 439 point (j), Table 5.6 below sets out the BOI's exposure to credit derivative transactions analysed between derivatives bought or sold.

Table 5.6 - EU CCR6 - Credit derivative exposures

		Dec-22		Dec-21	
		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 5.7 below sets out the Group's exposure to Qualifying Central Counterparty (QCCP).

Table 5.7 - CCR8 - Exposures to CCPs

		Dec-22		Dec-21	
		a	b	a	b
		Exposure Value	RWEA	Exposure Value	RWEA
		€m	€m	€m	€m
1	**Exposure to QCCPs (total)**		**27**		10
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions) of which;	519	10	142	3
3	*(i) OTC derivatives*	*519*	*10*	*142*	*3*
4	*(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives*	-	-	-	-
5	*(iii) SFTs*	-	-	-	-
6	*(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved*	-	-	-	-
7	Segregated initial margin	-		-	
8	Non-segregated initial margin	760	15	185	4
9	Prefunded default fund contributions	4	1	4	4
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	-	-	-	-

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Description of securitisation and re-securitisation activities:

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.

In addition, the Group has transacted the Bowbell 2 securitisation for funding purposes. This does not qualify for derecognition under Pillar 1 and the exposures securitised under this structure are included in the credit risk tables in this document. This securitisation is outside the scope of this section.

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

Except for the Bowbell 2 securitisation, which is outside the scope of this section, none of the Group's originated securitisations qualify for STS. €179m of the purchased securitisation positions qualify for STS.

The type of risk activities:

For synthetic securitisations, the Group always retains the senior securitisation positions. With the exception of one synthetic transaction, the Group also retains the first loss securitisation positions.

For traditional securitisations, the Group retains 5% of each of the issued notes as single vertical risk retention tranche.

For purchased securitisations, the Group has invested in securitisations positions of which €179m are STS eligible.

Except for the Bowbell 2 securitisation, which is outside the scope of this section, none of the Group's originated securitisations qualify for STS.

Calculation of risk weighted exposure amounts:

At 31 December 2022, the Group's retained securitisation positions were risk weighted in accordance to 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 the 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.

Except for the Bowbell 2, which is outside the scope of this section, none of the Group's originated securitisations qualify for STS. €179m of the purchased securitisation positions qualify for STS.

Listing of SSPEs:

(i) SSPEs which acquire exposures originated by the institutions; Mulcair Securities No.2 DAC; Bowbell No.2 plc; Temple Quay No.1 plc
(ii) SSPEs sponsored by the institutions; n/a
(iii) SSPEs and other legal entities for which the institutions provide securitisation-related services, such as advisory, asset servicing or management services; Mulcair Securities No.2 DAC; Mulcair Securities No.3 DAC; Bowbell No.2 plc; Temple Quay No.1 plc; Hartland Property Finance DAC
(iv) SSPEs included in the institutions' regulatory scope of consolidation; Bowbell No.2 plc; Mespil Securities DAC; Vale Securities Finance DAC; Glen Securities Finance DAC; Mespil Securities No.2 DAC

Accounting policies for securitisation activity:

Securitisations generally require Group companies to enter into transactions with a Structured Entity (SE). From an accounting perspective, the treatment of SEs is assessed in accordance with IFRS 10 which establishes the principles for when the Group is deemed to control another entity and therefore required to consolidate it through the Group's financial statements.

An SE is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements. The Group assesses whether it has power over the relevant activities in assessing control over such an entity by considering factors such as who manages the assets of these entities and whether the Group has lending to, or a residual interest in such entities.

Where the Group acts as originator in a securitisation, all financial assets continue to be held on the Group balance sheet, and a liability is recognised for the proceeds of the funding transaction, unless:

• the contractual rights to the cash flows have expired; or
• the financial assets have been transferred and the Group has transferred the contractual right to receive the cash flows of the financial asset or assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows of the financial asset only where it collects equivalent amounts from the original asset, such amount are remitted without material delay and the Group is prohibited from selling or pledging the original asset other than as security.

Where any of the above conditions apply to a fully proportionate share of all or specifically identified cash flows, the relevant accounting treatment is applied to that proportion of the asset.

Use of External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs):

For the purpose of the RWA calculation, ECAIs are used for the Group's purchased securitisation positions. The following ECAIs are used: Fitch Ratings, Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's. These are used for all exposure types, though the securitisations may not have been rated by all three agencies.

The Group's purchased positions are classified as either other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or loans and receivables or off balance sheet commitments from an accounting perspective.

There is no change to the accounting treatment of assets securitised in originated securitisations or purchased securitisations from the previous reporting period.

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As per Article 449 point (j), Table 6.1 below shows BOI as an originator and investor, non-trading book carrying amount of securitisation exposures broken down by type as at 31 December 2022.

Table 6.1 - 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**				**Traditional**			
	STS		**Non-STS**												
Dec-22		*of which SRT*		*of which SRT*		*of which SRT*	**Sub-total**	**STS**	**Non-STS**	**Synthetic**	**Sub-total**	**STS**	**Non-STS**	**Synthetic**	**Sub-total**
1 **Total exposures**	**-**	**-**	**40**	**40**	**4,219**	**4,219**	**4,259**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**900**	**146**	**-**	**1,046**
2 Retail (total)	-	-	40	40	919	919	959	-	-	-	-	900	125	-	1,025
of which:															
3 residential mortgage	-	-	40	40	919	919	959	-	-	-	-	900	117	-	1,017
4 credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
6 re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Wholesale (total)	-	-	-	-	3,300	3,300	3,300	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	21
of which:															
8 loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	3,300	3,300	3,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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				Traditional			
	STS		Non-STS												
Dec-21		*of which SRT*		*of which SRT*		*of which SRT*	Sub-total	STS	Non-STS	Synthetic	Sub-total	STS	Non-STS	Synthetic	Sub-total
1 Total exposures	-	-	30	30	4,812	4,812	4,842	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	55
2 Retail (total)	-	-	30	30	1,064	1,064	1,094	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30
of which:															
3 residential mortgage	-	-	30	30	1,064	1,064	1,094	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	22
4 credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
6 re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Wholesale (total)	-	-	-	-	3,748	3,748	3,748	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25
of which:															
8 loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	3,748	3,748	3,748	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25
9 commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 lease and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 other wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Classified as Public (Green)

As per Article 449 point (k)(i) Table 6.2 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 6.2 - 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**			
	Dec-22	**≤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**	**919**	**3,300**	**-**	**-**	**40**	**4,219**	**-**	**-**	**40**	**1,242**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**99**	**-**	**-**	**-**
2	Traditional securitisation	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Securitisation	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail underlying	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Synthetic securitisation	919	3,300	-	-	-	4,219	-	-	-	1,242	-	-	-	99	-	-	-
10	Securitisation	919	3,300	-	-	-	4,219	-	-	-	1,242	-	-	-	99	-	-	-
11	Retail underlying	919	3,300	-	-	-	4,219	-	-	-	1,242	-	-	-	99	-	-	-
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-21 [1]	≤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	1,064	3,748	-	21	9	4,833	-	-	9	1,142	-	-	-	91	-	-	-
2	Traditional securitisation	-	-	-	21	9	21	-	-	9	23	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
3	Securitisation	-	-	-	21	9	21	-	-	9	23	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
4	Retail underlying	-	-	-	21	9	21	-	-	9	23	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
5	of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Synthetic securitisation	1,064	3,748	-	-	-	4,812	-	-	-	1,119	-	-	-	89	-	-	-
10	Securitisation	1,064	3,748	-	-	-	4,812	-	-	-	1,119	-	-	-	89	-	-	-
11	Retail underlying	1,064	3,748	-	-	-	4,812	-	-	-	1,119	-	-	-	89	-	-	-
12	Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 Amended from previously published as error in table.

Classified as Public (Green)

As per Article 449 point (k)(ii) Table 6.3 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

Table 6.3 - 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**			
Dec-22		**≤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**	**1**	**16**	**29**	**-**	**-**	**1,046**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**179**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14**	**-**	**-**
2	Traditional securitisation	1,000	1	16	29	-	-	1,046	-	-	-	179	-	-	-	14	-	-
3	Securitisation	1,000	1	16	29	-	-	1,046	-	-	-	179	-	-	-	14	-	-
4	Retail underlying	1,000	1	16	8	-	-	1,025	-	-	-	138	-	-	-	11	-	-
5	of which STS	900	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	7	-	-
6	Wholesale	-	-	-	21	-	-	21	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	3	-	-
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-21		≤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	-	4	18	33	-	-	55	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	7	-	-
2	Traditional securitisation	-	4	18	33	-	-	55	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	7	-	-
3	Securitisation	-	4	18	33	-	-	55	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	7	-	-
4	Retail underlying	-	3	18	9	-	-	30	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	3	-	-
5	of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Wholesale	-	1	-	24	-	-	25	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	4	-	-
7	of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Synthetic securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Retail underlying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Classified as Public (Green)

As per Article 449 point (l), Table 6.4 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 6.4 – 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	
Dec-22		**€m**	**€m**	**€m**
1	**Total exposures**	**6,489**	**861**	**15**
2	Retail (total)	2,591	758	(3)
3	residential mortgages	2,591	758	(3)
4	credit card	-	-	-
5	other retail exposures	-	-	-
6	re-securitisation	-	-	-
7	Wholesale (total)	3,898	103	18
8	loans to corporates	3,898	103	18
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-21		€m	€m	€m
1	Total exposures	7,492	581	43
2	Retail (total)	3,085	560	11
3	residential mortgages	3,085	560	11
4	credit card	-	-	-
5	other retail exposures	-	-	-
6	re-securitisation	-	-	-
7	Wholesale (total)	4,407	21	32
8	loans to corporates	4,407	21	32
9	commercial mortgages	-	-	-
10	lease and receivables	-	-	-
11	other wholesale	-	-	-
12	re-securitisation	-	-	-

Total Exposures includes Outstanding Nominal Amount €810m (31 December 2021 €598m) and Exposures in Default €736m (31 December 2021 €541m), in respect of securitised exposures which have been derecognised from the Group's Balance Sheet.

Classified as Public (Green)

Definition and background (audited)
Market risk is the risk of loss arising from movements in interest rates, FX rates or other market prices (including equity and credit spreads).

Market risk arises from the structure of the balance sheet, the Group's business mix and includes discretionary risk-taking. Additionally, market risk arises through the conduct of customer business, particularly in respect to fixed-rate lending and the execution of derivatives and foreign exchange business. The market risk profile of the Group may, in addition to the above risks which arise in the usual course of a business cycle, be impacted by shifts in market volatility as a result of external factors. Earnings for NIAC are also indirectly exposed to changes in equity and property markets through fee income generated on unit-linked customer investments.

Risk management, measurement and reporting (audited)
The management of market risk in the Group is governed by the Group's Risk Appetite Statement and by the Group Policy on Market Risk, both of which are approved by the Board. These are supplemented by a range of ALCO approved limits and controls. The Group has an established governance structure for market risk that involves the Board, its risk committees (BRC and ERC) and ALCO, which has primary responsibility for the oversight of market risk in the Group.

The Board monitors adherence to market risk appetite through the monthly Board Risk Report.

Group Market & Liquidity Risk (GM&LR) provides second line oversight of the Group's exposure to market risk, ensuring that the Group correctly identifies and assesses the market risks to which it is exposed. GM&LR is a part of the Group Risk Function reporting to the Group CRO.

It is Group policy to minimise exposure to market risk, subject to defined limits for discretionary risk. Nonetheless, certain structural market risks remain and, in some cases, are difficult to eliminate fully. In addition, the Group bears economic exposure to adverse movements in the credit spreads of bonds held as liquid assets, or held as matching assets in the NIAC. The latter is the predominant economic exposure arising on the NIAC fixed interest portfolio.

Market risks that arise are transferred to and managed by Bank of Ireland Global Markets (BoIGM), the treasury execution arm of the Group. These market risks are hedged by BoIGM as a matter of course with the external market. Prior to the cessation of proprietary risk taking, a small quantum of the risks concerned, were permitted to be run as short-term discretionary risk positions subject to policy and limits.

Similarly, market risks in the Group's life assurance business, NIAC, are managed within defined tolerances. However, certain residual risks are inherent in this business, notably exposure to credit spreads on assets held to match policyholder liabilities and indirect exposure to equity markets through changes in the discounted value of fees applied to equity assets held by policyholders in insurance contracts. This is outlined in greater detail below.

Classification of market risk (unaudited)
In accordance with regulatory requirements and guidance the Group classifies market risk as follows:
• Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book: This is interest rate risk that arises naturally through the conduct of retail and wholesale banking business. This is broken down into repricing risk, yield curve risk, basis risk and optionality risk. It also includes earnings risk arising from non-interest bearing, floored or perpetually fixed assets and liabilities.
• Trading Book Risk: This consists of risk positions that are pro-actively assumed or generated on the back of customer business, and are booked in the Trading Book in compliance with the CRR.
• Other market-related risks to earnings and / or capital: Risks to earnings and / or capital that do not fall naturally within the regulatory-defined categories of Trading Book and IRRBB fall under this heading. For the most part, these risks reflect the application of mark-to-market accounting to particular portfolios or the impact of FX rate movements on what is a dual-currency balance sheet. The most material risks arise from the fair valuation of credit risk in securities portfolios and derivative books.

Balance sheet linkage (audited)
The market risk linkage table on the following page classifies the balance sheet in terms of Banking Book, Trading Book (as defined above) and Insurance assets and liabilities. The principal risk factors which drive changes in earnings or value in relation to each line item are also outlined. Trading Book assets and liabilities were a small proportion of the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 and this is representative of the position throughout the year. Interest rates are the most significant risk factor.

Discretionary market risk (audited)
Discretionary risk is a risk that is carried in the expectation of gain from near-term movements in liquid financial markets. As of end 2022, Davy is the Group's only business unit permitted to run discretionary market risk. Prior to cessation of proprietary risk taking in BoIGM, discretionary risk had been permitted in interest rate risk (including inflation exposure), FX risk, equity risk (Davy) and traded credit risk.

Discretionary market risk is subject to strict controls which set out the markets and instruments in which risk can be assumed, the types of positions which can be taken and the limits which must be complied with. Discretionary risk is managed by an approved framework of limits and controls, based on VaR (see below), scenario stress tests and sensitivities.

The Group employs a VaR approach to measure and set limits on, discretionary market risk. The Group utilises a monte-carlo simulation model approach for the calculation of the interest rate risk component and a parametric VaR approach for the FX, inflation and credit risk components at a 99% (two tailed) confidence level, using a one day holding period and based on one year of historic data. The volatilities and correlations which are used to generate these VaR numbers are estimated using the exponentially weighted moving average approach which gives more weight to recent data and responds quickly to changes in market volatility.

For the nature of risks assumed by the Group, VaR remains a reliable basis of risk measurement, supplemented by stress testing.

The Group uses VaR to allocate capital to discretionary trading book risk in its ICAAP but uses the standardised approach (TSA) for Pillar 1 Trading Book capital.

The Group recognises that VaR is subject to certain inherent limitations and therefore VaR limits are supplemented by scenario-based stress tests. These are particularly important in periods of low market volatility when VaR numbers can understate the risks of loss from large adverse market moves.

Structural and other risks (audited)
Notwithstanding the overriding objective of running minimal levels of market risk, certain structural market risks remain and are managed centrally as part of the Group's asset and liability management process.

Structural interest rate risk (unaudited)
Structural interest rate risk is predominantly the exposure of Group earnings to interest rate changes arising from the presence of non-interest bearing or behaviourally fixed-rate assets and liabilities on the balance sheet or variable rate deposits that are deemed insensitive to changes in market rates. The principal non-interest bearing liabilities are equity and non-interest bearing current accounts. It is Group policy to invest its net non-interest bearing liabilities (or free funds) in a portfolio of swaps with an average life of 3.5 years and a maximum life of seven years. The Group also has in place a hedge of deposits that are deemed insensitive to changes in market rates. This has the effect of helping to mitigate the impact of the interest rate changes on interest income. The table outlines the Group's average volumes of structural hedges and contribution to interest income.

Other structural risks arise from credit-impaired loans and floored loans and deposits. The Group also has a portfolio of swaps which hedge fixed rate assets (including fixed rate lending and fixed rate securities) on the Balance Sheet. These swaps partially offset the Group's structural hedge.

Net interest income sensitivity analysis (unaudited)
The Group uses net interest income sensitivity analysis to measure the responsiveness of earnings to scenarios for short and long-term rates.

The following table shows the estimated sensitivity of the Group's net interest income (before tax) to an instantaneous and sustained 1% parallel movement in interest rates. The estimates are based on management assumptions primarily related to the repricing of customer transactions; the relationship between key official interest rates set by Monetary Authorities and market determined interest rates; and the assumption of a constant balance sheet by size and composition. The sensitivities should not be considered a forecast of future performance in these rate scenarios as they do not capture potential management action in response to unexpected changes in the interest rate environment.

Basis Risk
Basis risk is the exposure of the Group's earnings to sustained changes in the differentials between the floating market related benchmark rates to which the Group's assets, liabilities and derivative hedges are linked. In the Group's case, the principal rates used for product and derivative repricing are one, three and six month Euro Inter Bank Offered Rate (EURIBOR), Sterling Overnight Index Average, EUR short-term rate, the ECB refinancing rate and the BoE base rate. In addition, the Group funds an element of its sterling balance sheet in part from euro which creates a structural exposure to the cost of this hedging.

The Group applies notional limits and stress scenario analysis to its basis positions.

Classified as Public (Green)

Credit spread risk (unaudited)
Credit spread risk arises from the potential impact of changes to the spread between the bond yield and swap rates. Bonds purchased primarily as liquid assets and classified as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) are held at fair value on the balance sheet and as such, movements in the credit spreads can result in adverse impacts on the fair value of these holdings. At 31 December 2022, the Group held €4.4billion in securities classified as FVOCI (2021: €9.5 billion). A 1 % increase in the average credit spread of the book in 2022 would have reduced its value by €168 million (2021: €404 million).

An analogous economic risk exists in relation to securities held by NIAC to match policyholder liabilities and to invest its capital. At 31 December 2022, NIAC's bond portfolio had a market value of €1.3 billion (2021: €1.5 billion). At 31 December 2022, a 1% widening of all credit spreads (measured as bond yields minus the corresponding swap rate) would have had an impact on earnings of €92 million negative, while a 1% tightening would have a positive impact of €104 million (2021: €109 million negative and €125 million positive respectively). At 31 December 2022, the estimated sensitivity of the Group's fully loaded CET1 ratio to a combined 10% movement of sterling and dollar combined against the euro was three basis points have had a positive impact of €104 million (2021: €109 million negative and €125 million positive respectively).

The Group also models the spread risk for both the FVOCI and NIAC portfolios over a one-year horizon using a delta-normal VaR model and deterministic spread stress model respectively. They approximate a potential one-year loss in portfolio value due to changes in credit spreads.

Interest rate risk in New Ireland Assurance Company plc (unaudited)
In managing the interest rate risk in its business, NIAC has regard to the sensitivity of its capital position, as well as its IFRS earnings, to market movements. NIAC follows a policy of asset / liability matching to ensure that the exposure of its capital position to interest rate movements remains within tolerances, while also managing the impact on IFRS profits. At 31 December 2022, a 1% fall in swap and yield rates would have reduced its excess own funds (own funds less solvency capital requirement (SCR)) by €12 million and decreased its IFRS profit by €18 million (2021: €46 million negative and €6 million negative respectively).

Equity risk (unaudited)
NIAC's earnings are also indirectly exposed to changes in equity markets. This arises because a management fee is charged on the value of €5.9 billion of equities held for policyholders in insurance contracts in its unit linked book. As equity markets move up and down, this gives rise to a change in current and discounted future streams of equity-related fees which is reflected in NIAC's earnings. Every 1% fall in equity markets applied to positions at 31 December 2022 would have reduced NIAC's earnings by €3 million (2021: €3 million reduction). Every 1% increase in equity markets would have had a broadly equal and opposite impact.

Equity risk arises within Davy Capital Markets market making business from the potential impact of changes in equity prices. Davy Institutional Equities is responsible for the underwriting, distribution and trading of Irish and European equities. At 31 December 2022, the Group held €1 million in listed equities.

Structural FX (unaudited)
The Group defines structural FX risk as the exposure of its key capital ratios to changes in exchange rates. Changes in exchange rates can increase or decrease the overall euro-equivalent level of RWAs. It is Group policy to manage structural FX risk by ensuring that the currency composition of its RWAs and its structural net asset position by currency are broadly similar. This is designed to minimise the impact of exchange rate movements on the principal capital ratios.

At 31 December 2022, the estimated sensitivity of the Group's fully loaded CET1 ratio to a combined 10% movement of sterling and dollar combined against the euro was one basis point.

Use of derivatives in the management of market risk (audited)
The activities set out above involve, in many instances, transactions in a range of derivative instruments. The Group makes extensive use of derivatives to hedge its balance sheet and service its customer needs. The Group's participation in derivatives markets is subject to policy approved by the ALCO. The Group makes a clear distinction between derivatives which must be transacted on a perfectly hedged basis and those whose risks can be managed within broader interest rate or FX books.

The approach to hedging and managing market risk is governed by policies explicitly designed to ensure that all hedging activities are risk reducing. Interest rate risk arising on customer lending and term deposit-taking is centralised by way of internal hedging transactions with BoIGM. This exposure is, in turn, substantially eliminated by BoIGM through external hedges.

Structural risk is managed by way of selective and strategic hedging initiatives which are executed under ALCO's authority.

Policy requires that, where behavioural optionality hedging relies on assumptions about uncertain customer behaviour and where material, it is subject to limits or other controls.

Classified as Public (Green)

As per Article 445 Disclosure of exposure to market risk, Table 7.1 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 7.1 - EU MR1 - Market risk under the standardised approach

		Dec-22	Dec-21
		a	
		RWEAs €m	RWEAs €m
	Outright products		
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	129	145
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	7	-
3	Foreign exchange risk	288	138
4	Commodity risk	-	-
	Options		
5	Simplified approach	-	-
6	Delta-plus method	-	-
7	Scenario approach	-	-
8	Securitisation (specific risk)	-	-
9	**Total**	**424**	**283**

Classified as Public (Green)

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)

Non-trading interest rate risk or Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book refers to the risk to earnings and capital naturally arising through the conduct of retail and wholesale banking business as the various balance sheets components have different maturities, interest rate basis or behavioural attributes. The Group distinguishes between structural IRRBB and discretionary IRRBB. Structural IRRBB is the inherent risk of a bank's balance sheet which can be mitigated but not fully eliminated. Discretionary IRRBB is Banking Book risk which is run in the expectation of a favourable movement in interest rates and can be closed out in liquid markets. The Group's IRRBB is defined and measured in a manner that is consistent with regulatory definition and guidelines and is in line with the Group's Risk Appetite, which is approved by the Board at least annually. The Board defines its appetite for IRRBB risk through the setting of limits and other controls. Additionally, Board approved limits are supplemented by ALCO approved limits and controls.

IRRBB is based on a three lines of defence model, in line with the Group-wide approach to risk management.
First line of defence functions are responsible for management of structural interest rate risk, structural basis risk and discretionary interest rate risk and bear the primary responsibility for protecting the Group from market risk-related losses. First line functions are Group Treasury and BoI Global Markets.

Second line of defence function for IRRBB is carried out by Group Market and Liquidity Risk (GM&LR) as part of Group Risk. GM&LR's primary responsibility is to identify, understand, measure and manage IRRBB to which the Group is exposed. Additionally it operates an effective monitoring, reporting and control framework.

Group Internal Audit provides an independent, reasonable assurance to key stakeholders on the effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control framework regarding IRRBB.

Group Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO)" is charged with the oversight of market risk, including IRRBB, and has appointed and delegated some structural hedging responsibilities to the Balance Sheet Structural Risk Committee ("BSSRC") and Group Treasurer.

The main focus for Structural hedges is to manage Earnings Risk on Non-Interest Bearing Liabilities, Earnings Risk on Low-Rate Sensitive Deposits and Market Basis Risk.

IRRBB Measurement
Economic value of Equity (EVE) measures changes in the net present value of interest rate sensitive instruments over their remaining life resulting from interest rate movements.

An earnings approach measures changes in expected future profitability within a given time horizon resulting from interest rate movements. A Gap analysis is an analysis of all interest earning assets and bearing liabilities by interest rate maturity and currency. These measures are calculated on a quarterly basis.

Net Interest Income sensitivity measures the impact of interest earnings on interest sensitive assets and liabilities due to a sudden change in interest rates. This is measured using a dynamic balance sheet and a 200bp shock on a quarterly basis in accordance with article 448(b). An internal 100bp static balance sheet NII sensitivity model is performed on a monthly basis.

Discretionary IRRBB risk is measured and controlled using a 1 day, 99.9% VaR approach, calculated on a daily basis by Global Markets Market Risk.

Basis risk, defined as the spread between swap risk of different tenor and cross-currency basis. Nominal basis exposures are calculated by Group Market Risk on a monthly basis. Basis Risk must be removed, as far as practicable, from individual books and balance sheets, and centralised in a structural basis book which is managed by Global Markets on behalf of Group Treasury .

The following scenarios are used to measure economic value and/or net interest income:
- Parallel shock up +200bps / Parallel shock down -200bps

The following SOT scenarios are used to measure the economic value of equity:
- Parallel shock up / Parallel shock down
- Steepener (short rates down and long rates up) / Flattener (short rates up and long rates down)
- Short rates up / Short rates down

The following scenarios are used to measure net interest income:
- Parallel shock up +200bps / +100bps
- Parallel shock down -200bps / -100bps
- Change in the forecasted Earnings within 12 months under a parallel interest rate shock down / parallel interest rate shock up

The Groups internal Net Interest Income scenarios assume a static balance sheet and that market rates are not subject to a floor in a rates down scenario.

For the purpose of the EU IRRBB1 template (see Tab 7.2), the below modelling parameters are assumed:

For the Groups Net Interest Income sensitivity, assumptions are used relating to the repricing rate of BoI priced or administered rate assets and liabilities. The economic value and NII earnings stress tests apply a lower bound (a floor) to downward interest rate shocks in EUR, GBP and USD in line with the SOT rate shock floors. Certain products have contractual floors that are also reflected in the risk analysis for NII purposes.

Core Credit Balance is measured as the 3 year rolling average of the end of month point in time balances. This measurement methodology is reviewed annually by Group Treasury and approved by Group ALCO. Items without specified maturity or repricing according to modelling assumptions need to be placed in section A1 of STE template "Instruments without specified maturity or repricing".

Structural Interest Rate Risk
Group Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO") is charged with the oversight of market risk, including IRRBB, and has appointed and delegated some structural hedging responsibilities to the Balance Sheet Structural Risk Committee ("BSSRC") and Group Treasurer.

Structural Interest Rate Risk is predominantly the exposure of Group earnings to interest rate changes arising from the presence of non-interest bearing or behaviourally fixed-rate assets and liabilities on the balance sheet. The principal non-interest bearing liabilities are equity and non-interest bearing current accounts. It is Group policy to invest its net non-interest bearing liabilities in a portfolio of swaps with an average life of 3.5 years and a maximum life of 7 years. This has the effect of helping to mitigate the impact of the interest rate changes on interest income.

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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.

In the EVE metrics the equity is excluded from the cash flows as it is treated as an overnight maturing item. EVE is calculated under the regulatory EBA prescribed scenarios and uses standard key modelling and parametric assumptions set by regulatory guidelines. Table 7.2 below outlines the changes in the economic value of equity in the period.

Table 7.2 - EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities

		Dec-22		Dec-21	
	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	(465)		(371)	
2	Parallel down	260		113	
3	Steepener	(5.0)		(0.1)	
4	Flattener	(96)		(102)	
5	Short rates up	(238)		(216)	
6	Short rates down	124		73	

The Group uses net interest income sensitivity analysis to measure the responsiveness of earnings to scenarios for short and long-term rates. The following table shows the estimated sensitivity of the Group's net interest income (before tax) to an instantaneous and sustained 1% parallel movement in interest rates. The estimates are based on management assumptions primarily related to the repricing of customer transactions; the relationship between key official interest rates set by Monetary Authorities and market determined interest rates; and the assumption of a constant balance sheet by size and composition. The sensitivities should not be considered a forecast of future performance in these rate scenarios as they do not capture potential management action in response to unexpected changes in the interest rate environment.

Estimated Sensitivity of Group income (1 year horizon)	**Dec-22**	**Dec-21**
	€m	**€m**
100bps higher	c.270	c275
100bps lower	(c.380)	(c.215)

Definition
Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from suboptimal or failed internal processes, systems, human factors or from external events.

This risk includes information technology, change management, information security and cyber, sourcing, business continuity management, operational resilience, people, physical infrastructure, legal, data, model, financial and regulatory reporting and tax risks.

Risk management
The Group faces operational risks in the normal pursuit of its business objectives. The primary goals of operational risk management are ensuring the sustainability and integrity of the Group's operations and the protection of its reputation by controlling, mitigating or transferring the impact of operational risk. Operational risk cannot be fully eliminated. The Group has established a formal approach to the management of operational risk in the form of a 'RMF' which defines the Group's approach to identifying, assessing, managing, monitoring and reporting the operational risks which may impact the achievement of the Group's business objectives.

This framework outlines, inter alia the following:
- formulation and dissemination of operational risk policies specifying the risk management obligations of management and staff within the Group;
- maintaining organisational structures for the oversight, monitoring and management of operational risk throughout the Group;
- setting aside capital and maintaining a suite of insurance policies;
- setting out the boundary conditions in which operational risks are to be managed, by way of Board approved Risk Appetite Statement; and
- embedding formal operational risk management processes and standards throughout the Group.

Operational risk policy and governance
The Group continues to maintain its ongoing oversight and control of its exposure to operational risk. A critical component of operational risk management are the operational risk policies which set out the Group's objectives and the obligations of management in respect of operational risk.

Governance and oversight of operational risk forms part of the RMF which aims to ensure that risk management activities are adequate and commensurate with the Board approved risk appetite. The GORC is appointed by the ERC and is responsible for the oversight and monitoring of operational risk within the Group and material subsidiaries. Business units hold primary responsibility for the management of operational risk and compliance with internal control requirements.

The Operational Risk Function is accountable for the development and maintenance of operational risk policies to ensure a robust, consistent and systematic approach is applied to managing operational risk exposures across the Group.

Operational risk appetite
The Board has set out its appetite for operational risk in terms of both qualitative factors and quantitative measures reflecting the nature of operational risks. As such, the monitoring of operational risk indicators is supplemented with qualitative review and discussion at senior management executive committees to ensure appropriate actions are taken to enhance controls.

Risk assessment
A systematic identification and assessment of the operational risks faced by the Group is a core component of the RMF. This is known as the Risk and Control Self Assessment (RCSA) and is a framework for capturing, measuring and managing operational risk as well as providing a mechanism for consistent identification, monitoring, reviewing, updating and reporting of risks throughout the Group. A key element of this process is the classification of risks in the Group's risk library.

Risk mitigation and transfer
In addition to business unit risk mitigation initiatives, the Group implements specific policies and risk mitigation measures for key operational risks including, but not limited to, sourcing, technology and business disruption risks. This strategy is further supported by risk transfer mechanisms such as the Group's insurance programme, whereby selected risks are insured externally. The Group Insurance programme is reviewed annually to ensure coverage remains appropriate to the Group's risk management objectives. The Group's capital requirements arising from operational risk are calculated for Pillar 1 using TSA and Pillar 2 as assessed under the Group's ICAAP process.

Risk reporting
Regular reporting of operational risk is a key component of the RMF. The Board receives monthly updates on the operational risk profile via the Board Risk Report which provides a timely assessment of material operational risks against risk appetite.

At least four times a year, the Head of Operational Risk reports to GORC on the status of operational risk in the Group, including the status of the material operational risks, the progress of risk mitigation initiatives and programmes, significant loss events and the nature, scale and frequency of overall losses.

In addition, specified operational risk information is collated for the purposes of reporting to regulatory supervisors in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates.

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As per Articles 446 and Article 454. Income used in the calculation of own funds requirements is based on the Group's audited figures for each relevant year but increased to take account of the acquisition of Davy Group during 2022.

The Group holds operational risk capital to cover the potential financial impact of operational risk events, and uses the Standardised Approach (TSA) to determine its Pillar 1 capital requirement. Risk exposure amount for operational risk at 31 December 2022 is €4.8 billion (31 December 2021: €4.2 billion).

Table 8.1 - EU OR1 - Operational risk under own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure amounts

		a	b	c	d	e
	Banking activities	**Relevant indicator**			**Own funds requirements**	**Risk Exposure amount**
		Year-3	**Year-2**	**Year-1**		
	Dec-22	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**	**€m**
1	**Banking activities subject to basic indicator approach (BIA)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
2	**Banking activities subject to standardised (TSA) / alternative standardised (ASA) approaches**	**2,606**	**2,821**	**3,137**	**386**	**4,827**
3	Subject to TSA:	2,606	2,821	3,137		
4	Subject to ASA:	-	-	-		
5	**Banking activities subject to advanced measurement approaches AMA**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

		a	b	c	d	e
	Banking activities	Relevant indicator			Own funds requirements	Risk Exposure amount
		Year-3	Year-2	Year-1		
	Dec-21	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1	Banking activities subject to basic indicator approach (BIA)	-	-	-	-	-
2	Banking activities subject to standardised (TSA) / alternative standardised (ASA) approaches	2,562	2,442	2,659	340	4,251
3	Subject to TSA:	2,562	2,442	2,659		
4	Subject to ASA:	-	-	-		
5	Banking activities subject to advanced measurement approaches AMA	-	-	-	-	-

Classified as Public (Green)

Definition *(audited)*
Funding and liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will experience difficulty in financing its assets and / or meeting its contractual payment obligations as they fall due, or will only be able to do so at substantially above the prevailing market cost of funds.

Liquidity risk arises from differences in timing between cash inflows and outflows. Cash inflows are driven by, amongst other things, the maturity structure of loans and investments held by the Group, while cash outflows are driven by items such as the term maturity of debt issued by the Group and outflows from customer deposit accounts. The liquidity risk of the Group may also be impacted by external events which could result in a sudden withdrawal of deposits or the potential changes in customer behaviour.

Funding risk can occur where there is an over-reliance on a particular type of funding, a funding gap or a concentration of wholesale funding (including securitisations) maturities. The Group's ability to access funding markets at a sustainable cost and in a sufficient volume can be negatively impacted by a disruption to wholesale and/or currency funding markets, credit rating downgrade(s) or deterioration in market sentiment which in turn could impact the financial position of the Group.

Liquidity risk statement *(audited)*
Funding and liquidity risk arises from a fundamental part of the Group's business model; the maturity transformation of primarily short term deposits into longer term loans. The Group's funding and liquidity strategy is to maintain a stable funding base with loan portfolios substantially funded by retail originated customer deposit portfolios.

Liquidity risk framework *(audited)*
The Group has established a liquidity risk management framework which encompasses the liquidity policies, procedures and methodologies in place to ensure that the Group is positioned to address its daily liquidity obligations and to withstand a period of liquidity stress. Principal components of this framework are the Group's Risk Appetite Statement and associated limits and the Group's Funding and Liquidity Policy, both of which are approved by the Board on the recommendation of ALCO.

The Group Funding and Liquidity Policy outlines the Group's governance process with respect to funding and liquidity risk and sets out the core principles that govern the manner in which the risk is mitigated, monitored and managed. The operation of this policy is delegated to the Group's ALCO.

These principal components are supported by further liquidity policies, procedures and methodologies which the Group has to manage funding and liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk management *(audited)*
Liquidity risk management within the Group focuses on the control, within prudent limits, of risk arising from the mismatch in contracted maturities of assets and liabilities and the risks arising from undrawn commitments and other contingent liabilities. The Group manages its liquidity by jurisdiction with liquid assets predominantly held in the currency of each jurisdiction.

The Group's treasury function within Group Finance provides top down centralised management of the Group's funding and liquidity position including overall responsibility for the management of the Group's liquidity position and funding strategy. This ensures a coordinated approach to balance sheet management and is accomplished through the incorporation of funding and liquidity risk appetite metrics into risk appetite at a consolidated level, monitoring liquidity metrics for each jurisdiction and compliance by the business units with the Group's funds transfer pricing methodology.

The Group Market and Liquidity Risk function provides independent oversight of funding and liquidity risk and is responsible for proposing and maintaining the Group's funding and liquidity risk management framework and associated risk appetite metrics.

Liquidity risk management consists of two main activities:
• structural liquidity management focuses on the balance sheet structure, the funding mix, the expected maturity profile of assets and liabilities and the Group's debt issuance strategy; and
• tactical liquidity management focuses on monitoring current and expected daily cash flows to ensure that the Group's liquidity needs can be met.

The Group is required to comply with the regulatory liquidity requirements of the SSM and the requirements of local regulators in those jurisdictions where such requirements apply to the Group. SSM requirements include compliance with CRR / CRD IV and associated Delegated Acts. The Group has remained in full compliance with the regulatory liquidity requirements throughout 2022 and as at 31 December 2022 maintained a buffer significantly in excess of regulatory liquidity requirements.

Bank of Ireland (UK) plc is authorised by the PRA and is subject to the regulatory liquidity regime of the PRA. Bank of Ireland (UK) plc has remained in full compliance with the regulatory liquidity regime in the UK throughout 2022 and as at 31 December 2022 maintained a buffer significantly in excess of regulatory liquidity requirements.

The annual ILAAP enables the Board to assess the adequacy of the Group's funding and liquidity risk management framework, to assess the key liquidity and funding risks to which it is exposed; and details the Group's approach to determining the level of liquid assets and contingent liquidity that is required to be maintained under both business as usual and severe stress scenarios.

A key part of this assessment is cash flow forecasting that includes assumptions on the likely behavioural cash flows of certain customer products. Estimating these behavioural cash flows allows the Group assess the stability of its funding sources and potential liquidity requirements in both business as usual and stressed scenarios. The stressed scenarios incorporate Group specific and systemic risks and are run at different levels of possible, even if unlikely, severity. Actions and strategies available to mitigate the impacts of the stress scenarios are evaluated as to their appropriateness. Stress test results are reported to ALCO, the BRC and the Board.

The Group also monitors a suite of Recovery Indicators and Early Warning Signals in order to identify the potential emergence of a liquidity stress. As part of its contingency and recovery planning, the Group has identified a suite of potential funding and liquidity options, which could be exercised to help the Group to restore its liquidity position on the occurrence of a major stress event.

Liquidity risk reporting *(audited)*
The Group's liquidity risk appetite is defined by the Board to ensure that funding and liquidity are managed in a prudent manner. The Board monitors adherence to the liquidity risk appetite through the monthly Board Risk Report.

Management informs the Board in the monthly Board Risk Report of any significant changes in the Group's funding or liquidity position. The Board Risk Report includes the results of the Group's liquidity stress testing. This estimates the potential impact of a range of stress scenarios on the Group's liquidity position including its available liquid assets and contingent liquidity.

Management reviews funding and liquidity reports and stress testing results on a daily, weekly and monthly basis against the Group's Risk Appetite Statement. It is the responsibility of ALCO to ensure that the measuring, monitoring and reporting of funding and liquidity is adequately performed and complies with the governance framework.

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Liquidity risk measurement *(audited)*
The Group’s cash flow and liquidity reporting processes provide management with daily liquidity risk information by designated cash flow categories. These processes capture the cash flows from both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet transactions.

The tables on page 171 of the Group's annual report summarises the maturity profile of the Group’s financial assets and liabilities, excluding those arising from insurance and participating investment contracts at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021. These maturity profiles are based on the remaining contractual maturity period at the reporting date (discounted). The Group measures liquidity risk by adjusting the contractual cash flows on deposit books to reflect their behavioural stability.

Unit linked investment liabilities and unit linked insurance liabilities with a carrying value of €5,870 million and €14,280 million respectively (2021: €6,671 million and €15,399 million respectively) are excluded from this analysis as their repayment is linked directly to the financial assets backing these contracts.

Customer accounts include a number of term accounts that contain access features. These allow the customer to access a portion or all of their deposits notwithstanding that this withdrawal could result in a financial penalty being paid by the customer. For such accounts, the portion subject to the potential early access has been classified in the ‘Demand’ category in the following table.

'Other financial assets at FVTPL' exclude equity shares which have no contractual maturity.

Funding strategy *(unaudited)*
The Group seeks to maintain a stable funding base with loan portfolios funded substantially by granular retail originated deposits with any residual funding requirements principally met through term wholesale funding and equity.

Customer deposits *(unaudited)*
The Group’s customer deposit strategy is to:
• maintain and optimise its stable retail customer deposit base in line with balance sheet requirements;
• prudently manage deposit pricing and margins; and
• optimise stable funding levels in line with regulatory liquidity requirements.

Group customer deposits of €99.2 billion were €6.4 billion higher due to growth in Retail Ireland of €11.0 billion predominately driven by higher household and SME volumes combined with customer migration from banks exiting the Irish market, partially offset by lower UK plc deposits of €4.8 billion arising from planned deleveraging. Corporate and Markets deposit volumes marginally increased by c.€0.2 billion.

Customer deposits do not include €0.3 billion (2021: €0.4 billion) of savings and investment products sold by Wealth and Insurance. These products have fixed terms (typically five to seven years) and consequently are an additional source of stable funding for the Group.

Wholesale funding *(unaudited)*
The Group in the normal course aims to maintain funding diversification, minimise concentrations across funding sources and minimise refinancing maturity concentrations.

The Group issued €2 billion of MREL eligible senior debt and down-streamed it to the Bank in 2022 (2021: €2.1 billion).

Funding and liquidity position *(unaudited)*
During 2022, Moody’s upgraded the BOI Group senior debt rating by one notch to A3 (from Baa1) and the BOI GovCo senior debt rating to A1 (from A2). In May 2022, Standard & Poor's (S&P) revised the outlook to Positive (from Negative) and affirmed the senior debt ratings of BBB- for BOI Group and A- for BOI GovCo. The senior debt credit ratings from Fitch of BBB for BOI Group and BBB+ for BOI GovCo have remained unchanged during 2022.

Foreign exchange funding mismatch *(unaudited)*
The Group’s strategy is to originate all new retail lending in the UK through Bank of Ireland (UK) plc which is funded primarily via sterling deposits.

The Group also provides banking services in the UK through its UK branch. This comprises corporate and business banking activities and the management of certain residential mortgage contracts which have been retained by the UK branch and which are funded primarily via cross currency derivatives.

At 31 December 2022, the stock of sterling denominated assets funded by cross currency derivatives was c.£6.7 billion (2021: c.£10.0 billion) of which £450 million relates to funding provided to Bank of Ireland (UK) plc.

Balance sheet encumbrance *(audited)*
It is Group policy to ensure that the level of encumbrance of the balance sheet is consistent and supportive of the Group’s unsecured funding issuance plans.

As part of managing its funding requirements, the Group from time to time encumbers assets as collateral to support wholesale funding initiatives. This would include covered bonds, asset backed securities, securities repurchase agreements and other structures that are secured over customer loans. At 31 December 2022, €14 billion (2021: €24 billion) of the Group’s assets and collateral received were encumbered, primarily through these structures. The Group's overall encumbrance level was 10% (2021: 18%). The decrease in encumbered assets is primarily due to the repayment of TLTRO III funding by the Group.

The Group’s overall encumbrance is prepared on a regulatory group basis, in accordance with the Capital Requirements Directive IV, which comprises banking and other relevant financial institutions within the Bank of Ireland Group, but excludes non-banking related institutions such as insurance entities.

Covered bonds, a key element of the Group’s long-term funding strategy are issued through its subsidiary Bank of Ireland Mortgage Bank Unlimited Company (BoIMB). BoIMB is registered as a designated mortgage credit institution to issue Irish Asset Covered Securities in accordance with relevant legislative requirements. BoIMB is required to maintain minimum contractual overcollateralization of 5% and minimum legislative over collateralisation of 3% (both on a prudent market value basis). This is monitored by the Covered Asset Monitor on behalf of the CBI.

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As per Article 451a(2), Table 9.1 below provides qualitative information on the LCR ratio.

Table 9.1 - EU LIQB - qualitative information on LCR disclosures.

The Group is principally funded via granular retail originated 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 less than 4% 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’s strong LCR derives from increased deposit funding over the reference period.

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 to meet GBP denominated outflows.

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As per Article 451a(2), Table 9.2 below sets out the liquidity coverage ratio detail of 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 liquidity coverage ratio.

Table 9.2 - EU LIQ1 - LCR disclosures

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Total unweighted value (average)				**Total weighted value (average)**			
EU 1a	**Quarter ending 2022**	**Dec-22 €m**	**Sep-22 €m**	**Jun-22 €m**	**Mar-22 €m**	**Dec-22 €m**	**Sep-22 €m**	**Jun-22 €m**	**Mar-22 €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)					37,780	35,127	32,835	30,735
	Cash-outflows								
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers *of which;*	68,698	67,998	67,412	66,852	4,979	4,885	4,793	4,708
3	*Stable deposits*	*40,491*	*40,059*	*39,677*	*39,237*	*2,025*	*2,003*	*1,984*	*1,962*
4	*Less stable deposits*	*24,059*	*23,424*	*22,779*	*22,211*	*2,952*	*2,880*	*2,806*	*2,743*
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	26,159	25,115	24,382	24,065	11,334	10,918	10,601	10,493
6	*Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks*	*4,559*	*4,306*	*4,069*	*3,879*	*1,140*	*1,077*	*1,017*	*970*
7	*Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)*	*21,492*	*20,720*	*20,297*	*20,169*	*10,086*	*9,752*	*9,568*	*9,506*
8	*Unsecured debt*	*108*	*89*	*16*	*17*	*108*	*89*	*16*	*17*
9	Secured wholesale funding					1	-	-	-
10	Additional requirements	9,589	9,661	9,756	9,715	1,729	1,801	1,888	1,873
11	*Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*	*546*	*635*	*753*	*846*	*546*	*635*	*753*	*846*
12	*Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products*	*88*	*108*	*108*	*28*	*88*	*108*	*108*	*28*
13	*Credit and liquidity facilities*	*8,955*	*8,918*	*8,895*	*8,841*	*1,095*	*1,058*	*1,027*	*999*
14	Other contractual funding obligations	302	313	275	229	126	123	87	40
15	Other contingent funding obligations	7,511	7,341	7,215	7,260	461	423	406	427
16	**Total cash outflows**					**18,630**	**18,150**	**17,775**	**17,541**
	Cash-inflows								
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	38	53	51	49	-	-	-	-
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	811	806	802	795	529	520	519	518
19	Other cash inflows	1,198	1,058	950	926	499	398	323	317
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**	**2,047**	**1,917**	**1,803**	**1,770**	**1,028**	**918**	**842**	**835**
EU-20a	Fully exempt inflows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-20b	Inflows Subject to 90% Cap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-20c	Inflows Subject to 75% Cap	2,047	1,917	1,803	1,770	1,028	918	842	835
21	**Liquidity buffer**					**37,780**	**35,127**	**32,835**	**30,735**
22	**Total net cash outflows**					**17,601**	**17,232**	**16,933**	**16,706**
23	**Liquidity coverage ratio (%)**					**215%**	**204%**	**194%**	**184%**

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.

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As per Article 451a(3), Table 9.3 below sets out the NSFR ratio detail of BOI Group.

Table 9.3 - 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	
Dec-22		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	**Capital items and instruments**	**11,881**	**-**	**-**	**1,534**	**13,415**
2	Own funds	11,881	-	-	1,534	13,415
3	*Other capital instruments*		-	-	-	-
4	***Retail deposits***		**66,465**	**813**	**746**	**63,421**
5	Stable deposits		41,836	656	297	40,664
6	*Less stable deposits*		24,629	157	449	22,757
7	***Wholesale funding:***		**28,564**	**1,613**	**9,271**	**22,368**
8	*Operational deposits*		5,455	-	-	2,728
9	Other wholesale funding		23,109	1,613	9,271	19,640
10	**Interdependent liabilities**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
11	**Other liabilities:**	**196**	**2,138**	**-**	**594**	**594**
12	*NSFR derivative liabilities*	196				
13	*All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories*		2,138	-	594	594
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**					**99,799**
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	**Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)**					**327**
EU-15a	**Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool**		**46**	**48**	**2,005**	**1,784**
16	**Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
17	**Performing loans and securities:**		**4,062**	**5,072**	**59,621**	**49,808**
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		-	-	-	-
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		213	317	818	998
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		3,069	3,942	23,859	23,785
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:		776	813	33,895	24,114
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		770	807	33,653	23,901
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	-	1,050	911
25	**Interdependent assets**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
26	**Other assets:**	**-**	**2,467**	**-**	**6,760**	**7,872**
27	Physical traded commodities				-	-
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		-	-	-	622
29	NSFR derivative assets		-			-
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		1,652			83
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		815	-	6,760	7,167
32	**Off-balance sheet items**		**16,671**	**-**	**421**	**1,291**
33	**Total RSF**					**61,082**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**163.39%**

Dec-21	a	b	c	d	e
	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	>= 1 yr	
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Available stable funding (ASF) Items					
1 Capital items and instruments	11,290	-	1,057	795	12,085
2 Own funds	11,290	-	1,057	795	12,085
3 *Other capital instruments*		-	-	-	-
4 *Retail deposits*		65,406	1,111	1,084	63,111
5 Stable deposits		42,252	971	619	41,681
6 *Less stable deposits*		23,154	140	465	21,430
7 *Wholesale funding:*		26,624	105	20,340	31,084
8 *Operational deposits*		4,591	-	-	2,295
9 Other wholesale funding		22,033	105	20,340	28,789
10 Interdependent liabilities		-	-	-	-
11 Other liabilities:	-	2,213	-	627	627
12 *NSFR derivative liabilities*	-				
13 *All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories*		2,213	-	627	627
14 Total available stable funding (ASF)					106,907
Required stable funding (RSF) Items					
15 Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					10,117
EU-15a Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool		48	53	2,233	1,984
16 Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		-	-	-	-
17 Performing loans and securities:		3,861	4,824	64,030	53,022
18 Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		61	-	-	-
19 Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		267	191	836	958
20 Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		2,604	3,717	24,347	23,855
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:		812	891	37,727	27,182
23 With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		802	880	37,276	26,788
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		118	25	1,121	1,027
25 Interdependent assets		-	-	-	-
26 Other assets:	-	1,981	-	7,369	8,220
27 Physical traded commodities				-	-
28 Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		-	-	-	205
29 NSFR derivative assets		187	-	-	187
30 NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		971	-	-	49
31 All other assets not included in the above categories		823	-	7,369	7,779
32 Off-balance sheet items		16,109	-	-	1,026
33 Total RSF					74,369
34 Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					143.75%

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As per Article 443, Table 9.4 shows the amounts of encumbered and unencumbered assets held by the Group. Assets are differentiated between those that are available for potential funding needs. The table below is based on EBA reporting templates pertaining to Asset Encumbrance under CRD IV. Please note that all figures are median values based on quarter end point-in-time (PiT) figures.

Table 9.4 - EU AE1 - Encumbered and unencumbered assets

	Dec-22	**Carrying amount of encumbered assets**	*of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA*	**Fair value of encumbered assets**	*of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA*	**Carrying amount of unencumbered assets**	*of which EHQLA and HQLA*	**Fair value of unencumbered assets**	*of which EHQLA and HQLA*
		10	30	40	50	60	80	90	100
		€m	€m	**€m**	€m	**€m**	€m	**€m**	€m
10	**Assets**	22,374	*7,371*			115,325	*1,875*		
30	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	107	-	*107*	-
40	Debt securities	8,070	*7,371*	7,751	*7,052*	2,205	*1,875*	2,669	*2,322*
	of which:								
50	*covered bonds*	1,971	*1,971*	1,971	*1,971*	546	*546*	554	*554*
60	*securitisations*	-	-	-	-	*67*	-	*67*	-
70	*issued by general governments*	*5,285*	*5,285*	*4,965*	*4,965*	*824*	*813*	*1,259*	*1,248*
80	*issued by financial corporations*	*2,693*	*2,060*	*2,693*	*2,060*	*1,358*	*1,063*	*1,387*	*1,074*
90	*issued by non-financial corporations*	-	-	-	-	*22*	-	*22*	-
120	Other assets	*13,782*	-			*110,287*	-		

	Dec-21	Carrying amount of encumbered assets	*of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA*	Fair value of encumbered assets	*of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA*	Carrying amount of unencumbered assets	*of which EHQLA and HQLA*	Fair value of unencumbered assets	*of which EHQLA and HQLA*
		10	30	40	50	60	80	90	100
		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
10	Assets	22,898	*10,243*			107,161	*5,424*		
30	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	89	-	*89*	-
40	Debt securities	10,325	*10,243*	10,394	*10,309*	6,446	*5,424*	6,450	*5,432*
	of which:								
50	*covered bonds*	917	*917*	917	*917*	2,220	*2,220*	2,221	*2,221*
60	*securitisations*	-	-	-	-	35	-	35	-
70	*issued by general governments*	9,319	*9,319*	9,375	*9,375*	2,345	*2,335*	2,351	*2,341*
80	*issued by financial corporations*	1,036	*964*	1,036	*964*	3,942	*2,943*	3,940	*2,945*
90	*issued by non-financial corporations*	-	-	-	-	22	-	22	-
120	Other assets	12,573	-			100,632	-		

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As per Article 443, Table 9.5 below sets out the encumbered and unencumbered assets of the collateral received. Please note that all figures are median values based on quarter end point-in-ti

Table 9.5 - EU AE2 - Collateral received and own debt securities issued

				Unencumbered	
		Fair value of encumbered collateral received or own debt securities issued	*of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA*	**Fair value of collateral received or own debt securities issued available for encumbrance**	*of which EHQLA and HQLA*
	Dec-22	€m	*€m*	€m	*€m*
		010	030	040	060
130	**Collateral received**	**-**	**-**	**37**	**37**
140	Loans on demand	-	-	-	-
150	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-
160	Debt Securities	-	-	37	*37*
	of which:				
170	*covered bonds*	-	-	-	-
180	*securitisations*	-	-	-	-
190	*issued by general governments*	-	-	*37*	*37*
200	*issued by financial corporations*	-	-	-	-
210	*issued by non-financial corporations*	-	-	-	-
220	Loans and advances other than loans on demand	-	-	-	-
230	Other collateral received	-	-	-	-
240	**Own debt securities issued other than own covered bonds or securitisations**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
241	**Own covered bonds and securitisations issued and not yet pledged**			**2,166**	**-**
250	**Total collateral received and own debt securities issued**	**22,374**	***7,371***		

				Unencumbered	
		Fair value of encumbered collateral received or own debt securities issued	*of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA*	Fair value of collateral received or own debt securities issued available for encumbrance	*of which EHQLA and HQLA*
	Dec-21	€m	*€m*	€m	*€m*
130	Collateral received	10	*10*	18	*18*
140	Loans on demand	-	-	-	-
150	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-
160	Debt Securities	10	*10*	18	*18*
	of which:				
170	*covered bonds*	-	-	-	-
180	*securitisations*	-	-	-	-
190	*issued by general governments*	*10*	*10*	*18*	*18*
200	*issued by financial corporations*	-	-	-	-
210	*issued by non-financial corporations*	-	-	-	-
220	Loans and advances other than loans on demand	-	-	-	-
230	Other collateral received	-	-	-	-
240	Own debt securities issued other than own covered bonds or securitisations	-	-	-	-
241	Own covered bonds and securitisations issued and not yet pledged			3,530	-
250	Total collateral received and own debt securities issued	22,917	*10,262*		

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As per Article 443, Table 9.6 below sets out the encumbered assets and associated liabilities. Please note that all figures are median values based on quarter end point-in-time (PiT) figures.

Table 9.6 - EU AE3 - Sources of encumbrance

		Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent	**Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and securitisations encumbered**
		10	30
	Dec-22	**€m**	**€m**
10	Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities	16,586	20,312

		Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent	Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and ABSs encumbered
		10	30
	Dec-21	€m	€m
10	Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities	17,284	20,188

As part of managing its funding requirements, the Group from time to time encumbers assets, as collateral to support wholesale funding initiatives. This would include covered bonds, asset backed securities, securities repurchase agreements and other structures that are secured over customer loans, primarily mortgages. At 31 December 2022, €13.6 billion of the Group's assets and collateral received were encumbered, primarily through these structures within GovCo, BOIMB and BOIUK Plc. The Group's total encumbered assets declined in 2022, following the repayment of its TLTRO III borrowing in Nov'22 of €10.8bn.

Covered bonds, a key element of the Group's long term funding strategy are issued through its subsidiary Bank of Ireland Mortgage Bank (BoIMB). BoIMB is registered as a designated mortgage credit institution to issue Irish Asset Covered Securities (ACS) in accordance with relevant legislative requirements. BoIMB is required to maintain minimum contractual overcollateralization of 5% and minimum legislative overcollateralization of 3% (both on a prudent market value basis). This is monitored by the Covered Asset Monitor on behalf of the Central Bank of Ireland. The incidence of over-collateralisation on the levels of encumbrance is treated in line with the EBA guidelines on encumbrance.

The Group manages liquidity by jurisdiction and monitors asset encumbrance by jurisdiction. At 31 December 2022, €4.9 billion of encumbered assets are denominated in GBP, with associated liabilities of €3.8 billion, primarily related to drawings under the Bank of England (BOE) Term Funding Scheme and Notes in circulation.

At 31 December 2022, the Group has €117.3 billion of unencumbered assets. Included in this amount are assets of €6.9 billion which would not be deemed available for encumbrance in the normal course of business and include intangible assets, tax assets, fixed assets and derivative assets.

At 31 December 2022, the Group has €3.5bn of assets included within retained securitisations (€0.6bn) and retained covered bonds (€2.9bn). Of these assets, €0.8bn is encumbered within retained securitisations (€0.03bn) and retained covered bonds (€0.7bn).

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The leverage ratio measures the level of Tier 1 capital against both on and off balance sheet exposures. As at 31 December 2022, the leverage ratio was 6.65% on a regulatory basis (31 December 2021: 6.55%).

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 10.1, 10.2 and 10.3 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 31 December 2022 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.

LRQua: Disclosure on qualitative items

The leverage ratio is designed to serve as an important backstop to the risk-based capital measures by constraining the build-up of leverage in the banking system and providing an extra layer of protection against model risk and measurement error.

Leverage is the extent to which a firm funds its assets with borrowings rather than equity. More debt relative to each euro of equity results in a higher level of leverage. The leverage ratio measures the extent to which a firm has financed its assets with equity. It does not take into account what those assets are, or what their risk characteristics are. Leverage ratios effectively place a cap on borrowings as a multiple of a bank's equity.

The definition of the leverage ratio is Tier 1 capital divided by total assets (which include derivatives, SFT's, undrawn balances).

The Group's capital and exposures are monitored on a monthly basis which covers both a historical and a forward looking viewpoint. When proposed transactions or movements in capital or assets are being considered the impact on the leverage ratio is taken into account. The Group closely monitors the leverage ratio to ensure all regulatory requirements and internal targets are met. In addition the leverage ratio is monitored against the Board approved Risk Appetite Statement and suite of Recovery Indicators.

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As per Article 451(1) point (b), Table 10.1 below provides a reconciliation of the total assets in BOI published financial statements under IFRS and the total leverage exposure. The template includes a breakdown of all adjustments that lead from the total assets as published in the financial statements to the Leverage Ratio (LR) exposure measure on a transitional basis, some of these adjustments are new under CRR2.

Table 10.1 - EU LR1 - LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

		Dec-22	Dec-21
		Applicable amount	Applicable amount
		a	a
		€m	€m
1	**Total assets as per published financial statements**	**151,324**	155,268
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	(20,459)	(22,303)
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	(3,836)	(340)
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	330	665
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	5,489	4,469
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	(2,702)	(2,399)
13	**Total exposure measure**	**130,146**	135,360

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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 10.2 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 10.2 - EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure

		Dec-22	Dec-21
		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)	126,857	131,700
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)	(1,165)	(905)
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)	(2,685)	(1,861)
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)**	**123,007**	128,934
Derivative exposures			
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (ie net of eligible cash variation margin)	457	525
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	845	706
EU-9a	Derogation for derivatives: Potential future exposure contribution under the simplified standardised approach	-	-
EU-9b	Exposure determined under Original Exposure Method	16	-
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**	**1,318**	1,231
Securities financing transaction exposures			
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	2	61
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-	-
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	330	665
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**	**332**	726
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	17,085	16,109
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(11,596)	(11,640)
21	(General provisions deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures)	-	-
22	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**5,489**	4,469
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	**8,656**	8,871
24	Total exposure measure	**130,146**	135,360
Leverage ratio			
25	**Leverage ratio**	**6.65%**	6.55%
EU-25	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of the exemption of public sector investments and promotional loans) (%)	6.65%	6.55%
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) (%)	6.65%	6.55%
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
Disclosure of mean values			
28	Mean of daily values of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivable	13	70
29	Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	2	61
30	Total exposure measure (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	130,157	135,369
30a	Total exposure measure (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	130,157	135,369
31	Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	6.65%	6.55%
31a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	6.65%	6.55%

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As per Article 451(1) point (b), Table 10.3 below analyses the calculation of the leverage ratio exposures on a transitional basis.

Table 10.3 - EU LR3 - LRSpl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)

		Dec-22	Dec-21
		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:**	**125,692**	130,795
EU-2	Trading book exposures	9	20
EU-3	Banking book exposures	125,683	130,775
EU-4	*Covered bonds*	*2,305*	*3,033*
EU-5	*Exposures treated as sovereigns*	*43,946*	*44,870*
EU-6	*Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE not treated as sovereigns*	-	-
EU-7	*Institutions*	*1,248*	*1,380*
EU-8	*Secured by mortgages of immovable properties*	*36,320*	*40,097*
EU-9	*Retail exposures*	*7,466*	*7,338*
EU-10	*Corporate*	*21,318*	*20,270*
EU-11	*Exposures in default*	*1,523*	*2,650*
EU-12	*Other exposures (e.g. equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)*	*11,557*	*11,137*

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Remuneration Governance
The Group Remuneration Committee (GRC) has the responsibility to consider, agree and approve a remuneration policy that supports the Group's objectives of long-term sustainability and success, sound and effective risk management and good corporate governance. The GRC held 9 meetings in 2022.

With delegated authority from the Board, the GRC annually reviews and approves the Group Remuneration Policy and the Director's Remuneration Policy (DRP). The GRC also reviews and approves the remuneration of the Chairman of the Board, the Executive Directors, the Group Secretary, members of the GEC and Senior Officers in Independent Control Functions, as well as overseeing the remuneration of all staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the Group's risk profile.

External consultants
The GRC was assisted in its considerations by PwC UK, who was formally appointed by the GRC as its remuneration adviser in 2020 following a review of potential advisors and the quality of advice received.

An annual review of the quality of advice was undertaken during 2022, following which the GRC agreed to retain the services of PwC UK. PwC UK is a signatory to the voluntary Code of Conduct in relation to remuneration consulting in the UK.

PwC UK and its network firms, provides professional services in the ordinary course of business including assurance, advisory, tax and legal advice to Bank of Ireland. The GRC is satisfied that the advice received is independent and objective and receives an annual statement setting out protocols that have been followed by PwC UK to maintain independence. There are no connections between PwC and individual Directors to be disclosed.

Scope
The Group's objective of attracting, retaining and motivating high calibre people is deemed fundamental to the successful delivery of the Group's business strategy. The Group wants to ensure the right people are in the right roles and recognises the importance that the Group's shareholders place on the operation and management of the Group's remuneration framework. The Group Remuneration Policy provides a framework for all colleagues and directors of the Group and its wholly owned subsidiaries. To reflect this, the Group operates strong governance across the organisation on the management of its remuneration framework.

The Policy applies, in its entirety, to all Group employees, directors (including Non-Executive directors), self-employed external contractors and temporary employees in all institutions and other entities within the scope of prudential consolidation, including all branches. This Policy does not apply to Joint Ventures, which are subject to specific contractual agreements with Joint Venture partners, nor to tied agents.

Bank of Ireland (UK) plc, New Ireland Assurance Company, and J&E Davy (Davy) have their own Remuneration Policies which are consistent with the Group Policy, as far as possible, while compliant with relevant regulations, and are approved by their own board and/or board remuneration committees and their Chief People Officer equivalent role holder. Local regulations or statutory requirements will override this policy where applicable.

Material Risk Takers
Staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the Group risk profile are identified as Material Risk Takers (MRTs) and can be summarised as: the management body; senior management; other staff with key functional, managerial or risk responsibilities; and staff who individually, or as part of a committee, have authority to approve new business products or to commit to credit risk exposures and market risk transactions above certain levels. All Pre-approval Controlled Function role holders and Key function holders are identified as MRTs as well as a number of senior staff whose quantum remuneration requires them to be identified as MRTs.

Remuneration Restrictions
The current policy was written to comply with the Minister's letter of July 2011, which prohibited Bank of Ireland to operate variable compensation schemes within its overall remuneration framework. It also included a cap on the maximum total compensation level that can be awarded in a year to €500,000 (unless specific approvals were obtained from the Department of Finance). Any proposals for increases above this level had to be approved by the Department of Finance before being implemented.

These restrictions naturally created a challenging policy construct which results in a competitive disadvantage for Bank of Ireland in the recruitment, reward and retention of senior executives and the wider employee base (e.g., the CEO total compensation level has not increased since 2014).

Given these restrictions a fixed pay only Remuneration Policy construct has been applied over this period.

As part of the acquisition of J&E Davy (Davy) in 2021, it was agreed with the Department of Finance that the remuneration restrictions that apply to BOI would not apply to Davy employees,

In November 2022 the Irish Government announced a change to the remuneration restrictions following the sell down of their shareholding in Bank of Ireland ("partial release"). These changes, which affect all employees (including the Executive Directors), include:
- o A removal of the de facto €500k cap on total compensation and requirement to consult the Minister for Finance; and
- o A lifting of the restriction of variable pay, allowing for awards to be made to individuals up to a value of €20,000.
- o If the €20,000 cap on variable were to be lifted, any awards above this level in ROI, although not currently permitted due to the €20,000 cap, would be subject to the Excess Bankers Remuneration Charge on ROI tax residents in Covered Institutions, where any variable pay awarded above €20,000 would be taxed at 89%.

Whilst this change was a significant step on the road to remuneration normalisation and was very welcome, this new cap on variable pay of €20,000 significantly constrains the Group's ability to competitively structure and position senior role holders compensation packages competitively against the market, which causes significant risk to the Group for the recruitment and retention of high calibre employees with appropriate skills and experience and in particular being able to tie behaviours to an individual's compensation outcomes.

The Group maintains an ongoing dialogue with the Department of Finance in this regard and if the remaining restrictions were to be lifted, the Group would consider these changes and seek shareholder approval to update the existing remuneration policy, as appropriate, including the possible introduction of a market competitive variable pay scheme for Executive Directors.

Remuneration in 2022 has been provided in compliance with the Restrictions and the Remuneration Policy has been designed based on the restrictions that applied in 2022.

Davy was acquired by the Group on 1 June 2022. Davy identifies its own MRTs and publishes its own Pillar 3 Remuneration Disclosures.

MRT Remuneration

The Remuneration ethos is to reward employees fairly and competitively for their contribution to the Group. Reward arrangements are reviewed on a regular basis to assess competitiveness of total reward arrangements against market norms, acknowledging constraints of the Remuneration Restrictions. The following principles are applied:

Motivating
o Colleagues are motivated to deliver in the best interest of Customers, Colleagues, Community and wider Group stakeholders
Simple
o Simplicity in operation. Transparent and easy for colleagues to understand their reward package and how reward is determined
Collective Incentive
o Supports the Group Value of One Group One Team
Shareholder Aligned
o Variable pay should have a long term focus and is aligned to shareholders experience
Flexible & Cost Effective
o Provides a cost effective remuneration structure (fixed and variable) which flexes to reflect company performance
Strategy Led
o Performance assessment focused on BOI success of the strategy but not overly complex in terms of measurement
Inclusivity
o Designed and implemented on a fair, diverse and inclusive basis, including gender-neutrality and ethnicity
Market Competitive
o Helps BOI attract, engage and retain high calibre employees to deliver the Group Strategy

Management Body review of Group Remuneration Policy
In light of the announcement on 29 November 2022, by the Irish Minister of Finance partially releasing the Group from the Remuneration Restrictions, the GRC reviewed the existing Group Remuneration Policy and agreed it remained appropriate, at present. A revised Policy will be presented for approval in 2023 to reflect the partial release of the Remuneration Restrictions.

Remuneration of Senior Officers in Independent Control Functions
The Group defines employees of Independent Control Functions as employees of Group Risk who are in a risk management or compliance role, as well as employees of Group Internal Audit, in line with regulations. Thus, Senior Officers in Independent Control Functions are identified as:

- o the Group Chief Risk Officer and the Group Chief Internal Auditor;
- o those in management roles reporting directly to either the Group Chief Risk Officer or the Group Chief Internal Auditor; and
- o those heading a subordinated function with Group Risk and/or Group Internal Audit.

The remuneration of senior officers in Independent Control Functions is directly overseen by the Group Remuneration Committee.
As a result of the Remuneration Restrictions, all remuneration in 2022, for Group Risk and Group Internal Audit was currently fixed, except for severance and a retention scheme in BOI (UK) plc. It is intended that following the partial release of the Remuneration Restrictions, the remuneration of independent control functions will be predominantly fixed, to reflect the nature of their responsibilities and independence and will have specific variable remuneration arrangements applied to reflect their independence from the divisions that they support to prevent potential conflicts of interest.

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Severance payments and guaranteed variable remuneration
Severance payments comply with relevant remuneration regulations and are made in accordance with approved criteria for all colleagues. Severance payments do not reward failure or misconduct. In particular, severance payments are not awarded where there is obvious failure which allows for the immediate cancellation of a contract or the dismissal of a colleague. The Group operates standard voluntary parting terms, including optional early retirement for eligible colleagues. There is no guaranteed variable remuneration permitted. The Group does not make discretionary pension payments.

Risk Management
Due to the Remuneration Restrictions, the alignment between remuneration and risk management has been limited, in 2022 because of the unavailability of variable remuneration to incentivise prudent risk management. Each employee has risk goals as part of their individual performance achievement process which informs their end of year performance rating, thereby influencing their base pay level under the annual salary review process. The Group promotes a strong risk culture where the taking of risk is aligned with risk appetite.

To support the alignment of risk and remuneration, where possible, and for good governance, the following applies:
- There is cross-membership between the Group Remuneration Committee and the Board Risk Committee.
- The Group Chief Risk Officer attends at least one Group Remuneration Committee meeting per year to report on the Group's risk profile, its financial condition and future prospects, and to consider the implications of remuneration policies, if any, for risk and risk management within the Group.

The Fixed to Variable maximum ratio permissible for Group MRTs, is 1:1.

Alignment of Remuneration to Performance
Due to the Remuneration Restrictions, there was limited alignment, in 2022, between remuneration and performance via the potential salary increase awarded as part of the annual salary review process, which is dependent on a colleague's performance rating (based on performance versus financial and non-financial goals). The absence of performance based variable pay precluded the Group from aligning the remuneration of employees with the achievement of longer term customer, financial and strategic goals. However, divisional and individual performance measures and targets were aligned with business and risk objectives, including ESG objectives, at either a Group or local business level, through a performance achievement process, ensuring alignment with business and risk strategy, culture and values, and long-term interests, to the fullest extent possible.

Adjustment of Remuneration to account for Long-term Performance
In 2022, the Group could not adjust remuneration to take account of long-term performance as the Group was not allowed to provide variable pay due to the Remuneration Restrictions.

Parameters and Rationale for components of Variable Pay schemes
Not applicable – The Group could not offer variable remuneration due to the Remuneration Restrictions in place in 2022.

Management Body Remuneration
The total remuneration for each member of the management body is disclosed in the annual report and accounts of the Group. The remuneration of senior management is made available to the Department of Finance and the Central Bank of Ireland, as required

Derogation
The Group does not benefit from a derogation laid down in Article 94(3) CRD in accordance with point (k) of Article 450(1) CRR.

Large Institution Reporting
The Group is identified as a systemically important institution by the Central Bank of Ireland and thus relevant large institutions' disclosures are made. The total remuneration for each member of the management body, differentiating between executive and non-executive directors, is disclosed in the below table and in the annual report and accounts of the Group, in accordance with Article 450(2) CRR.

Remuneration for year ending 31 December 2022	Gross Salary €'000	Fees €'000	Performance Bonus €'000	Other Remuneration €'000	Pension funding contribution €'000	Total €'000
Executive Directors						
Francesca McDonagh	662	-	-	4	-	666
Myles O'Grady	249	-	-	7	13	269
Mark Spain	375	-	-	2	90	467
Gavin Kelly	176	-	-	1	20	197
Non-executive Directors						
Patrick Kennedy	-	394	-	-	-	394
Giles Andrews	-	94	-	-	-	94
Ian Buchanan	-	169	-	-	-	169
Evelyn Bourke	-	110	-	-	-	110
Eileen Fitzpatrick	-	139	-	-	-	139
Richard Goulding	-	180	-	-	-	180
Michele Greene	-	123	-	-	-	123
Fiona Muldoon	-	174	-	-	-	174
Steve Pateman	-	98	-	-	-	98

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As per Article 450(1), point (h)(i) and (h)(ii), Table 11.1 below discloses the amounts of remuneration awarded for the financial year, split into fixed remuneration including a description of the fixed components, and variable remuneration, and the number of beneficiaries; the amounts and forms of awarded variable remuneration, split into cash, shares, share-linked instruments and other types separately for the part paid upfront and the deferred part.

Table 11.1 - Template EU REM1 - Remuneration awarded for the financial year

			a	b	c	d
			MB Supervisory function	**MB Management function**	**Other senior management**	**Other identified staff**
1	**Fixed remuneration**	**Number of identified staff**	**9**	**4**	**6**	**129.7**
2		**Total fixed remuneration (€m)**	**1.40**	**2.23**	**4.06**	**40.28**
		of which:				
3		cash-based	1.40	2.22	4.06	39.85
4		(Not applicable in the EU)				
EU-4a		shares or equivalent ownership interests				
5		share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments				
EU-5x		other instruments				
6		(Not applicable in the EU)				
7		other forms	-	0.01	0.00	0.43
8		(Not applicable in the EU)				
9	**Variable remuneration**	**Number of identified staff**	-	-	1	**74.7**
10		**Total variable remuneration (€m)**	-	-	0.23	1.03
		of which:				
11		cash-based	-	-	0.23	1.03
12		deferred				
EU-13a		shares or equivalent ownership interests				
EU-14a		deferred				
EU-13b		share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments				
EU-14b		deferred				
EU-14x		other instruments				
EU-14y		deferred				
15		other forms				0.00
16		deferred				
17	**Total remuneration (2 + 10) (€m)**		**1.40**	**2.23**	**4.29**	**41.31**

As per Article 450(1), point (h)(v), (h)(vi) and (h)(vii) , Table 11.2 below discloses the guaranteed variable remuneration awards during the financial year, and the number of beneficiaries of those awards; the severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year; the amounts of severance payments awarded during the financial year, split into paid upfront and deferred, the number of beneficiaries of those payments and highest payment that has been awarded to a single person.

Table 11.2 - Template EU REM2 - Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)

		a	b	c	d
		MB Supervisory function	**MB Management function**	**Other senior management**	**Other identified staff**
1	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards - Number of identified staff				
2	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards -Total amount				
	of which:				
3	guaranteed variable remuneration awards paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap				
	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year				
4	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year - Number of identified staff				
5	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year - Total amount				
	Severance payments awarded during the financial year				
6	Severance payments awarded during the financial year - Number of identified staff			1	3
7	Severance payments awarded during the financial year - Total amount (€m)			0.2	0.6
	of which:				
8	paid during the financial year			0.2	0.6
9	deferred			0.0	0.0
10	severance payments paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap (€m)				
11	highest payment that has been awarded to a single person (€m)			0.2	0.3

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As per Articles 450(1), points (h)(iii) and (h)(iv), Table 11.3 below discloses the amounts of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance periods, split into the amount due to vest in the financial year and the amount due to vest in subsequent years and the amount of deferred remuneration due to vest in the financial year that is paid out during the financial year, and that is reduced through performance adjustments.

Table 11.3 - Template EU REM3 - Deferred remuneration

		a	b	c	d	e	f	EU - g	EU - h
	Deferred and retained remuneration	**Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance periods**	Of which due to vest in the financial year	Of which vesting in subsequent financial years	**Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in the financial year**	**Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in future performance years**	**Total amount of adjustment during the financial year due to ex post implicit adjustments (i.e. changes of value of deferred remuneration due to the changes of prices of instruments)**	**Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded before the financial year actually paid out in the financial year**	**Total of amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance period that has vested but is subject to retention periods**
1	MB Supervisory function								
2	Cash-based								
3	Shares or equivalent ownership interests								
4	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments								
5	Other instruments								
6	Other forms								
7	MB Management function								
8	Cash-based								
9	Shares or equivalent ownership interests								
10	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments								
11	Other instruments								
12	Other forms								
13	Other senior management								
14	Cash-based								
15	Shares or equivalent ownership interests								
16	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments								
17	Other instruments								
18	Other forms								
19	Other identified staff								
20	Cash-based								
21	Shares or equivalent ownership interests								
22	Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments								
23	Other instruments								
24	Other forms								
25	Total amount								

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As per Articles 450(1), point (g), Table 11.4 below discloses the number of individuals that have been remunerated €1m or more per financial year, with the remuneration between €1m and €5m broken down into pay bands of €0.5m and with the remuneration of €5m and above broken down into pay bands of €1m.

Table 11.4 - Template EU REM4 - Remuneration of 1 million EUR or more per year

	€m	a **Identified staff that are high earners as set out in Article 450(i) CRR**
1	1 000 000 to below 1 500 000	1
2	1 500 000 to below 2 000 000	
3	2 000 000 to below 2 500 000	
4	2 500 000 to below 3 000 000	
5	3 000 000 to below 3 500 000	
6	3 500 000 to below 4 000 000	
7	4 000 000 to below 4 500 000	
8	4 500 000 to below 5 000 000	
9	5 000 000 to below 6 000 000	
10	6 000 000 to below 7 000 000	
11	7 000 000 to below 8 000 000	
x	To be extended as appropriate, if further payment bands are needed.	

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As per Articles 450(1), point (g), Table 11.5 below discloses the aggregate quantitative information on remuneration, broken down by business area.

Table 11.5 - Template EU REM5 - Information on remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
		Management body remuneration			**Business areas**						
		MB Supervisory function	**MB Management function**	**Total MB**	**Investment banking**	**Retail banking**	**Asset managemen t**	**Corporate functions**	**Independent internal control functions**	**All other**	**Total**
1	**Total number of identified staff**										148.7
	of which:										
2	members of the MB	9	4	13							
3	other senior management				-	1	-	3	1	1	
4	other identified staff				4	71.9	-	7	36.8	10	
5	**Total remuneration of identified staff (€m)**	1.4	2.2	3.6	1.4	24.8	-	3.6	11.1	4.7	
	of which:										
6	variable remuneration (€m)	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	0.4	0.2	
7	fixed remuneration (€m)	1.4	2.2	3.6	1.4	24.1	-	3.6	10.8	4.5	

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Environmental, Social and Governance risks (ESG risks)

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

Row number	Business strategy and processes
(a)	**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** **Strategy** The Group continues to make progress in achieving its objectives under its Sustainability strategy through the application of the Five-Point Climate Plan for the 'Supporting the Green Transition' strategic pillar. For details on the Group's Five-Point Climate Plan, please refer to page 39 of the Responsible and Sustainable Business (RSB) Report 2021. In 2022, the Group conducted an annual assessment of climate-related opportunities which informs our business plans and strategic approach to sustainable finance. The output of this assessment has been considered in the Strategic refresh to 2025 announced in March 2023. In 2023, in preparation for the upcoming Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), we plan to conduct a refreshed materiality assessment, using the double materiality concept. The materiality assessment refresh will inform the Group's strategic direction and ensure that its Sustainability strategy continues to align with the views and needs of its stakeholders. The Group has published a Sustainability Exclusion list (published as the Corporate Banking RSB Sector Statement) 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. For details on the Group's Corporate and Banking Business lending procedures, in alignment with the Sustainability Exclusion list, please refer to the Group's answer provided in Template on Governance Risk, Row (a). In 2022, the Group set science-based targets, validated by the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), that cover 76% of its lending portfolio. For further details, 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 framework sets out the approach to the management of ESG risk factors in the group. ESG risk management has to date focused predominantly on climate-related risk management. This will be expanded during 2023 to include non-climate environmental risks. The EBA acknowledges that the industry-wide approach to the assessment and management of ESG risks is currently more advanced for Environmental risks (particularly climate-related risks). Management of Social and Governance risks will form part of a broader ESG focus, by regulators and the Group, in the short-medium term. During 2022, there has been continued regulatory focus on climate risk management. 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 13 supervisory expectations for institutions when formulating and implementing their business strategy, governance and risk management frameworks with the ultimate aim of encouraging greater transparency in climate-related and environmental risk disclosures. The Climate Risk Implementation Plan is consistent with the Group's overarching five-point climate action plan and has been jointly approved by the Board Risk Committee (BRC) and Group Sustainability Committee (GSC) (formerly the Group Responsible and Sustainable Business Committee). The Climate Risk Implementation Plan is a key step in progressively aligning the Group to the ECB guidelines on climate risk management in respect of strategy, risk governance and measurement. Progress continues to be made on embedding climate risk and ESG considerations in business and credit processes in line with the Board approved plan. **Integration of Environmental risks at a Group level** The Group defines ESG risk as the risk to value arising from an Environmental (including climate change), Social or Governance event or condition that, if it occurs, 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; • the communities and environment in which we and our customers operate. Guided by the Group's ESG Risk Management Framework, we are progressively embedding environmental risk into the Group's key risk processes. **Risk identification** On an ongoing basis, through its risk management framework, policies and processes, the Group identifies and assesses risks to which the Group is exposed, including climate-related risks. ESG factors have been identified as factors that impact across the Group's Principal Risk types. As part of ESG Risk, climate risk was integrated into this process during 2021. Due to the longer timeframes associated with climate impacts, a short, medium and long-term horizon, as laid out below, is being applied to the consideration of impacts. Our timeframes for climate related risks are: • Short term: less than 3 years. • Medium term: 3-5 years. • Long term: more than 5 years. Climate-related change presents both risk and opportunities to the Group's business model. An annual assessment of these risks and opportunities was carried out in 2022 and presented to the GSC and the BRC. **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 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. 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. 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. This scenario analysis informs climate risk materiality assessments to quantify the potential impacts across the Group's risk types that is being integrated into the Group's ICAAP capital adequacy assessment. 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. In 2022, the Board decided to further enhance its Sustainability governance through the establishment of a standalone Board-level GSC. The GSC oversees and approves the Group's disclosures relating to Taxonomy-eligible and non-eligible economic activities on an ongoing basis, as these evolve in line with EU regulatory requirements. For further details on the GSC, please refer to page 13 of the RSB Report 2021.
(b)	**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. 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 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. The Group plans on developing internal data systems and metrics for the measurement and reporting of progress against climate targets, in addition to SBTs. 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. 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. As referenced in the Group's answer to (a) above, 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.

(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 2021, the Group announced a €3 billion increase in its Sustainable Finance Fund, increasing it to €5 billion by 2024. In March 2023, as part of our Strategic refresh, the Group announced raising of sustainability-related finance targets to €15 billion by 2025 and €30 billion by 2030. Examples of our sustainable financing initiatives and products to date include: **Housing and property:** Since the Group launched Ireland's first green mortgage in 2019, c.€3.8 billion has been drawn down by borrowers. The Group Green Home Improvement Loan designed to fund energy-efficiency upgrades accounted for 12% of total lending of overall home improvement loans during 2022. **Green bonds:** The Group's Green Bond Framework has financed € 2.5 billion of eligible projects. For further information, see Group Green Bond Framework, March 2021. **Sustainability linked loans:** In 2022, sustainability linked pricing mechanisms were applied to €1.4 billion of lending commitments to corporate customers. **Energy and transport:** The Group has provided financing associated with the development of at least 740 megawatts (MW) of renewable wind capacity across the island of Ireland. The Group is the largest provider of wholesale finance in the Republic of Ireland market for electrically charged vehicles (ECV), both battery and plug-ins. **Agriculture:** The Group also supports farmers with their investment in on-farm infrastructure, such as solar panels and low emission slurry spreading equipment, that improves their overall environmental sustainability. In Q1 2023, the Group announced a partnership with Kerry Dairy Ireland, to provide funding for sustainable farming improvements for Kerry's milk suppliers. The partnership will result in the development of a sustainability-linked loan with discounted rates and flexible finance options for farmers who are members of Kerry's 'Evolve Dairy Sustainability Programme. The investment needs for this sector were determined in 2022, with reference to the emission reduction target of 25% for the agri-sector by 2030 as outlined by the Republic of Ireland Climate Action Plan. **Wealth management:** In 2021, the Group became a signatory to the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI) and the Group will take further action to integrate environmental factors in its investment due diligence processes. A review by the Group has been undertaken of the ESG credentials of Wealth & Insurance (W&I) Division's strategic partners, which are all A+ rated. The Group is continuing to develop its capabilities for ongoing quantification and tracking in respect of EU Taxonomy alignment and intends to provide GAR information in 2024.
(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. As the Group continues to further review and update its credit risk policy, it is putting in place specific sustainability training programmes to support customer facing staff.
	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** The Board, through the GSC and BRC, oversees the progress of our Climate Risk Implementation Plan. In order to adequately assess climate risks and opportunities, the Board draws on expertise both internally and externally. In early 2022, the Board further enhanced the Group's Sustainability governance through the establishment of a standalone Board-level GSC. Oversight responsibilities for the Group's Sustainability and UNPRB commitments transitioned to the new committee from the Group NGRB Committee during the first half of 2022. The GSC reported and made recommendations to the Board on all Sustainability matters, including the Group's actions on climate change during the year. At an Executive level, the new committee's oversight is supported by the newly created role of Chief Sustainability and Investor Relations Officer, who joined the Group in February 2022. The Board continued to oversee the progress on the Group's SBT setting, resourcing, reporting 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. 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. 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 76 – 81 in the Annual Report 2022. The NGRB 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. As of 1 January 2023, the Group's Board comprised 36% of female representation. 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 33% female representation on the Board, with a medium term aspiration of achieving broadly equal gender representation on the Board. The Board values diversity and strives to achieve minority ethnic representation on the Board in the medium-term.
(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 2022 are outlined on page 24 of the 2022 Annual Report. The Group has continued to increase its understanding of the risks and opportunities that climate change presents to our business strategy. In Q4 2022, we conducted an assessment involving business leaders and subject matter experts from across the Group to assess the impacts of climate on different risk types (e.g. credit, strategic, operational, conduct and regulatory). The potential impact of transition and physical risk drivers was 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 26 of the 2022 Annual Report. The Group is addressing these opportunities in its business planning and expects the material commercial realisation of the opportunities to occur in the medium to long term. 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. In managing climate-related risks, the Group's 2LoD – the Group Risk function – is in the process of establishing the limits, rules and constraints and policies where material risks potentially arise under which first-line activities are performed in line with Group's risk appetite. The 3LoD – Internal Audit function – provides independent, reasonable assurances to its stakeholders on the effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control framework. Please see the Group's answer to (e) above.
(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 composition of the Board, the number of directorships therein, its recruitment and diversity policy. (c) in the Template on Governance Risk for details on the Group's organisation of risk 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 RSB Committee receives quarterly updates related to environmental risks and the BRC receives monthly updates. The joint BRC/GSC currently report annually to the Board 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 Green Transition 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 2022. 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. The BRR is subject to review by the ERC prior to review by the Group's Board and BRC. The BRR is the primary source of reporting for the impact of ESG-related risks on the Group's risk profile and is submitted monthly to the Board; with a more detailed report submitted quarterly. The Group undertakes a Climate-related Strategic Risk and Opportunities Assessment, performed annually, which is submitted to the GSC and the BRC for annual review.

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(i)	**Alignment of the remuneration policy with institution's environmental risk-related objectives** In November, 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 a green transition for wider society is a key focus area. The Group is introducing a performance-related Profit Share Scheme which will see colleagues rewarded by April 2024 based on both the financial and operating performance of the company and individual performance during 2023. 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 has to date focused predominantly on climate-related risk management. This will be expanded during 2023 to include non-climate environmental risks. During 2022, there has been continued regulatory focus on climate risk management. 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 13 supervisory expectations for institutions when formulating and implementing their business strategy, governance and risk management frameworks with the ultimate aim of encouraging greater transparency in climate-related and environmental risk disclosures. The Climate Risk Implementation Plan is consistent with the Group's overarching five-point climate action plan and has been jointly approved by the BRC and GSC. The Climate Risk Implementation Plan is a key step in progressively aligning the Group to the ECB guidelines on climate risk management in respect of strategy, risk governance and measurement. Progress continues to be made on embedding climate risk and ESG considerations in business and credit 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 undertaken in 2022 and 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 2022, 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. We have integrated climate scenario analysis into our ICAAP as a key step in what will be an ongoing development of the Group's data, modelling and risk management capabilities for managing climate-related risks. Through its climate risk assessment, material impacts across transitional and physical risk types have been identified across the principal risk types are as follows: **Credit risk (Moderately material in Short to Medium term, Significantly material in Long term)** Transition risk impacts: Borrowers ability to repay if operating in sensitive sectors. Changes in emission regulation or in user sentiment could affect asset value (Stranded Assets). Physical risk impacts: Collateral depreciation leading to negative impacts on Loan To Value (e.g. flooding, storms). Borrowers ability to repay in sectors more sensitive to weather impacts like floods and storms (e.g. Agriculture) **Business & strategic risk (Moderately material in the Short to Long term)** Transition risk impacts: Long term franchise impacts if strategic commitments are not achieved and product offering does not adapt to changing market dynamics. Physical risk impacts: Potential need to increase resilience of our network, supply chain and production process where off-shore operations are more exposed to increasing physical climate risks. **Operational risk (Moderately material in the Short to Long term)** Transition risk impacts: Climate driven impacts on operational processes include increasing levels of systems, data, model and sourcing risk to manage. Physical risk impacts: Extreme floods or storms at multiple locations impacting our business continuity plans with consequent impact to services we provide to clients (e.g. transaction processing). **Conduct risk (Low to Moderately material in the Short to Long term)** Transition risk impacts: Failures in ESG/green product design, market practice or customer engagement could lead to regulatory sanctions and brand damage, if there is a lack of transparency and misleading classification (greenwashing). Physical risk impacts: Failures in ESG/green product design, market practice or customer engagement could lead to regulatory sanctions and brand damage, if clients suffer an unexpected loss due to climate risks. **Regulatory risk (Low to Moderately material in the Short to Long term)** Transition risk impacts: Failure to implement in a timely manner ongoing changes in climate regulation could affect the Bank's profitability through regulatory sanctions. Physical risk impacts: Potential for regulatory sanctions if physical risks impact our business continuity plans with consequent impact to services we provide to clients (e.g. transaction processing). **Capital adequacy risk (Significantly material in Short to Long term)** Transition risk impacts: Represents the risk of increased capital depletion from the impact of transition risks across the Group's other principal risks. Physical risk impacts: Represents the risk of increased capital depletion from the impact of physical risks across the Group's other principal risks. The Group loan book breakdown table on page 37 of the Group's 2022 Annual Report shows the current composition of our loan portfolio and the percentage of lending to sectors the Group considers most sensitive to climate change. In terms of portfolio mix, the Group has minimal 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. 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).
(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 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. The Group continues to develop methodologies to enable climate 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) and through participation in the 2022 ECB climate stress test exercise. 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.

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(n)	**Implementation of tools for identification, measurement and management of environmental risks** In identifying, measuring and managing environmental risk, the Group uses the following: **Scenario Analysis** In 2022, the Group carried out a scenario analysis exercise over the short (<3 years), medium (3-5 years) and long (>5 years) term. The Group utilised data from the Network for Greening Financial Systems (NGFS) across three climate scenarios to produce an analysis of the materiality of climate-related financial physical and transition risks. The three climate scenarios that were part of the scenario analysis approach, are as follows: (i) Orderly transition (1.5 degrees C) (ii) Disorderly transition (2.0 degrees C) (iii) Hothouse world (>3.0 degrees C) The results from the scenario analysis exercise had implications for credit quality across commercial lending, residential mortgages and car finance. This analysis supports the Group in measuring the impact of environmental risk. Please refer to (p) for further details. **Stress Testing** In 2022, the Group participated in the European Central Bank (ECB) Climate Thematic Review and Stress Testing exercise. This was an exploratory assessment of banks' exposure to climate risk as well as their climate modelling and data capabilities. The Group continues to develop its 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. This is a standalone analysis separate to the standard ICAAP Base and Stress analysis that focuses on longer term impacts out to 2050, beyond the standard three year time horizon of ICAAP. This scenario analysis informs climate risk materiality assessments to quantify the potential impacts across the Group's risk types that is being integrated into the Group's ICAAP capital adequacy assessment. Though these exercises, the Group will assess the potential for impacts on capital adequacy arising from climate change and the impact of the mitigation actions through climate risk management and sustainable financing.
(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 (k) above
(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 new 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 are being integrated during 2023 to supplement internal data collection and analysis on the Group's portfolios. This developing capability is being strengthened further in 2023 with the focus moving to use ESG/climate data in front-end systems to aid credit and pricing decisions and support customers' transition plans. In order to carry out the scenario analysis, referenced in (o) above, the Group is utilising data from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) across three climate scenarios in order to produce an analysis of the materiality of climate-related financial physical and transition risks.
(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 & Business Banking 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. Currently, the Group's identification of environmental risk-related limits for financing projects and counterparties does not give rise to corrective actions that would avoid or mitigate environmental risk.
(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. • 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. • 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. 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 to, including ESG risks. The Group ensures appropriate identification of risk through both top-down and bottom-up risk identification processes. A standard risk library is used to categorise 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.

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Table 2 - Qualitative information on Social 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>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 'Enabling colleagues to thrive', 'Enhancing financial wellbeing' and 'Foundations' pillars.

'Enabling Colleagues to Thrive':
• Being digitally able - Developing skills and capability to support our ambition to be a digitally-enabled bank, while supporting a digitally able society
• Employability - Enabling colleagues, current and potential, to develop skills that allow them to enter, return and stay relevant and future-fit in a constantly changing world of work
• Inclusive development - Enabling every colleague to grow and develop as a person, while building an inclusive workplace which is more reflective of society and our customer base

'Enhancing financial wellbeing':
• Financial capability - Enabling people to know and do more – improving their ability to know the gaps to address and the actions to take
• Financial inclusion - Protecting our most vulnerable customers, including those in difficult circumstances
• Financial confidence - Enabling people to better understand their financial position and make better financial decisions

'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: Sourcing responsibly, Business ethics, Financial Crime, Health & Safety, Culture, Human Rights, Cyber Security, Data protection and Community Investment.

The Group will be undertaking a materiality refresh of its Sustainability strategy in the first half of 2023, including a full double materiality assessment to ensure our strategy continues to reflect the requirements of our stakeholders and society.

Examples of Group activities which address social issues through its Sustainability strategy include:
Through its Sustainability strategy, the Group extends its learning and development initiatives to the wider community. The Group seeks to aid students with disabilities and from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds, through the Dublin City University (DCU) "Earn & Learn" and "Access" programmes which give them the opportunity to secure professional work experience whilst financially supporting themselves through college. Programmes like Fast Track to IT (FIT), NI Apprenticeship, STEM Teacher Internship and other internship associations with Trinity College Dublin, University College Dublin, University of Limerick, and DCU underpin the Group's employment strategy by enabling marginalised job seekers, students, post-primary teachers and new employees with access to formal degrees, digital skills, and professional work experience.

Internally, in support of the 'Enabling Colleagues to thrive' pillar, the Group has provided access to develop its employees, as follows:
- Launch of two female talent programmes: Accelerate and RISE – supporting the Group's gender balance target for management and leadership appointments
- Launch of an ethnic minority talent programme
- Made Inclusion and Diversity training mandatory for all colleagues
- Launched Group-wide upskilling and re-skilling strategies pathways on data fluency, project management, business agility and robotics and automation, to ensure the workforce is equipped to meet the increasing digitalisation in the industry and changes in technology.

Under the 'Enhancing financial wellbeing' pillar of the Group's Sustainability strategy, the Group launched its Vulnerable Customer Unit (VCU) in 2019 to provide enhanced support to vulnerable customers. The VCU is fundamental to the Group's Sustainability strategy in promoting financial inclusion. The Group's Code of Conduct has a Vulnerable Customers Policy that sets out minimum standards to effectively identify and support customers where additional assistance is required. In 2022, the VCU supported over 6,300 customers facing challenging situations.

Further detail on the initiatives delivered under these two strategic pillars is available on pages 20 and 21 of the 2022 Annual Report.

Business environment & model
The Group ESG Risk Framework notes that risk management of Social issues remains in early stages of development and uses the definition of Social Issues used by the PRI Reporting Framework as a reference point - i.e. issues relating to the rights, well-being and interests of people and communities.

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'. 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 over 900 post office locations through a partnership with An Post, the Irish postal service. This ensures that customers can bank with the Group is 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.

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); Group vulnerable customers policy (noted above); Group procurement policy; Group data protection and 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 Nomination and Governance 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(b)</td><td>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.

As part of our Sustainability Report 2021 (pages 96, 97), we disclosed a number of metrics 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:
• #1 brand for financial wellbeing
• 50:50 gender ratio in 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. During 2022, Bank of Ireland was co-lead of the UN PRB working group on Financial Health & Inclusion. This working group developed and published guidance on the measurement of financial health and inclusion metrics for signatory banks globally. The Group plan to publish formal targets under this Commitment later in 2023.

Examples of progress across social topics include:
• Through the Group's Financial Wellbeing Programme (FWP), the Group provided over 6,500 financial literacy hours to its customers, colleagues, and communities in 2021 through Financial Wellbeing Coaches. Bank of Ireland has developed successful financial literacy programmes for Irish primary and secondary schools which have delivered more than 300,000 hours of financial literacy education, with over 150,000 students participating since 2019.

• The Group aims to work with its stakeholders to educate and enhance their financial capability with tools. The Group facilitates this objective via the FWP. In 2022, the Group committed to reaching over 1 million people by the end of the year.

• The Group has made a voluntary commitment to Business in the Community Ireland's Elevate Pledge that supports businesses to build more inclusive workplaces in Ireland. This commitment aligns to the Group's Sustainability strategy.

• The Group has committed to achieve a 50:50 ratio within its management and leadership and has dedicated investment into programmes, such as Accelerate and RISE referred to in the Group's answer to (a) above, to build its female talent pipeline. In 2022, the Group had a target to develop almost 300 women identified to participate in these programmes. By end of 2022, targeted talent programmes for under-represented colleagues including women and ethnic minorities continued with more than 700 colleagues participating in both the initial programme stages and post-programme activities of our female talent programmes RISE, Accelerate and Emerge.</td></tr>
</table>

(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.
	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. 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. The Board comprises of 11 Directors: 2 Executive Directors, the Chairman, who was independent on appointment 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 76 – 81 in the Annual Report 2022. The NGRB 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. As of 1 January 2023, the Group's Board comprised 36% of female representation. 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 33% female representation on the Board, with a medium term aspiration of achieving broadly equal gender representation on the Board. The Board values diversity and strives to achieve minority ethnic representation on the Board in the medium-term. The Group's Board-level Nomination and Governance Committee reviews the Group's Modern Slavery Statement and Human Trafficking Statement annually. The Group's Board receives an update on the Financial Wellbeing twice a year. On an operational level, there is a GEC sponsor of the Financial Wellbeing steering, which also has representatives from each business division. 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. 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 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 of 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. The Group's BRC acts independently of the Executive and comprises 6 independent Non-Executive Directors (NEDs). There is a Board approved Inclusion and Diversity policy and updates on this policy is reported biannually to the Board. The Group has appointed individual GEC Champions for each of the six Inclusion and Diversity (I&D) networks within the Group. The Group has a full-time I&D Lead responsible for delivering the I&D for the Group. In 2022, every employee of the Group had a mandatory I&D goal as part of their annual performance review assessment. The Group does not engage any external resource for the assessment of social risk.
(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, 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 a green transition for wider society is a key focus area. The Group is introducing a performance-related Profit Share Scheme which will see colleagues rewarded by April 2024 based on both the financial and operating performance of the company and individual performance during 2023. 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
(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, funding & liquidity risk, capital adequacy risk, life insurance risk, business and strategic risk, conduct risk, regulatory risk and 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 factors and risks have been referenced in the ESG Risk 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 Framework notes that social risk management is in the early stages of development. Consequently, the Group does not yet specifically identify, measure and monitor activities and activities specifically impacted by social risk. However 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; - The Group's voluntary commitment to Business in the Community Ireland's Elevate Pledge; and - The Group's commitment to achieving 50:50 gender ratio within its management and leadership through its Accelerate and RISE programmes. 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.

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(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. Furthermore the Group has leveraged behavioural science and digital tools to deliver its financial wellbeing behavioural campaigns. In 2021, >171k customers were targeted through behavioural campaigns to improve their Financial Wellbeing. In one specific campaign, behavioural science was used to positively influence 9,500 customers who were struggling with persistent debt on their credit cards, with 22% of customers taking corrective action to enhance their financial wellbeing.
(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 & Business 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. Currently, the Group's identification of social risk-related limits for financing projects and counterparties does not give rise to corrective actions that would avoid or mitigate social risk.
(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 frameworks. The Group plans to develop the link of social risks into its principal risk categories over time in line with market developments.

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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 have 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. 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 business 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 the Transaction Credit Risk Committee. The Group's 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 Forum considers the following factors: o ESG track record of the business o Internal ESG Governance/ Policy – including any ESG Management Credentials, for example ESG pledges, industry memberships, accreditations o Industry regulation o ESG Rating – from ESG or other rating agencies, if relevant o 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 to the extent possible.
(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** In 2022, the Group enhanced its Sustainability governance by establishing a standalone Board-level GSC. The GSC provides oversight of the Group's Sustainability strategy and monitors its implementation of the UN Principles of Responsible Banking. The Group's BRC assists the Board in discharging its responsibilities regarding ESG and climate-related risks. Both the RSB Committee 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 Forum identified in the Group answer to (a) above, to ensure that updates are regularly received to maintain ongoing awareness of all activities under the Group's Sustainability strategy. Counterparty governance flows from the business through the group risk owner, which reports into the relevant committees GCRC, BRC and ERC. The GEC has overarching responsibility for delivery of the Group's Sustainability strategy, with specific executive responsibility for Sustainability (including climate change) delegated to the CSIRO. Members of the GEC include the CFO and Divisional Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) who have been actively involved in shaping the Group's climate action plan. The Group's Board periodically reviews its systems, processes, policies, and governance arrangements to align with the Group's Code of Conduct. 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.

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Table 12.1 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 12.1 - 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***	**20.922**	**236**		**7.104**	**1.390**	**(707)**	**(144)**	**(515)**	**624.630**	**541.046**	**38%**	**15.282**	**2.302**	**963**	**2.376**	**5.0**
2	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.741	-		361	98	(61)	(11)	(38)	-	-	-	747	306	386	301	8.5
3	B - Mining and quarrying	120	38		28	12	(3)	(1)	(1)	624.630	541.046	38%	99	17	2	2	3.7
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	59	-		9	-	(1)	-	-	279.812	221.957	39%	42	17	-	1	4.2
8	B.09 - Mining support service activities	60	38		19	12	(2)	-	(1)	334.818	319.089	36%	58	-	2	1	3.1
9	C - Manufacturing	4.870	81		1.075	322	(175)	(35)	(121)				3.562	656	20	631	5.4
10	C.10 - Manufacture of food products	1.182	-		446	105	(56)	(15)	(37)				907	120	3	151	5.2
11	C.11 - Manufacture of beverages	123	-		47	24	(6)	-	(5)				85	24	-	13	5.7
12	C.12 - Manufacture of tobacco products	-	-		-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-
13	C.13 - Manufacture of textiles	71	-		30	-	(1)	-	-				62	-	-	9	4.8
14	C.14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	98	-		16	-	(1)	-	-				46	40	-	13	5.8
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 stra	91	-		14	7	(4)	-	(3)				67	7	4	13	6.4
17	C.17 - Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	33	-		-	-	-	-	-				29	-	-	4	6.7
18	C.18 - Printing and service activities related to printing	160	-		41	18	(8)	(1)	(6)				114	26	-	19	5.1
19	C.19 - Manufacture of coke oven products	2	2		-	1	(1)	-	(1)				1	-	-	-	3.4
20	C.20 - Production of chemicals	292	-		45	17	(8)	-	(6)				242	13	-	37	4.6
21	C.21 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	212	-		2	-	(1)	-	-				150	35	-	27	5.6
22	C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products	190	-		12	-	(1)	-	-				133	34	-	24	5.4
23	C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	61	-		12	5	(4)	(1)	(3)				45	-	-	16	6.7
24	C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals	20	-		18	-	(2)	(2)	-				18	-	-	3	4.5
25	C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	118	-		22	16	(3)	(1)	(2)				86	17	-	15	5.5
26	C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	383	-		56	1	(5)	(4)	-				228	107	-	48	6.0
27	C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment	196	-		8	-	(1)	-	-				125	47	-	24	5.5
28	C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	551	30		106	9	(13)	(5)	(6)				402	75	2	72	5.9
29	C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	91	-		32	13	(4)	(1)	(2)				48	31	-	11	5.7
30	C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment	119	-		44	21	(12)	(2)	(10)				104	-	-	15	4.4
31	C.31 - Manufacture of furniture	16	-		-	11	(3)	-	(3)				11	-	-	4	6.5
32	C.32 - Other manufacturing	847	49		123	72	(42)	(2)	(36)				656	70	10	111	5.3
33	C.33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	11	-		-	-	-	-	-				-	10	-	1	7.8
34	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	469	30		48	4	(5)	(1)	(2)				24	137	131	177	13.7
35	D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	450	28		46	4	(4)	(1)	(2)				24	117	131	177	14.1
36	D35.11 - Production of electricity	268	28		44	-	(2)	(1)	-				21	116	131	-	10.3
37	D35.2 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	1	1		1	-	-	-	-				-	1	-	-	10.8
38	D35.3 - Steam and air conditioning supply	18	-		-	-	-	-	-				-	18	-	-	5.2
39	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	81	-		42	-	(3)	(3)	-				18	31	32	-	7.7
40	F - Construction	232	-		24	76	(25)	(1)	(19)				150	26	7	49	7.3
41	F.41 - Construction of buildings	59	-		5	36	(8)	-	(7)				39	9	1	9	6.3
42	F.42 - Civil engineering	77	-		-	22	(8)	-	(6)				54	7	-	16	6.1
43	F.43 - Specialised construction activities	96	-		19	18	(9)	(1)	(6)				57	10	5	24	8.9
44	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.199	70		429	74	(60)	(11)	(35)				1.049	276	87	788	8.8
45	H - Transportation and storage	837	18		156	108	(51)	(5)	(37)				446	81	141	169	8.1
46	H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines	142	-		59	6	(6)	(2)	(3)				89	21	5	27	7.5
47	H.50 - Water transport	72	11		9	20	(10)	-	(10)				51	1	-	20	5.3
48	H.51 - Air transport	92	-		1	1	(1)	-	-				75	-	-	17	4.7
49	H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation	530	7		86	80	(33)	(4)	(24)				231	59	136	104	9.2
50	H.53 - Postal and courier activities	2	-		-	-	-	-	-				-	1	-	-	7.7
51	I - Accommodation and food service activities	1.652	-		822	200	(79)	(17)	(60)				1.269	203	58	121	4.4
52	L - Real estate activities	8.723	-		4.121	495	(246)	(59)	(202)				7.917	568	99	138	2.5
53	**Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change***	**7.644**	**-**		**1.443**	**572**	**(249)**	**(57)**	**(166)**				**4.568**	**1.731**	**351**	**995**	**5.1**
54	K - Financial and insurance activities	65	-		5	-	(3)	-	(3)				11	6	-	48	13.2
55	Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)	7.579	-		1.438	572	(246)	(57)	(164)				4.556	1.725	350	947	5.1
56	**TOTAL**	**28.566**	**236**		**8.547**	**1.962**	**(957)**	**(201)**	**(682)**	**624.630**	**541.046**	**38%**	**19.850**	**4.032**	**1.313**	**3.371**	**5.1**

* 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 28.6 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 December 2022 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%.

GHG Emissions

The Group is progressively developing its emissions reporting capabilities during 2023 and for the December 2022 disclosure, GHG financed emissions are provided for the Mining & Quarrying NACE sector. This sees the estimates reported in columns (i-j) with the percentage of the portfolio weighted by gross carrying amount (GCA) where (i) the Group has been able to estimate the counterparties scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions based on information disclosed by the counterparties, and proxy estimates provided by ICE Sustainable Finance when direct disclosed estimates are not available. This approach is informed by ECB guidance on good practices for climate related and environmental risk management and disclosure and the level of direct estimates will increase over time in line with the introduction of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD).

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Table 12.2 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 12.2 - Template 2 - Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral

	Counterparty sector	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
		Total gross carrying amount 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
1	**Total EU area**	**30.114**	**6.521**	**8.816**	**6.142**	**2.595**	**1.817**	**4.199**	**1.172**	**184**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**28.758**	**100%**
2	Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	7,377	983	815	356	892	108	4,199	1,172	184	-	-	-	-	-	6,021	100%
3	Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	22,737	5,538	8,001	5,786	1,703	1,709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,737	100%
4	Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated	30,090	6,521	8,816	6,142	2,595	1,817	4,199								28,733	100%
6	**Total non-EU area**	**18,624**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**37**	**1,259**	**3,191**	**4,744**	**1,612**	**253**	**44**	**7,484**	**0%**
7	Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	3,118	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	170	-	-	-	-	-	2,931	0%
8	Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	15,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	1,089	3,191	4,744	1,612	253	44	4,553	0%
9	Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								-	0%

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 is a key systems development focus area for the Group during 2023. 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 December 2022 disclosure, 100% of the EPC data for ROI household lending collateralised by residential immovable property is estimated, and not based on specific EPC labels. During 2023 the Group is developing data capture capabilities in the ROI jurisdiction for BER (Building Energy Rating) Certificates (the Irish version of EPCs) as they have not been stored on data systems historically. 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 further details on the EPC profile of this portfolio please refer to page 30 of the Group's Annual Report and Accounts for FY2022.

For the December 2022 disclosure, c.18% 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. For the December 2022 disclosure, c.70% of the EPC 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 December 2022 disclosure, c.8% 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 property and this capability is being developed during 2023.

Other Jurisdictions

For the December 2022 disclosure, c.7% 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 is being developed during 2023.

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Table 12.3 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 12.3 - Template 3 - Banking Book – Climate Change Transition Risk: Alignment Metrics:

	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 % ***	Target (year of reference + 3 years)
1	Power						
2	Fossil fuel combustion						
3	Automotive						
4	Aviation						
5	Maritime transport						
6	Cement, clinker and lime production						
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production						
8	Chemicals						
9	… potential additions relevant to the business model of the institutio						

*** PiT distance to 2030 NZE2050 scenario in % (for each metric)

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

The Group continues to develop its reporting capabilities for emissions and alignment with the Paris Agreement objectives, including regular and transparent reporting on progress towards its targets, commencing for the FY 2023 reporting cycle.

In December 2022, the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) formally validated the Group's 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction targets, including reduction targets from the Group lending activities (Scope 3) which are consistent with levels required to meet the goals set by the Paris Agreement.

Under the Group's targets, the Group is committing to a 48% reduction in mortgage portfolio emissions (Ireland & UK), a 56% reduction in commercial real estate portfolio emissions, and its electricity generation project finance portfolio GHG emissions by 40% per kWh. These targeted reductions are by 2030 with a base year of 2020.

Furthermore, the Group commits to 25% of its corporate loan portfolio by financed emissions setting SBTi validated targets by 2025. This includes 100% of fossil fuels corporate loans.

The SBTi endorses the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach (SDA), which employs the International Energy Agency (IEA) Energy Transition Pathway (ETP) sector budgets, for physical intensity targets and the absolute contraction approach for absolute targets.

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Table 12.4 below shows the exposures towards the top 20 carbon-intensive companies in the world.

Table 12.4 - 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 December 2022 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.

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Table 12.5 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 12.5.1 - 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	1,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	B - Mining and quarrying	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	C - Manufacturing	1,359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	F - Construction	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,562	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	H - Transportation and storage	573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	L - Real estate activities	5,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	22,737	13	35	101	141	19.4	-	290	-	29	4	(1)	-	(1)
11	Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	7,353	252	7	2	-	3.6	-	261	-	131	5	(5)	(3)	(2)
12	Repossessed collaterals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)	3,741	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 12.5.2 - 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	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	B - Mining and quarrying	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	C - Manufacturing	963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	F - Construction	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	H - Transportation and storage	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	L - Real estate activities	2,043	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	15,506	58	130	125	237	13.8	200	363	12	44	7	(2)	(1)	(1)
11	Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	2,415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Repossessed collaterals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)	2,717	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 12.5.3 - 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, 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	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	B - Mining and quarrying	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	C - Manufacturing	2,548	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	F - Construction	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	H - Transportation and storage	163	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
9	L - Real estate activities	721	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	727	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Repossessed collaterals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)	2,838	7	-	-	-	2.6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Physical Risk Assessment

During 2022, the Group has continued to develop its 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 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 six physical 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 3.4 to 6.2 degrees.

Properties with a score of 31 and above by 2050 on an undefended basis (where flood mitigating defences) are classed as "Highly Exposed". This is consistent with insurers' assessment and grading of high flood risk. For properties in the UK residential property portfolio the measurement applied is slightly different as the JBA methodology applied in ROI above is due for implementation in 2023 and will be extended to include UK commercial property. For these exposures the disclosure approach implemented in the 2021 Annual Report & Accounts is applied and high flood risk is assigned to properties with a probability of a flood event occurring by [2030] under the RCP 8.5 scenario of >5%.

Properties are 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. As the climate data for the UK Mortgage portfolio continues to be enhanced during 2023 – the methodology employed for UK Mortgage flood risk assessments will be reviewed to ensure ongoing alignment to market developments and use of JBA data across ROI and UK jurisdictions.

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Table 12.6 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 12.6 - 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	**Bonds (e.g. green, sustainable, sustainability-linked under standards other than the EU standards)**	Financial corporations	132	Yes	No	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.
2		Non-financial corporations				
3		Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property				
4		Households				
5		Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property				
6		Of which building renovation loans				
7		Other counterparties	585	Yes	No	
8	**Loans (e.g. green, sustainable, sustainability-linked under standards other than the EU standards)**	Financial corporations				Exposures of c.€8bn disclosed in this table comprise loans within the Green Eligible Assets Portfolio, sustainability-linked loans and UK residential mortgages to EPC A and B rated properties. 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.
9		Non-financial corporations	2,715	Yes	No	
10		Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	1,688	Yes	No	
11		Households	5,261	Yes	No	
12		Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	5,193	Yes	No	
13		Of which building renovation loans				
14		Other counterparties				

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. The Group reported green mortgage totals of €3.8 billion and Sustainability Linked Loans of €1.4 billion at 31 December 2022.

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 issued €1.3 billion in bonds through its Green Bond Framework during 2022, bringing total issuances to date to €2.5 billion. In 2023, the Group will carry out its EU Taxonomy alignment exercise which will populate ESG Templates 7 and 8, therefore the disclosure in 2022 makes no determination on the taxonomy alignment of the information disclosed.

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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 1 - Disclosure of key metrics and overview of risk-weighted exposure amounts	EU INS1	Insurance participations	not applicable to BOI
Annex 1 - Disclosure of key metrics and overview of risk-weighted exposure amounts	EU INS2	Financial conglomerates information on own funds and capital adequacy ratio	Capital Adequacy Risk Tab
Annex 1 - Disclosure of key metrics and overview of risk-weighted exposure amounts	EU OVC	ICAAP information	Capital Adequacy Risk Tab
Annex 3 - Disclosure of risk management objectives and policies	EU OVA	Institution risk management approach	Risk Management, Risk Management Framework, Business risk & Strategic risk, Credit risk, Market risk, Operational risk, Funding and liquidity risk, Life insurance risk, Conduct risk, Regulatory risk and Capital Adequacy Risk tabs.
Annex 3 - Disclosure of risk management objectives and policies	EU OVB	Disclosure on governance arrangements	Tab 3.2
Annex 5 - Disclosure of the scope of application	EU LI1	Differences between the accounting scope and the scope of prudential consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories	Tab 1.4
Annex 5 - Disclosure of the scope of application	EU LI2	Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements	Tab 1.5
Annex 5 - Disclosure of the scope of application	EU LI3	Outline of the differences in the scopes of consolidation (entity by entity)	Appendix III
Annex 5 - Disclosure of the scope of application	EU LIA	Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts	Tab 1.4
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Appendix II - CRR Roadmap

CRD IV / CRR Article	General Provisions	Annex	Template	P3 Location
CRR 431 - Scope of disclosure requirements	requirements for disclosure and policy			BOI complies with required disclosures in compliance with legislation and policy
CRR 432 - Non-material, proprietary or confidential information	allowed omission on basis of materiality			Introduction Tab
CRR 433 – Frequency of disclosure	requirements regarding frequency of disclosure			Introduction Tab
CRR 434 – Means of disclosures	requirements regarding manner and location of disclosure			Introduction Tab
CRD IV / CRR Article	**Disclosure Requirement**	**Annex**	**Template**	**P3 Location**
CRR 435 - Risk management objectives and policies	1. Institutions shall disclose their risk management objectives and policies for each separate category of risk, including the risks referred to under this Title. These disclosures shall include:	Annex 3 Annex 13 Annex 15 Annex 29 Annex 31	EU OVA - Institution risk management approach EU LIQA - Liquidity risk management EU CRA: General qualitative information about credit risk EU MRA: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk EU ORA - Qualitative information on operational risk	Risk Management, Risk Management Framework, Business risk, People risk, Strategic risk, Credit risk, Market risk, Operational risk, Funding and liquidity risk, Life insurance risk, Conduct and regulatory risk tabs.
CRR 435 - Risk management objectives and policies	(a) the strategies and processes to manage those categories of risks;	Annex 3 Annex 13 Annex 15 Annex 29 Annex 31	EU OVA - Institution risk management approach EU LIQA - Liquidity risk management EU CRA: General qualitative information about credit risk EU MRA: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk EU ORA - Qualitative information on operational risk	Risk Management, Risk Management Framework, Business risk, People risk, Strategic risk, Credit risk, Market risk, Operational risk, Funding and liquidity risk, Life insurance risk, Conduct and regulatory risk tabs.
CRR 435 - Risk management objectives and policies	(b) the structure and organisation of the relevant risk management function including information on the basis of its authority, its powers and accountability in accordance with the institution's incorporation and governing documents;	Annex 3 Annex 13 Annex 15 Annex 29 Annex 31	EU OVA - Institution risk management approach EU LIQA - Liquidity risk management EU CRA: General qualitative information about credit risk EU MRA: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk EU ORA - Qualitative information on operational risk	Risk Management, Risk Management Framework, Business risk, People risk, Strategic risk, Credit risk, Market risk, Operational risk, Funding and liquidity risk, Life insurance risk, Conduct and regulatory risk tabs.
CRR 435 - Risk management objectives and policies	(c) the scope and nature of risk reporting and measurement systems;	Annex 3 Annex 13 Annex 29 Annex 31	EU OVA - Institution risk management approach EU LIQA - Liquidity risk management EU MRA: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk EU ORA - Qualitative information on operational risk	Risk Management, Risk Management Framework, Business risk, People risk, Strategic risk, Credit risk, Market risk, Operational risk, Funding and liquidity risk, Life insurance risk, Conduct and regulatory risk tabs.
CRR 435 - Risk management objectives and policies	(d) the policies for hedging and mitigating risk, and the strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges and mitigants;	Annex 3 Annex 13 Annex 15 Annex 29 Annex 31	EU OVA - Institution risk management approach EU LIQA - Liquidity risk management EU CRA: General qualitative information about credit risk EU MRA: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk EU ORA - Qualitative information on operational risk	Risk Management, Risk Management Framework, Business risk, People risk, Strategic risk, Credit risk, Market risk, Operational risk, Funding and liquidity risk, Life insurance risk, Conduct and regulatory risk tabs.
CRR 435 - Risk management objectives and policies	(e) a declaration approved by the management body on the adequacy of risk management arrangements of the institution providing assurance that the risk management systems put in place are adequate with regard to institution's profile and strategy;	Annex 3 Annex 13 Annex 31	EU OVA - Institution risk management approach EU LIQA - Liquidity risk management EU ORA - Qualitative information on operational risk	Risk Management, Risk Management Framework, Business risk, People risk, Strategic risk, Credit risk, Market risk, Operational risk, Funding and liquidity risk, Life insurance risk, Conduct and regulatory risk tabs.
CRR 435 - Risk management objectives and policies	(f) a concise risk statement approved by the management body succinctly describing the institution's overall risk profile associated with the business strategy. This statement shall include i) key ratios and figures providing external stakeholders with a comprehensive view of how the risk profile of the institution interacts with the risk tolerance set by the management body.	Annex 3 Annex 13 Annex 15 Annex 31	EU OVA - Institution risk management approach EU LIQA - Liquidity risk management EU CRA: General qualitative information about credit risk EU ORA - Qualitative information on operational risk	Risk Management, Risk Management Framework, Business risk, People risk, Strategic risk, Credit risk, Market risk, Operational risk, Funding and liquidity risk, Life insurance risk, Conduct and regulatory risk tabs.
CRR 435 - Risk management objectives and policies	(ii) information on intragroup transactions and transactions with related parties that may have a material impact of the risk profile of the consolidated group.	Annex 3 Annex 13 Annex 15 Annex 31	EU OVA - Institution risk management approach EU LIQA - Liquidity risk management EU CRA: General qualitative information about credit risk EU ORA - Qualitative information on operational risk	Risk Management, Risk Management Framework, Business risk, People risk, Strategic risk, Credit risk, Market risk, Operational risk, Funding and liquidity risk, Life insurance risk, Conduct and regulatory risk tabs.
CRR 435 - Risk management objectives and policies	2. Institutions shall disclose the following information, including regular, at least annual updates, regarding governance arrangements: (a) the number of directorships held by members of the management body;	Annex 3	EU OVB - Disclosure on governance arrangements	EU OVB - Tab 3.2
CRR 435 - Risk management objectives and policies	(b) the recruitment policy for the selection of members of the management body and their actual knowledge, skills and expertise;	Annex 3	EU OVB - Disclosure on governance arrangements	EU OVB - Tab 3.2
CRR 435 - Risk management objectives and policies	(c) the policy on diversity with regard to selection of members of the management body, its objectives and any relevant targets set out in that policy, and the extent to which these objectives and targets have been achieved;	Annex 3	EU OVB - Disclosure on governance arrangements	EU OVB - Tab 3.2
CRR 435 - Risk management objectives and policies	(d) whether or not the institution has set up a separate risk committee and the number of times the risk committee has met;	Annex 3	EU OVB - Disclosure on governance arrangements	Risk Management Framework Tab
CRR 435 - Risk management objectives and policies	(e) the description of the information flow on risk to the management body	Annex 3	EU OVB - Disclosure on governance arrangements	Risk Management Framework Tab
CRR 436 – Scope of application	Institutions shall disclose the following information regarding the scope of application of this Regulation as follows: (a) the name of the institution to which the requirements of this Regulation apply;	Annex 5		Forward looking statement Tab
CRR 436 – Scope of application	(b) a reconciliation between the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting framework and the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the requirements on regulatory consolidation pursuant to Sections 2 and 3 of Title II of Part One; that reconciliation shall outline the differences between the accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and the legal entities included within the regulatory scope of consolidation where it differs from the accounting scope of consolidation; the outline of the legal entities included within the regulatory scope of consolidation shall describe the method of regulatory consolidation where it is different from the accounting consolidation method, whether those entities are fully or proportionally consolidated and whether the holdings in those legal entities are deducted from own funds;	Annex 5	EU LI3 - Outline of the differences in the scopes of consolidation (entity by entity) EU LIA - Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts	EU LI3 - Appendix III EU LIA - Tab 1.4
CRR 436 – Scope of application	(c) a breakdown of assets and liabilities of the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the requirements on regulatory consolidation pursuant to Sections 2 and 3 of Title II of Part One, broken down by type of risks as referred to under this Part;	Annex 5	EU LI1 - Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories	EU LI1 - Tab 1.4
CRR 436 – Scope of application	(d) a reconciliation identifying the main sources of differences between the carrying value amounts in the financial statements under the regulatory scope of consolidation as defined in Sections 2 and 3 of Title II of Part One, and the exposure amount used for regulatory purposes; that reconciliation shall be supplemented by qualitative information on those main sources of differences;	Annex 5	EU LI2 - Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements	EU LI2 - Tab 1.5
CRR 436 – Scope of application	(e) for exposures from the trading book and the non-trading book that are adjusted in accordance with Article 34 and Article 105, a breakdown of the amounts of the constituent elements of an institution's prudent valuation adjustment, by type of risks, and the total of constituent elements separately for the trading book and non-trading book positions;	Annex 5	EU PV1: Prudent valuation adjustments (PVA)	EU PV1 - Tab 2.5
CRR 436 – Scope of application	(f) any current or expected material practical or legal impediment to the prompt transfer of own funds or repayment of liabilities among the parent undertaking and its subsidiaries;	Annex 5	EU LIB - Other qualitative information on the scope of application	EU LIB - Tab 1.4
CRR 436 – Scope of application	(g) the aggregate amount by which the actual own funds are less than required in all subsidiaries not included in the consolidation, and the name or names of such subsidiaries;	Annex 5	EU LIB - Other qualitative information on the scope of application	EU LIB - Tab 1.4
CRR 436 – Scope of application	(h) if applicable, the circumstances of making use of the provisions laid down in Articles 7 and 9.	Annex 5	EU LIB - Other qualitative information on the scope of application	EU LIB - Tab 1.4
CRR 437 – Own funds	1. Institutions shall disclose the following information regarding their own funds: (a) A full reconciliation of Common Equity Tier 1 items, Additional Tier 1 items, Tier 2 items and filters and deductions applied pursuant to Articles 32 to 36, 56, 66 and 79 with the balance sheet in the audited financial statements of the institution;	Annex 7	EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds EU CC2 - reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements	EU CC1 - Tab 2.2 EU CC1 - Tab 2.3
CRR 437 – Own funds	1.) b.) A description of the main features of the Common Equity Tier 1 and Additional Tier 1 instruments and Tier 2 instruments issued by the institution.	Annex 7	EU CCA: Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments	EU CCA - Appendix IV
CRR 437 – Own funds	1.) c.) the full terms and conditions of all Common Equity Tier 1, Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 instruments;	Annex 7	EU CCA: Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments	EU CCA - Appendix IV
CRR 437 – Own funds	1.) d.) separate disclosure of the nature and amounts of the following: (i) each prudential filter applied pursuant to Articles 32 to 35;	Annex 7	EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds	EU CC1 - Tab 2.2
CRR 437 – Own funds	(ii) each deduction made pursuant to Articles 36, 56 and 66;	Annex 7	EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds	EU CC1 - Tab 2.2
CRR 437 – Own funds	(iii) items not deducted in accordance with Articles 47, 48, 56, 66 and 79;	Annex 7	EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds	EU CC1 - Tab 2.2
CRR 437 – Own funds	1.) e.) a description of all restrictions applied to the calculation of own funds in accordance with this Regulation and the instruments, prudential filters and deductions to which those restrictions apply;	Annex 7	EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds	EU CC1 - Tab 2.2
CRR 437 – Own funds	1.) f) a comprehensive explanation of the basis on which capital ratios are calculated where those capital ratios are calculated by using elements of own funds determined on a basis other than the basis laid down in this Regulation.	Not applicable to BOI		
CRR 437a – Own funds and eligible liabilities	Institutions that are subject to Article 92a or 92b shall disclose the following information regarding their own funds and eligible liabilities:	Not applicable to BOI		

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CRR 437a – Own funds and eligible liabilities	(a) the composition of their own funds and eligible liabilities, their maturity and their main features;	Not applicable to BOI		
CRR 437a – Own funds and eligible liabilities	(b) the ranking of eligible liabilities in the creditor hierarchy;	Not applicable to BOI		
CRR 437a – Own funds and eligible liabilities	(c) the total amount of each issuance of eligible liabilities instruments referred to in Article 72b and the amount of those issuances that is included in eligible liabilities items within the limits specified in Article 72b(3) and (4);	Not applicable to BOI		
CRR 437a – Own funds and eligible liabilities	(d) the total amount of excluded liabilities referred to in Article 72a(2).	Not applicable to BOI		
CRR 438 – Capital own funds requirements and risk weighted exposure amounts	Institutions shall disclose the following information regarding the compliance by the institution with the requirements laid down in Articles 92 of this Regulation and Article 73 of Directive 2013/36/EU: (a) A summary of the institution's approach to assessing the adequacy of its internal capital to support current and future activities;	Annex 1	EU OVC - ICAAP information	EU OVC - Capital Tab
CRR 438 – Capital own funds requirements and risk weighted exposure amounts	(b) the amount of the additional own funds requirements based on the supervisory review process as referred to in point (a) of Article 104(1) of Directive 2013/36/EU and its composition in terms of Common Equity Tier 1, additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 instruments;	Annex 1	EU KM1 - Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts	EU KM1 - Tab 1.1
CRR 438 – Capital own funds requirements and risk weighted exposure amounts	(c) upon demand from the relevant competent authority, the result of the institution's internal capital adequacy assessment process;	Annex 1	EU OVC - ICAAP information	EU OVC - Capital Tab
CRR 438 – Capital own funds requirements and risk weighted exposure amounts	(d) the total risk-weighted exposure amount and the corresponding total own funds requirement determined in accordance with Article 92, to be broken down by the different risk categories set out in Part Three and, where applicable, an explanation of the effect on the calculation of own funds and risk-weighted exposure amounts that results from applying capital floors and not deducting items from own funds;	Annex 1	EU OV1 - Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts	EU OV1 - Tab 2.1
CRR 438 – Capital own funds requirements and risk weighted exposure amounts	(e) the on- and off-balance-sheet exposures, the risk-weighted exposure amounts and associated expected losses for each category of specialised lending referred to in Table 1 of Article 153(5) and the on- and off-balance- sheet exposures and risk-weighted exposure amounts for the categories of equity exposures set out in Article 155(2);	Annex 23	EU CR10 – Specialised lending and equity exposures under the simple risk weighted approach	EU CR10 - Not applicable to BOI
CRR 438 – Capital own funds requirements and risk weighted exposure amounts	(f) the exposure value and the risk-weighted exposure amount of own funds instruments held in any insurance undertaking, reinsurance undertaking or insurance holding company that the institutions do not deduct from their own funds in accordance with Article 49 when calculating their capital requirements on an individual, sub-consolidated and consolidated basis;	Annex 1	EU INS1 - Insurance participations	EU INS1 - Not applicable to BOI
CRR 438 – Capital own funds requirements and risk weighted exposure amounts	(g) the supplementary own funds requirement and the capital adequacy ratio of the financial conglomerate calculated in accordance with Article 6 of Directive 2002/87/EC and Annex I to that Directive where method 1 or 2 set out in that Annex is applied;	Annex 1	EU INS2 - Financial conglomerates information on own funds and capital adequacy ratio	EU OVC - Capital Tab
CRR 438 – Capital own funds requirements and risk weighted exposure amounts	(h) the variations in the risk-weighted exposure amounts of the current disclosure period compared to the immediately preceding disclosure period that result from the use of internal models, including an outline of the key drivers explaining those variations.	Annex 21 Annex 25 Annex 29	EU CR8 – RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach EU CCR7 – RWEA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM EU MR2-B - RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA	EU CR8 - Tab 4.7 EU CCR7 - Not applicable to BOI EU MR2-B - Not applicable to BOI
CRR 439 – Exposure to counterparty credit risk	Institutions shall disclose the following information regarding the institution's exposure to counterparty credit risk as defined in Part Three, Title II, Chapter 6: (a) a description of the methodology used to assign internal capital and credit limits for counterparty credit exposures, including the methods to assign those limits to exposures to central counterparties;	Annex 25	EU CCRA – Qualitative disclosure related to CCR	EU CCRA – Counterparty Credit Risk Tab
CRR 439 – Exposure to counterparty credit risk	(b) a description of policies related to guarantees and other credit risk mitigants, such as the policies for securing collateral and establishing credit reserves;	Annex 25	EU CCRA – Qualitative disclosure related to CCR	EU CCRA – Counterparty Credit Risk Tab
CRR 439 – Exposure to counterparty credit risk	(c) a description of policies with respect to General Wrong-Way risk and Specific Wrong-Way risk as defined in Article 291;	Annex 25	EU CCRA – Qualitative disclosure related to CCR	EU CCRA – Counterparty Credit Risk Tab
CRR 439 – Exposure to counterparty credit risk	(d) the amount of collateral the institution would have to provide if its credit rating was downgraded;	Annex 25	EU CCRA – Qualitative disclosure related to CCR	EU CCRA – Counterparty Credit Risk Tab
CRR 439 – Exposure to counterparty credit risk	(e) the amount of segregated and unsegregated collateral received and posted per type of collateral, further broken down between collateral used for derivatives and securities financing transactions;	Annex 25	EU CCR5 – Composition of collateral for CCR exposures	EU CCR5 – Tab 5.5
CRR 439 – Exposure to counterparty credit risk	(f) for derivative transactions, the exposure values before and after the effect of the credit risk mitigation as determined under the methods set out in Sections 3 to 6 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three, whichever method is applicable, and the associated risk exposure amounts broken down by applicable method;	Annex 25	EU CCR1 – Analysis of CCR exposure by approach	EU CCR1 - Tab 5.1
CRR 439 – Exposure to counterparty credit risk	g) the notional value of credit derivative hedges, and the distribution of current credit exposure by types of credit exposure;	Annex 25	EU CCR1 – Analysis of CCR exposure by approach	EU CCR1 - Tab 5.2
CRR 439 – Exposure to counterparty credit risk	(h) the exposure values after credit risk mitigation effects and the associated risk exposures for credit valuation adjustment capital charge, separately for each method as set out in Title VI of Part Three;	Annex 25	EU CCR2 – Transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk	EU CCR2 - Tab 5.4
CRR 439 – Exposure to counterparty credit risk	(i) the exposure value to central counterparties and the associated risk exposures within the scope of Section 9 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three, separately for qualifying and non-qualifying central counterparties, and broken down by types of exposures;	Annex 25	EU CCR8 – Exposures to CCPs	EU CCR8 – Tab 5.7
CRR 439 – Exposure to counterparty credit risk	(j) the notional amounts and fair value of credit derivative transactions; credit derivative transactions shall be broken down by product type; within each product type, credit derivative transactions shall be broken down further by credit protection bought and credit protection sold;	Annex 25	EU CCR6 – Credit derivatives exposures	EU CCR6 – Tab 5.6
CRR 439 – Exposure to counterparty credit risk	(k) the estimate of alpha where the institution has received the permission of the competent authorities to use its own estimate of alpha in accordance with Article 284(9);	Annex 25	EU CCR1 – Analysis of CCR exposure by approach	EU CCR1 - Tab 5.2
CRR 439 – Exposure to counterparty credit risk	(l) separately, the disclosures included in point (e) of Article 444 and point (g) of Article 452;	Annex 25	EU CCR3 – Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights EU CCR4 – IRB approach – CCR exposures by exposure class and PD scale	EU CCR3 – Tab 5.2 EU CCR4 – Tab 5.3
CRR 439 – Exposure to counterparty credit risk	(m) for institutions using the methods set out in Sections 4 to 5 of Chapter 6 of Title II Part Three, the size of their on- and off-balance-sheet derivative business as calculated in accordance with Article 273a(1) or (2), as applicable. Where the central bank of a Member State provides liquidity assistance in the form of collateral swap transactions, the competent authority may exempt institutions from the requirements in points (d) and (e) of the first subparagraph where that competent authority considers that the disclosure of the information referred to therein could reveal that emergency liquidity assistance has been provided. For those purposes, the competent authority shall set out appropriate thresholds and objective criteria.	Annex 25	EU CCR1 – Analysis of CCR exposure by approach	EU CCR1 - Tab 5.1
CRR 440 - Capital Buffers	1. An institution shall disclose the following information in relation to its compliance with the requirement for a countercyclical capital buffer referred to in Title VII, Chapter 4 of Directive 2013/36/EU. :	Annex 9	EU CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer	EU CCyB1 - Tab 2.4
CRR 440 - Capital Buffers	a. the geographical distribution of the exposure amounts and risk-weighted exposure amounts of its credit exposures used as a basis for the calculation of their countercyclical capital buffer;	Annex 9	EU CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer	EU CCyB1 - Tab 2.4
CRR 440 - Capital Buffers	b. the amount of their institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer.	Annex 9	EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer	EU CCyB2 - Tab 2.4
CRR 441 - Indicators of global systemic importance	G-SIIs shall disclose, on an annual basis, the values of the indicators used for determining their score in accordance with the identification methodology referred to in Article 131 of Directive 2013/36/EU.	Not applicable to BOI as BOI is not a G-SII.		
CRR 442 – exposures to credit risk and dilution risk	Institutions shall disclose the following information regarding their exposures to credit risk and dilution risk:	Annex 15	EU CRB: Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets	EU CRB - Credit Risk Tab
CRR 442 – exposures to credit risk and dilution risk	(a) the scope and definitions that they use for accounting purposes of 'past due' and 'impaired' and the differences, if any, between the definitions of 'past due' and 'default' for accounting and regulatory purposes;	Annex 15	EU CRB: Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets	EU CRB - Credit Risk Tab
CRR 442 – exposures to credit risk and dilution risk	(b) a description of the approaches and methods adopted for determining specific and general credit risk adjustments;	Annex 15	EU CRB: Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets	EU CRB - Credit Risk Tab

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CRR 442 – exposures to credit risk and dilution risk	(c) information on the amount and quality of performing, non-performing and forborne exposures for loans, debt securities and off-balance-sheet exposures, including their related accumulated impairment, provisions and negative fair value changes due to credit risk and amounts of collateral and financial guarantees received;	Annex 15	EU CQ3: Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days EU CR1: Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions EU CQ1: Credit quality of forborne exposures EU CQ4: Quality of non-performing exposures by geography EU CQ5: Credit quality of loans and advances by industry EU CQ2: Quality of forbearance EU CR2a: Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related net accumulated recoveries EU CQ7: Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes EU CQ4: Quality of non-performing exposures by geography EU CQ5: Credit quality of loans and advances by industry EU CQ6: Collateral valuation - loans and advances EU CQ8: Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes – vintage breakdown	EU CQ3 - Tab 4.13 EU CR1 - Tab 4.11 EU CQ1 - Tab 4.14 EU CQ4 - Tab 4.16 EU CQ5 - Tab 4.17 EU CQ2 - Tab 4.15 EU CR2a - Tab 4.19 EU CQ7 - Not applicable to BOI EU CQ8 - Not applicable to BOI
CRR 442 – exposures to credit risk and dilution risk	(d) an ageing analysis of accounting past due exposures;	Annex 15	EU CQ3: Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days	EU CQ3 - Tab 4.13
CRR 442 – exposures to credit risk and dilution risk	(e) the gross carrying amounts of both defaulted and non-defaulted exposures, the accumulated specific and general credit risk adjustments, the accumulated write-offs taken against those exposures and the net carrying amounts and their distribution by geographical area and industry type and for loans, debt securities and off- balance-sheet exposures;	Annex 15	EU CQ4: Quality of non-performing exposures by geography EU CQ5: Credit quality of loans and advances by industry EU CQ4: Quality of non-performing exposures by geography EU CQ5: Credit quality of loans and advances by industry	EU CQ4 - Tab 4.16 EU CQ5 - Tab 4.17
CRR 442 – exposures to credit risk and dilution risk	(f) any changes in the gross amount of defaulted on- and off-balance-sheet exposures, including, as a minimum, information on the opening and closing balances of those exposures, the gross amount of any of those exposures reverted to non-defaulted status or subject to a write-off;	Annex 15	EU CR2: Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances EU CR1: Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions EU CR2a: Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related net accumulated recoveries	EU CR2 - Not applicable in BOI EU CR1 - Tab 4.11 EU CR2a - Tab 4.19
CRR 442 – exposures to credit risk and dilution risk	(g) the breakdown of loans and debt securities by residual maturity.	Annex 15	EU CR1-A: Maturity of exposures	EU CR1-A - Tab 4.12
CRR 443 – Unencumbered Assets	Institutions shall disclose information concerning their encumbered and unencumbered assets. For those purposes, institutions shall use the carrying amount per exposure class broken down by asset quality and the total amount of the carrying amount that is encumbered and unencumbered. Disclosure of information on encumbered and unencumbered assets shall not reveal emergency liquidity assistance provided by central banks.	Annex 35	EU AE1 - Encumbered and unencumbered assets EU AE2 - Collateral received and own debt securities issued EU AE3 - Sources of encumbrance EU AE4 - Accompanying narrative information	EU AE1 - Tab 9.4 EU AE2 - Tab 9.5 EU AE3 - Tab 9.6 EU AE4 - Tab 9.6
CRR 444 – use of the standardised approach	Institutions calculating their risk-weighted exposure amounts in accordance with Chapter 2 of Title II of Part Three shall disclose the following information for each of the exposure classes set out in Article 112:	Annex 19	EU CRD – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to standardised model	EU CRD – Standardised Approach Tab
CRR 444 – use of the standardised approach	(a) the names of the nominated ECAIs and ECAs and the reasons for any changes in those nominations over the disclosure period;	Annex 19	EU CRD – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to standardised model	EU CRD – Standardised Approach Tab
CRR 444 – use of the standardised approach	(b) the exposure classes for which each ECAI or ECA is used;	Annex 19	EU CRD – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to standardised model	EU CRD – Standardised Approach Tab
CRR 444 – use of the standardised approach	(c) a description of the process used to transfer the issuer and issue credit ratings onto items not included in the trading book;	Annex 19	EU CRD – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to standardised model	EU CRD – Standardised Approach Tab
CRR 444 – use of the standardised approach	(d) the association of the external rating of each nominated ECAI or ECA with the risk weights that correspond to the credit quality steps as set out in Chapter 2 of Title II of Part Three, taking into account that it is not necessary to disclose that information where the institutions comply with the standard association published by EBA;	Annex 19	EU CRD – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to standardised model	EU CRD – Standardised Approach Tab
CRR 444 – use of the standardised approach	(e) the exposure values and the exposure values after credit risk mitigation associated with each credit quality step as set out in Chapter 2 of Title II of Part Three, by exposure class, as well as the exposure values deducted from own funds.	Annex 19 Annex 25	EU CR4 – standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects EU CR5 – standardised approach EU CCR3 – Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights	EU CR4 – Tab 4.1 EU CR5 – Tab 4.2 EU CCR3 – Tab 5.2
CRR 445 – Exposure to market risk	The institutions calculating their own funds requirements in accordance with points (b) and (c) of Article 92(3) shall disclose those requirements separately for each risk referred to in those provisions. In addition, the own funds requirement for specific interest rate risk of securitisation positions shall be disclosed separately.	Annex 29	EU MR1 - Market risk under the standardised approach	EU MR1 - Tab 7.1
CRR 446 – Operational risk	Institutions shall disclose the following information about their operational risk management: (a) the approaches for the assessment of own funds requirements for operation risk that the institution qualifies for;	Annex 31	EU ORA - Qualitative information on operational risk EU OR1 - Operational risk own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure amounts	EU ORA - Operational Risk Tab EU OR1 - Tab 8.1
CRR 446 – Operational risk	(b) where the institution makes use of it, a description of the methodology set out in Article 312(2), which shall include a discussion of the relevant internal and external factors being considered in the institution's advanced measurement approach;	Annex 31	EU ORA - Qualitative information on operational risk EU OR1 - Operational risk own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure amounts	EU ORA - Operational Risk Tab EU OR1 - Tab 8.1
CRR 446 – Operational risk	(c) in the case of partial use, the scope and coverage of the different methodologies used.	Annex 31	EU ORA - Qualitative information on operational risk EU OR1 - Operational risk own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure amounts	EU ORA - Operational Risk Tab EU OR1 - Tab 8.1
CRR 447 – Key Metrics	Institutions shall disclose the following key metrics in a tabular format:	Annex 1	EU KM1 - Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts	EU KM1 - Tab 1.1
CRR 447 – Key Metrics	(a) the composition of their own funds and their own funds requirements as calculated in accordance with Article 92;	Annex 1	EU KM1 - Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts	EU KM1 - Tab 1.1
CRR 447 – Key Metrics	(b) the total risk exposure amount as calculated in accordance with Article 92(3);	Annex 1	EU KM1 - Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts	EU KM1 - Tab 1.1
CRR 447 – Key Metrics	(c) where applicable, the amount and composition of additional own funds which the institutions are required to hold in accordance with point (a) of Article 104(1) of Directive 2013/36/EU;	Annex 1	EU KM1 - Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts	EU KM1 - Tab 1.1
CRR 447 – Key Metrics	(d) their combined buffer requirement which the institutions are required to hold in accordance with Chapter 4 of Title VII of Directive 2013/36/EU;	Annex 1	EU KM1 - Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts	EU KM1 - Tab 1.1
CRR 447 – Key Metrics	(e) their leverage ratio and the total exposure measure as calculated in accordance with Article 429;	Annex 1	EU KM1 - Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts	EU KM1 - Tab 1.1
CRR 447 – Key Metrics	(f) the following information in relation to their liquidity coverage ratio as calculated in accordance with the delegated act referred to in Article 460(1): (i) the average or averages, as applicable, of their liquidity coverage ratio based on end-of-the-month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period; (ii) the average or averages, as applicable, of total liquid assets, after applying the relevant haircuts, included in the liquidity buffer pursuant to the delegated act referred to in Article 460(1), based on end-of-the- month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period; (iii) the averages of their liquidity outflows, inflows and net liquidity outflows as calculated pursuant to the delegated act referred to in Article 460(1), based on end-of-the-month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period;	Annex 1	EU KM1 - Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts	EU KM1 - Tab 1.1
CRR 447 – Key Metrics	(g) the following information in relation to their net stable funding requirement as calculated in accordance with Title IV of Part Six: (i) the net stable funding ratio at the end of each quarter of the relevant disclosure period; (ii) the available stable funding at the end of each quarter of the relevant disclosure period; (iii) the required stable funding at the end of each quarter of the relevant disclosure period;	Annex 1	EU KM1 - Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts	EU KM1 - Tab 1.1
CRR 447 – Key Metrics	(h) their own funds and eligible liabilities ratios and their components, numerator and denominator, as calculated in accordance with Articles 92a and 92b and broken down at the level of each resolution group, where applicable.	Not applicable to BOI		
CRR 448 – Exposure to interest rate risk on positions not included in the trading book	I1.As from 28 June 2021, institutions shall disclose the following quantitative and qualitative information on the risks arising from potential changes in interest rates that affect both the economic value of equity and the net interest income of their non-trading book activities referred to in Article 84 and Article 98(5) of Directive 2013/36/EU:	new IRRBB Disclosures	EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities	EU IRRBB1 - Tab 7.2
CRR 448 – Exposure to interest rate risk on positions not included in the trading book	(a) the changes in the economic value of equity calculated under the six supervisory shock scenarios referred to in Article 98(5) of Directive 2013/36/EU for the current and previous disclosure periods;	new IRRBB Disclosures	EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities	EU IRRBB1 - Tab 7.2
CRR 448 – Exposure to interest rate risk on positions not included in the trading book	(b) the changes in the net interest income calculated under the two supervisory shock scenarios referred to in Article 98(5) of Directive 2013/36/EU for the current and previous disclosure periods;	new IRRBB Disclosures	EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities	EU IRRBB1 - Tab 7.2

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CRR 448 – Exposure to interest rate risk on positions not included in the trading book	(c) a description of key modelling and parametric assumptions, other than those referred to in points (b) and (c) of Article 98(5a) of Directive 2013/36/EU used to calculate changes in the economic value of equity and in the net interest income required under points (a) and (b) of this paragraph;	new IRRBB Disclosures	EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities	EU IRRBB1 - Tab 7.2
CRR 448 – Exposure to interest rate risk on positions not included in the trading book	(d) an explanation of the significance of the risk measures disclosed under points (a) and (b) of this paragraph and of any significant variations of those risk measures since the previous disclosure reference date;	new IRRBB Disclosures	EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities	EU IRRBB1 - Tab 7.2
CRR 448 – Exposure to interest rate risk on positions not included in the trading book	(e) the description of how institutions define, measure, mitigate and control the interest rate risk of their non- trading book activities for the purposes of the competent authorities' review in accordance with Article 84 of Directive 2013/36/EU, including: (i) a description of the specific risk measures that the institutions use to evaluate changes in their economic value of equity and in their net interest income; (ii) a description of the key modelling and parametric assumptions used in the institutions' internal measurement systems that would differ from the common modelling and parametric assumptions referred to in Article 98(5a) of Directive 2013/36/EU for the purpose of calculating changes to the economic value of equity and to the net interest income, including the rationale for those differences; (iii) a description of the interest rate shock scenarios that institutions use to estimate the interest rate risk; (iv) the recognition of the effect of hedges against those interest rate risks, including internal hedges that meet the requirements laid down in Article 106(3); (v) an outline of how often the evaluation of the interest rate risk occurs;	new IRRBB Disclosures	EU IRRBBA - Qualitative information on interest rate risks of non-trading book activities	EU IRRBBA - IRRBB Tab
CRR 448 – Exposure to interest rate risk on positions not included in the trading book	(f) the description of the overall risk management and mitigation strategies for those risks	new IRRBB Disclosures	EU IRRBBA - Qualitative information on interest rate risks of non-trading book activities	EU IRRBBA - IRRBB Tab
CRR 448 – Exposure to interest rate risk on positions not included in the trading book	(g) average and longest repricing maturity assigned to non-maturity deposits.	new IRRBB Disclosures	EU IRRBBA - Qualitative information on interest rate risks of non-trading book activities	EU IRRBBA - IRRBB Tab
CRR 448 – Exposure to interest rate risk on positions not included in the trading book	2.By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, the requirements set out in points (c) and (e)(i) to (e) (iv) of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to institutions that use the standardised methodology or the simplified standardised methodology referred to in Article 84(1) of Directive 2013/36/EU.	new IRRBB Disclosures	EU IRRBBA - Qualitative information on interest rate risks of non-trading book activities	EU IRRBBA - IRRBB Tab
CRR 449 – Exposure to securitisation positions	Institutions calculating risk-weighted exposure amounts in accordance with Chapter 5 of Title II of Part Three or own funds requirements in accordance with Article 337 or 338 shall disclose the following information separately for their trading book and non-trading book activities:	Annex 27	EU-SECA - Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitisation exposures	EU SECA - Securitisations Tab
CRR 449 – Exposure to securitisation positions	(a) a description of their securitisation and re-securitisation activities, including their risk management and investment objectives in connection with those activities, their role in securitisation and re-securitisation transactions, whether they use the simple, transparent and standardised securitisation (STS) as defined in point (10) of Article 242, and the extent to which they use securitisation transactions to transfer the credit risk of the securitised exposures to third parties with, where applicable, a separate description of their synthetic securitisation risk transfer policy;	Annex 27	EU-SECA - Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitisation exposures	EU SECA - Securitisations Tab
CRR 449 – Exposure to securitisation positions	(b) the type of risks they are exposed to in their securitisation and re-securitisation activities by level of seniority of the relevant securitisation positions providing a distinction between STS and non-STS positions and: (i) the risk retained in own-originated transactions; (ii) the risk incurred in relation to transactions originated by third parties;	Annex 27	EU-SECA - Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitisation exposures	EU SECA - Securitisations Tab
CRR 449 – Exposure to securitisation positions	(c) their approaches for calculating the risk-weighted exposure amounts that they apply to their securitisation activities, including the types of securitisation positions to which each approach applies and with a distinction between STS and non-STS positions;	Annex 27	EU-SECA - Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitisation exposures	EU SECA - Securitisations Tab
CRR 449 – Exposure to securitisation positions	(d) a list of SSPEs falling into any of the following categories, with a description of their types of exposures to those SSPEs, including derivative contracts: (i) SSPEs which acquire exposures originated by the institutions; (ii) SSPEs sponsored by the institutions; (iii) SSPEs and other legal entities for which the institutions provide securitisation-related services, such as advisory, asset servicing or management services; (iv) SSPEs included in the institutions' regulatory scope of consolidation;	Annex 27	EU-SECA - Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitisation exposures	EU SECA - Securitisations Tab
CRR 449 – Exposure to securitisation positions	(e) a list of any legal entities in relation to which the institutions have disclosed that they have provided support in accordance with Chapter 5 of Title II of Part Three;	Annex 27	EU-SECA - Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitisation exposures	EU SECA - Securitisations Tab
CRR 449 – Exposure to securitisation positions	(f) a list of legal entities affiliated with the institutions and that invest in securitisations originated by the institutions or in securitisation positions issued by SSPEs sponsored by the institutions;	Annex 27	EU-SECA - Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitisation exposures	EU SECA - Securitisations Tab
CRR 449 – Exposure to securitisation positions	(g) a summary of their accounting policies for securitisation activity, including where relevant a distinction between securitisation and re-securitisation positions;	Annex 27	EU-SECA - Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitisation exposures	EU SECA - Securitisations Tab
CRR 449 – Exposure to securitisation positions	(h) the names of the ECAIs used for securitisations and the types of exposure for which each agency is used;	Annex 27	EU-SECA - Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitisation exposures	EU SECA - Securitisations Tab
CRR 449 – Exposure to securitisation positions	(i) where applicable, a description of the Internal Assessment Approach as set out in Chapter 5 of Title II of Part Three, including the structure of the internal assessment process and the relation between internal assessment and external ratings of the relevant ECAI disclosed in accordance with point (h), the control mechanisms for the internal assessment process including discussion of independence, accountability, and internal assessment process review, the exposure types to which the internal assessment process is applied and the stress factors used for determining credit enhancement levels;	Annex 27	EU-SECA - Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitisation exposures	EU SECA - Securitisations Tab
CRR 449 – Exposure to securitisation positions	(j) separately for the trading book and the non-trading book, the carrying amount of securitisation exposures, including information on whether institutions have transferred significant credit risk in accordance with Articles 244 and 245, for which institutions act as originator, sponsor or investor, separately for traditional and synthetic securitisations, and for STS and non-STS transactions and broken down by type of securitisation exposures;	Annex 27	EU-SEC1 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book EU-SEC2 - Securitisation exposures in the trading book	EU-SEC1 - Tab 6.1 EU-SEC2 - Not applicable to BOI
CRR 449 – Exposure to securitisation positions	(k) for the non-trading book activities, the following information: (i) 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 1 250 %, 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; (ii) the aggregate amount of securitisation positions where institutions act as investor and the associated risk- weighted assets and capital requirements by regulatory approaches, including exposures deducted from own funds or risk weighted at 1 250 %, broken down between traditional and synthetic securitisation and re-securitisation positions, and 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;	Annex 27	EU-SEC3 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as originator or as sponsor EU-SEC4 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as investor	EU-SEC3 - Tab 6.2 EU-SEC4 - Tab 6.3
CRR 449 – Exposure to securitisation positions	(l) for exposures securitised by the institution, the amount of exposures in default and the amount of the specific credit risk adjustments made by the institution during the current period, both broken down by exposure type.	Annex 27	EU-SEC5 - Exposures securitised by the institution - Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments	EU-SEC5 - Tab 6.4
CRR 449a – Environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks)	From 28 June 2022, large institutions which have issued securities that are admitted to trading on a regulated market of any Member State, as defined in point (21) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU, shall disclose information on ESG risks, including physical risks and transition risks, as defined in the report referred to in Article 98(8) of Directive 2013/36/EU. The information referred to in the first paragraph shall be disclosed on an annual basis for the first year and biannually thereafter.	Annex XL	Table 1 - Qualitative information on Environmental risk Table 2 - Qualitative information on Social Risk Table 3 - Qualitative information on Governmental risk Template 1: Climate change transition risk: Quality of exposures by sector Template 2: Climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral Template 3: Banking Book – Climate Change Transition Risk: Alignment Metrics Template 4: Climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive firms Template 5: Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk Template 10: Other climate change mitigating actions that are not covered in the EU Taxonomy	Table 1 - Governance Risk Tab Table 2 - Social Risk Tab Table 3 - Environmental Risk Tab Template 1 - Tab 12.1 Template 2 - Tab 12.2 Template 3 - Tab 12.3 Template 4 - Tab 12.4 Template 5 - Tab 12.5 Template 10 - Tab 12.6
CRR 450 – Remuneration policy	1.Institutions shall disclose the following information regarding their remuneration policy and practices for those categories of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the institutions:	Annex 33	EU REMA - Remuneration policy	EU REMA - Remuneration Tab

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CRR 450 – Remuneration policy	(a) information concerning the decision-making process used for determining the remuneration policy, as well as the number of meetings held by the main body overseeing remuneration during the financial year, including, where applicable, information about the composition and the mandate of a remuneration committee, the external consultant whose services have been used for the determination of the remuneration policy and the role of the relevant stakeholders;	Annex 33	EU REMA - Remuneration policy	EU REMA - Remuneration Tab
CRR 450 – Remuneration policy	(b) information about the link between pay of the staff and their performance;	Annex 33	EU REMA - Remuneration policy	EU REMA - Remuneration Tab
CRR 450 – Remuneration policy	(c) the most important design characteristics of the remuneration system, including information on the criteria used for performance measurement and risk adjustment, deferral policy and vesting criteria;	Annex 33	EU REMA - Remuneration policy	EU REMA - Remuneration Tab
CRR 450 – Remuneration policy	(d) the ratios between fixed and variable remuneration set in accordance with point (g) of Article 94(1) of Directive 2013/36/EU;	Annex 33	EU REMA - Remuneration policy	EU REMA - Remuneration Tab
CRR 450 – Remuneration policy	(e) information on the performance criteria on which the entitlement to shares, options or variable components of remuneration is based;	Annex 33	EU REMA - Remuneration policy	EU REMA - Remuneration Tab
CRR 450 – Remuneration policy	(f) the main parameters and rationale for any variable component scheme and any other non-cash benefits;	Annex 33	EU REMA - Remuneration policy	EU REMA - Remuneration Tab
CRR 450 – Remuneration policy	(g) aggregate quantitative information on remuneration, broken down by business area;	Annex 33	EU REM5 - Information on remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)	EU REM5 - Tab 11.5
CRR 450 – Remuneration policy	(h) aggregate quantitative information on remuneration, broken down by senior management and members of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the institutions, indicating the following: (i) the amounts of remuneration awarded for the financial year, split into fixed remuneration including a description of the fixed components, and variable remuneration, and the number of beneficiaries;	Annex 33	EU REM1 - Remuneration awarded for the financial year	EU REM1 - Tab 11.1
CRR 450 – Remuneration policy	(ii) the amounts and forms of awarded variable remuneration, split into cash, shares, share-linked instruments and other types separately for the part paid upfront and the deferred part;	Annex 33	EU REM1 - Remuneration awarded for the financial year	EU REM1 - Tab 11.1
CRR 450 – Remuneration policy	(iii) the amounts of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance periods, split into the amount due to vest in the financial year and the amount due to vest in subsequent years;	Annex 33	EU REM3 - Deferred remuneration	EU REM3 - Tab 11.3
CRR 450 – Remuneration policy	(iv) the amount of deferred remuneration due to vest in the financial year that is paid out during the financial year, and that is reduced through performance adjustments;	Annex 33	EU REM3 - Deferred remuneration	EU REM3 - Tab 11.3
CRR 450 – Remuneration policy	(v) the guaranteed variable remuneration awards during the financial year, and the number of beneficiaries of those awards;	Annex 33	EU REM2 - Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)	EU REM2 - Tab 11.2
CRR 450 – Remuneration policy	(vi) the severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year;	Annex 33	EU REM2 - Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)	EU REM2 - Tab 11.2
CRR 450 – Remuneration policy	(vii) the amounts of severance payments awarded during the financial year, split into paid upfront and deferred, the number of beneficiaries of those payments and highest payment that has been awarded to a single person; (i) the number of individuals that have been remunerated EUR 1 million or more per financial year, with the remuneration between EUR 1 million and EUR 5 million broken down into pay bands of EUR 500 000 and with the remuneration of EUR 5 million and above broken down into pay bands of EUR 1 million;	Annex 33	EU REM2 - Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)	EU REM2 - Tab 11.2
CRR 450 – Remuneration policy	(i) the number of individuals that have been remunerated EUR 1 million or more per financial year, with the remuneration between EUR 1 million and EUR 5 million broken down into pay bands of EUR 500 000 and with the remuneration of EUR 5 million and above broken down into pay bands of EUR 1 million;	Annex 33	EU REM4 - Remuneration of 1 million EUR or more per year	EU REM4 - Tab 11.4
CRR 450 – Remuneration policy	(j) upon demand from the relevant Member State or competent authority, the total remuneration for each member of the management body or senior management;	Annex 33	EU REMA - Remuneration policy	EU REMA - Remuneration Tab
CRR 450 – Remuneration policy	(k) information on whether the institution benefits from a derogation laid down in Article 94(3) of Directive 2013/36/EU. For the purposes of point (k) of the first subparagraph of this paragraph, institutions that benefit from such a derogation shall indicate whether they benefit from that derogation on the basis of point (a) or (b) of Article 94(3) of Directive 2013/36/EU. They shall also indicate for which of the remuneration principles they apply the derogation(s), the number of staff members that benefit from the derogation(s) and their total remuneration, split into fixed and variable remuneration.	Annex 33	EU REMA - Remuneration policy	EU REMA - Remuneration Tab
CRR 450 – Remuneration policy	2.For large institutions, the quantitative information on the remuneration of institutions' collective management body referred to in this Article shall also be made available to the public, differentiating between executive and non-executive members. Institutions shall comply with the requirements set out in this Article in a manner that is appropriate to their size, internal organisation and the nature, scope and complexity of their activities and without prejudice to Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council (*).	Annex 33	EU REMA - Remuneration policy	EU REMA - Remuneration Tab
CRR 451 - Leverage	1.Institutions that are subject to Part Seven shall disclose the following information regarding their leverage ratio as calculated in accordance with Article 429 and their management of the risk of excessive leverage:	Annex 11	EU LR1 - LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure EU LR3 - LRSpl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures) EU LRA: Free format text boxes for disclosure on qualitative items	EU LR1 - Tab 10.1 EU LR2 - Tab 10.2 EU LR3 - Tab 10.3 EU LRA - Leverage Ratio Tab
CRR 451 - Leverage	(a) the leverage ratio and how the institutions apply Article 499(2);	Annex 11	EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure	EU LR2 - Tab 10.2
CRR 451 - Leverage	(b) a breakdown of the total exposure measure referred to in Article 429(4), as well as a reconciliation of the total exposure measure with the relevant information disclosed in published financial statements;	Annex 11	EU LR1 - LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure EU LR3 - LRSpl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)	EU LR1 - Tab 10.1 EU LR2 - Tab 10.2 EU LR3 - Tab 10.3
CRR 451 - Leverage	(c) where applicable, the amount of exposures calculated in accordance with Articles 429(8) and 429a(1) and the adjusted leverage ratio calculated in accordance with Article 429a(7);	Annex 11	EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure	EU LR2 - Tab 10.2
CRR 451 - Leverage	(d) a description of the processes used to manage the risk of excessive leverage;	Annex 11	EU LRA: Free format text boxes for disclosure on qualitative items	EU LRA - Leverage Ratio Tab
CRR 451 - Leverage	(e) a description of the factors that had an impact on the leverage ratio during the period to which the disclosed leverage ratio refers.	Annex 11	EU LRA: Free format text boxes for disclosure on qualitative items	EU LRA - Leverage Ratio Tab
CRR 451 - Leverage	2.Public development credit institutions as defined in Article 429a(2) shall disclose the leverage ratio without the adjustment to the total exposure measure determined in accordance with point (d) of the first subparagraph of Article 429a(1).	Annex 11	EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure (up to rows 28)	EU LR2 - Tab 10.2
CRR 451 - Leverage	3.In addition to points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 of this Article, large institutions shall disclose the leverage ratio and the breakdown of the total exposure measure referred to in Article 429(4) based on averages calculated in accordance with the implementing act referred to in Article 430(7).	Annex 11	EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure (rows 28 to 31a)	EU LR2 - Tab 10.2
CRR 451a - Liquidity requirements for credit institutions and systemic investment firms	1.Institutions that are subject to Part Six shall disclose information on their liquidity coverage ratio, net stable funding ratio and liquidity risk management in accordance with this Article.	Annex 13	EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR EU LIQB on qualitative information on LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1	EU LIQ1 - Tab 9.2 EU LIQB - Tab 9.1
CRR 451a - Liquidity requirements for credit institutions and systemic investment firms	2.Institutions shall disclose the following information in relation to their liquidity coverage ratio as calculated in accordance with the delegated act referred to in Article 460(1):	Annex 13	EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR EU LIQB on qualitative information on LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1	EU LIQ1 - Tab 9.2 EU LIQB - Tab 9.1
CRR 451a - Liquidity requirements for credit institutions and systemic investment firms	(a) the average or averages, as applicable, of their liquidity coverage ratio based on end-of-the-month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period;	Annex 13	EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR EU LIQB on qualitative information on LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1	EU LIQ1 - Tab 9.2 EU LIQB - Tab 9.1
CRR 451a - Liquidity requirements for credit institutions and systemic investment firms	(b) the average or averages, as applicable, of total liquid assets, after applying the relevant haircuts, included in the liquidity buffer pursuant to the delegated act referred to in Article 460(1), based on end-of-the-month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period, and a description of the composition of that liquidity buffer;	Annex 13	EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR EU LIQB on qualitative information on LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1	EU LIQ1 - Tab 9.2 EU LIQB - Tab 9.1
CRR 451a - Liquidity requirements for credit institutions and systemic investment firms	(c) the averages of their liquidity outflows, inflows and net liquidity outflows as calculated in accordance with the delegated act referred to in Article 460(1), based on end-of-the-month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period and the description of their composition.	Annex 13	EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR EU LIQB on qualitative information on LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1	EU LIQ1 - Tab 9.2 EU LIQB - Tab 9.1
CRR 451a - Liquidity requirements for credit institutions and systemic investment firms	3.Institutions shall disclose the following information in relation to their net stable funding ratio as calculated in accordance with Title IV of Part Six:	Annex 13	EU LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio	EU LIQ2 - Tab 9.3
CRR 451a - Liquidity requirements for credit institutions and systemic investment firms	(a) quarter-end figures of their net stable funding ratio calculated in accordance with Chapter 2 of Title IV of Part Six for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period;	Annex 13	EU LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio	EU LIQ2 - Tab 9.4
CRR 451a - Liquidity requirements for credit institutions and systemic investment firms	(b) an overview of the amount of available stable funding calculated in accordance with Chapter 3 of Title IV of Part Six;	Annex 13	EU LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio	EU LIQ2 - Tab 9.5
CRR 451a - Liquidity requirements for credit institutions and systemic investment firms	(c) an overview of the amount of required stable funding calculated in accordance with Chapter 4 of Title IV of Part Six.	Annex 13	EU LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio	EU LIQ2 - Tab 9.6
CRR 451a - Liquidity requirements for credit institutions and systemic investment firms	4.Institutions shall disclose the arrangements, systems, processes and strategies put in place to identify, measure, manage and monitor their liquidity risk in accordance with Article 86 of Directive 2013/36/EU.	Annex 13	EU LIQA - Liquidity risk management	EU LIQA - Funding and liquidity risk tab
CRR 452 – Use of the IRB Approach to credit risk	Institutions calculating the risk-weighted exposure amounts under the IRB Approach to credit risk shall disclose the following information:	Annex 21	EU CRE – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to IRB approach	EU CRE – IRB Approach Tab

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CRR 452 – Use of the IRB Approach to credit risk	(a) the competent authority's permission of the approach or approved transition;	Annex 21	EU CRE – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to IRB approach	EU CRE – IRB Approach Tab
CRR 452 – Use of the IRB Approach to credit risk	(b) for each exposure class referred to in Article 147, the percentage of the total exposure value of each exposure class subject to the Standardised Approach laid down in Chapter 2 of Title II of Part Three or to the IRB Approach laid down in Chapter 3 of Title II of Part Three, as well as the part of each exposure class subject to a roll-out plan; where institutions have received permission to use own LGDs and conversion factors for the calculation of risk-weighted exposure amounts, they shall disclose separately the percentage of the total exposure value of each exposure class subject to that permission;	Annex 21	EU CRE – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to IRB approach EU CR6-A – Scope of the use of IRB and SA approaches	EU CRE – IRB Approach Tab
CRR 452 – Use of the IRB Approach to credit risk	(c) the control mechanisms for rating systems at the different stages of model development, controls and changes, which shall include information on: (i) the relationship between the risk management function and the internal audit function; (ii) the rating system review; (iii) the procedure to ensure the independence of the function in charge of reviewing the models from the functions responsible for the development of the models; (iv) the procedure to ensure the accountability of the functions in charge of developing and reviewing the models;	Annex 21	EU CRE – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to IRB approach	EU CRE – IRB Approach Tab
CRR 452 – Use of the IRB Approach to credit risk	(d) the role of the functions involved in the development, approval and subsequent changes of the credit risk models;	Annex 21	EU CRE – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to IRB approach	EU CRE – IRB Approach Tab
CRR 452 – Use of the IRB Approach to credit risk	(e) the scope and main content of the reporting related to credit risk models;	Annex 21	EU CRE – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to IRB approach	EU CRE – IRB Approach Tab
CRR 452 – Use of the IRB Approach to credit risk	(f) a description of the internal ratings process by exposure class, including the number of key models used with respect to each portfolio and a brief discussion of the main differences between the models within the same portfolio, covering: (i) the definitions, methods and data for estimation and validation of PD, which shall include information on how PDs are estimated for low default portfolios, whether there are regulatory floors and the drivers for differences observed between PD and actual default rates at least for the last three periods; (ii) where applicable, the definitions, methods and data for estimation and validation of LGD, such as methods to calculate downturn LGD, how LGDs are estimated for low default portfolio and the time lapse between the default event and the closure of the exposure; (iii) where applicable, the definitions, methods and data for estimation and validation of conversion factors, including assumptions employed in the derivation of those variables;	Annex 21	EU CRE – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to IRB approach	EU CRE – IRB Approach Tab
CRR 452 – Use of the IRB Approach to credit risk	(g) as applicable, the following information in relation to each exposure class referred to in Article 147: (i) their gross on-balance-sheet exposure; (ii) their off-balance-sheet exposure values prior to the relevant conversion factor; (iii) their exposure after applying the relevant conversion factor and credit risk mitigation; (iv) any model, parameter or input relevant for the understanding of the risk weighting and the resulting risk exposure amounts disclosed across a sufficient number of obligor grades (including default) to allow for a meaningful differentiation of credit risk; (v) separately for those exposure classes in relation to which institutions have received permission to use own LGDs and conversion factors for the calculation of risk-weighted exposure amounts, and for exposures for which the institutions do not use such estimates, the values referred to in points (i) to (iv) subject to that permission;	Annex 21 Annex 25	EU CR6 – IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range EU CCR4 – IRB approach – CCR exposures by exposure class and PD scale	EU CR6 – Tab 4.3 and Tab 4.4 EU CCR4 – Tab 5.3
CRR 452 – Use of the IRB Approach to credit risk	(h) institutions' estimates of PDs against the actual default rate for each exposure class over a longer period, with separate disclosure of the PD range, the external rating equivalent, the weighted average and arithmetic average PD, the number of obligors at the end of the previous year and of the year under review, the number of defaulted obligors, including the new defaulted obligors, and the annual average historical default rate. For the purposes of point (b) of this Article, institutions shall use the exposure value as defined in Article 166.	Annex 21	EU CR9 –IRB approach – Back-testing of PD per exposure class (fixed PD scale) EU CR9.1 –IRB approach – Back-testing of PD per exposure class (only for PD estimates according to point (f) of Article 180(1) CRR)	EU CR9 – Tab 4.9 and 4.10 EU CR9.1 - Not applicable to BOI
CRR 453 – Use of credit risk mitigation techniques	Institutions using credit risk mitigation techniques shall disclose the following information:	Annex 17	EU CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques	EU CRC – Tab 4.20
CRR 453 – Use of credit risk mitigation techniques	(a) the core features of the policies and processes for on- and off-balance-sheet netting and an indication of the extent to which institutions make use of balance sheet netting;	Annex 17	EU CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques	EU CRC – Tab 4.20
CRR 453 – Use of credit risk mitigation techniques	(b) the core features of the policies and processes for eligible collateral evaluation and management;	Annex 17	EU CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques	EU CRC – Tab 4.20
CRR 453 – Use of credit risk mitigation techniques	(c) a description of the main types of collateral taken by the institution to mitigate credit risk;	Annex 17	EU CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques	EU CRC – Tab 4.20
CRR 453 – Use of credit risk mitigation techniques	(d) for guarantees and credit derivatives used as credit protection, the main types of guarantor and credit derivative counterparty and their creditworthiness used for the purpose of reducing capital requirements, excluding those used as part of synthetic securitisation structures;	Annex 17	EU CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques	EU CRC – Tab 4.20
CRR 453 – Use of credit risk mitigation techniques	(e) information about market or credit risk concentrations within the credit risk mitigation taken;	Annex 17	EU CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques	EU CRC – Tab 4.20
CRR 453 – Use of credit risk mitigation techniques	(f) for institutions calculating risk-weighted exposure amounts under the Standardised Approach or the IRB Approach, the total exposure value not covered by any eligible credit protection and the total exposure value covered by eligible credit protection after applying volatility adjustments; the disclosure set out in this point shall be made separately for loans and debt securities and including a breakdown of defaulted exposures;	Annex 17	EU CR3 – CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques	EU CR3 – Tab 4.20
CRR 453 – Use of credit risk mitigation techniques	g) the corresponding conversion factor and the credit risk mitigation associated with the exposure and the incidence of credit risk mitigation techniques with and without substitution effect;	Annex 19 Annex 21	EU CR4 – standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects EU CR7-A – IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques	EU CR4 – Tab 4.1 EU CR7-A - Tab 4.6
CRR 453 – Use of credit risk mitigation techniques	(h) for institutions calculating risk-weighted exposure amounts under the Standardised Approach, the on- and off-balance-sheet exposure value by exposure class before and after the application of conversion factors and any associated credit risk mitigation;	Annex 19	EU CR4 – standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects	EU CR4 – Tab 4.1
CRR 453 – Use of credit risk mitigation techniques	(i) for institutions calculating risk-weighted exposure amounts under the Standardised Approach, the risk- weighted exposure amount and the ratio between that risk-weighted exposure amount and the exposure value after applying the corresponding conversion factor and the credit risk mitigation associated with the exposure; the disclosure set out in this point shall be made separately for each exposure class;	Annex 19	EU CR4 – standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects	EU CR4 – Tab 4.1
CRR 453 – Use of credit risk mitigation techniques	(j) for institutions calculating risk-weighted exposure amounts under the IRB Approach, the risk-weighted exposure amount before and after recognition of the credit risk mitigation impact of credit derivatives; where institutions have received permission to use own LGDs and conversion factors for the calculation of risk-weighted exposure amounts, they shall make the disclosure set out in this point separately for the exposure classes subject to that permission.	Annex 21	EU CR7 – IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques	EU CR7 – Tab 4.5
CRR 454 - Use of the Advanced Measurement Approaches to operational risk	The institutions using the Advanced Measurement Approaches set out in Articles 321 to 324 for the calculation of their own funds requirements for operational risk shall disclose a description of their use of insurance and other risk-transfer mechanisms for the purpose of mitigating that risk.	Annex 31	EU ORA - Qualitative information on operational risk EU OR1 - Operational risk own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure amounts	EU ORA - Operational Risk Tab EU OR1 - Tab 8.1
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Market Risk Models	Institutions calculating their capital requirements in accordance with Article 363 shall disclose the following information: (a) for each sub-portfolio covered: (i) the characteristics of the models used; (ii) where applicable, for the internal models for incremental default and migration risk and for correlation trading, the methodologies used and the risks measured through the use of an internal model including a description of the approach used by the institution to determine liquidity horizons, the methodologies used to achieve a capital assessment that is consistent with the required soundness standard and the approaches used in the validation of the model; (iii) a description of stress testing	Annex 29	EU MRB: Qualitative disclosure requirements for institutions using the internal Market Risk Models EU MR2-A - Market risk under the internal Model Approach (IMA) EU MR3 - IMA values for trading portfolios EU MR4 - Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses	EU MRB - Not applicable to BOI EU MR2-A - Not applicable to BOI EU MR3 - Not applicable to BOI EU MR4 - Not applicable to BOI

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CRR 455 - Use of Internal Market Risk Models	(b) the scope of permission by the competent authority;	Annex 29	EU MRB: Qualitative disclosure requirements for institutions using the internal Market Risk Models EU MR2-A - Market risk under the internal Model Approach (IMA) EU MR3 - IMA values for trading portfolios EU MR4 - Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses	EU MRB - Not applicable to BOI EU MR2-A - Not applicable to BOI EU MR3 - Not applicable to BOI EU MR4 - Not applicable to BOI
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Market Risk Models	(c) a description of the extent and methodologies for compliance with the requirements set out in Articles 104 and 105;	Annex 29	EU MRB: Qualitative disclosure requirements for institutions using the internal Market Risk Models EU MR2-A - Market risk under the internal Model Approach (IMA) EU MR3 - IMA values for trading portfolios EU MR4 - Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses	EU MRB - Not applicable to BOI EU MR2-A - Not applicable to BOI EU MR3 - Not applicable to BOI EU MR4 - Not applicable to BOI
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Market Risk Models	(d) the highest, the lowest and the mean of the following: (i) the daily value-at-risk measures over the reporting period and at the end of the reporting period; (ii) the stressed value-at-risk measures over the reporting period and at the end of the reporting period; (iii) the risk numbers for incremental default and migration risk and for the specific risk of the correlation trading portfolio over the reporting period and at the end of the reporting period;	Annex 29	EU MRB: Qualitative disclosure requirements for institutions using the internal Market Risk Models EU MR2-A - Market risk under the internal Model Approach (IMA) EU MR3 - IMA values for trading portfolios EU MR4 - Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses	EU MRB - Not applicable to BOI EU MR2-A - Not applicable to BOI EU MR3 - Not applicable to BOI EU MR4 - Not applicable to BOI
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Market Risk Models	(e) the elements of the own funds requirement as specified in Article 364;	Annex 29	EU MRB: Qualitative disclosure requirements for institutions using the internal Market Risk Models EU MR2-A - Market risk under the internal Model Approach (IMA) EU MR3 - IMA values for trading portfolios EU MR4 - Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses	EU MRB - Not applicable to BOI EU MR2-A - Not applicable to BOI EU MR3 - Not applicable to BOI EU MR4 - Not applicable to BOI
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Market Risk Models	(f) the weighted average liquidity horizon for each sub-portfolio covered by the internal models for incremental default and migration risk and for correlation trading;	Annex 29	EU MRB: Qualitative disclosure requirements for institutions using the internal Market Risk Models EU MR2-A - Market risk under the internal Model Approach (IMA) EU MR3 - IMA values for trading portfolios EU MR4 - Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses	EU MRB - Not applicable to BOI EU MR2-A - Not applicable to BOI EU MR3 - Not applicable to BOI EU MR4 - Not applicable to BOI
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Market Risk Models	(g) a comparison of the daily end-of-day value-at-risk measures to the one-day changes of the portfolio's value by the end of the subsequent business day together with an analysis of any important overshooting during the reporting period.	Annex 29	EU MRB: Qualitative disclosure requirements for institutions using the internal Market Risk Models EU MR2-A - Market risk under the internal Model Approach (IMA) EU MR3 - IMA values for trading portfolios EU MR4 - Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses	EU MRB - Not applicable to BOI EU MR2-A - Not applicable to BOI EU MR3 - Not applicable to BOI EU MR4 - Not applicable to BOI
EBA GL 2020 07 Guidelines on Covid -19 measures reporting and disclosure		EBA GL 2020 07 Guidelines on Covid -19 measures reporting and disclosure	Template 1: Information on loans and advances subject to legislative and non-legislative moratoria Template 2: Breakdown of loans and advances subject to legislative and non-legislative moratoria by residual maturity of moratoria Template 3: Information on newly originated loans and advances provided under newly applicable public guarantee schemes introduced in response to COVID-19 crisis	Template 1 - Tab 4.21 Template 2 - Tab 4.22 Template 3 - Tab 4.23

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The following table provides information on entities which are treated differently under the accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation.

Table 1 - EU LI3 - Differences in scope of consolidation (entity by entity)

Name of the entity	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation					Description of the entity
		Full consolidation	Proportional consolidation	Equity Method [1]	Neither consolidated nor deducted	Deducted	
BOI Insurance Limited	Full consolidation			X			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
GD 5&6 Basement Company Limited	Full consolidation			X			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
General Investment Trust Limited DAC	Full consolidation			X			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
Leopardstown Offices Management Company Limited by Guarantee	Full consolidation			X			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
Life Fund Syndication B.V.	Full consolidation			X			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
Life Fund Syndication Holding B.V.	Full consolidation			X			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
New Ireland Assurance Company plc	Full consolidation			X			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
New Ireland Real Estate France	Full consolidation			X			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
SCI Immeuble Saint Georges	Full consolidation			X			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
SCI Jupiter Immeuble	Full consolidation			X			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
SCI Sang Rouge	Full consolidation			X			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
Weesperpelin 6 BV	Full consolidation			X			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
Weesperpelin 6 Holding BV	Full consolidation			X			Financial corporations other than credit institutions

1 Subject to 10/15% threshold which determines capital deduction or RWA

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Appendix IV: Capital instruments (main features)

Bank of Ireland Group plc

Template EU CCA: Main features of regulatory own funds instruments

As per Article 437 points (b) and (c), the table below provides the main features of regulatory own instruments of Bank of Ireland Group as at 31 December 2022.

Capital instruments' and main features table of Bank of Ireland Group plc as at 31 December 2022

		Issued by Bank of Ireland Group plc / Subsidiaries not subject restriction in recognition in consolidated Tier 2						
	Instrument Name	Ordinary Stock	€300m Subordinated Tier 2 Notes due 2029	£300m Subordinated Tier 2 Notes due 2032	€500 Subordinated Tier 2 Notes due 2033	€675m Fixed Rate Reset Additional Tier 1 Perpetual Contingent Temporary Write-Down Securities	€300m Fixed Rate Reset Additional Tier 1 Perpetual Contingent Temporary Write-Down Securities	€500 Subordinated Tier 2 Notes due 2031
1	Issuer	Bank of Ireland Group plc	Bank of Ireland Group plc	Bank of Ireland Group plc	Bank of Ireland Group plc	Bank of Ireland Group plc	Bank of Ireland Group plc	Bank of Ireland Group plc
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	N/A	XS2065555562	XS2528657567	XS2561182622	XS2178043530	XS2226123573	XS2340236327
2a	Public or private placement	Public	Public	Public	Public	Public	Public	Public
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Irish	Irish	Irish	Irish	Irish	Irish	Irish
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Regulatory treatment							
4	Transitional CRR rules	Common equity tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	Common equity tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2
6	Eligible at solo / (sub-)consolidated / solo & (sub-)consolidated	Group	Group	Group	Group	Group	Group	Group
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Ordinary Shares	Subordinated Debt	Subordinated Debt	Subordinated Debt	Perpetual Contingent Temporary Write-Down Securities	Perpetual Contingent Temporary Write-Down Securities	Subordinated Debt
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	€1,075m	€300m	€337m	€497m	€675m	€300m	€498m
9	Nominal amount of instrument	€1,075m	€300m	€338m (£300m)	€500m	€675m	€300m	€500m
EU-9a	Issue price	€1.00 each (current issue price)	99.972 per cent	100 per cent	99.715 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent	99.951 per cent
EU-9b	Redemption price	Non-redeemable.	par	par	par	par	par	par
10	Accounting classification	Shareholders' equity	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost	Shareholders' equity	Shareholders' equity	Liability - amortised cost
11	Original date of issuance	07-Jul-17	14-Oct-19	06-Sep-22	01-Dec-22	19-May-20	01-Sep-20	11-May-21
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Dated	Dated	Dated	Perpetual	Perpetual	Dated
13	Original maturity date	No Maturity	14-Oct-29	06-Dec-32	01-Mar-33	No Maturity	No Maturity	11-Aug-31
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	N/A	Optional call date is 14 October 2024. Optional early redemption (i) for tax reasons (if trustee satisfied) and (ii) on the occurrence of a capital event, in each case subject to prior supervisory approval . Redemption Amount: €1,000 per Calculation Amount of €1,000	Optional call date is any date falling in the period commencing (and including) 6 September 2027 and ending on (and including) 6 December 2027. Optional early redemption (i) for tax reasons (if trustee satisfied) and (ii) on the occurrence of a capital event, in each case subject to prior supervisory approval . Redemption Amount: £1,000 per Calculation Amount of £1,000	Optional call date is any date falling in the period commencing (and including) 1 December 2027 and ending on (and including) 1 March 2028. Optional early redemption (i) for tax reasons (if trustee satisfied) and (ii) on the occurrence of a capital event, in each case subject to prior supervisory approval . Redemption Amount: €1,000 per Calculation Amount of €1,000	Optional call date from and including 19 May 2025 (First Call Date) to and including 19 November (First Reset Date) or any Interest Payment Date thereafter. Interest Payment Dates being 19 May / 19 November. Regulatory Event: Applicable Tax Event: Applicable Redemption Amount: Prevailing Principal Amount	Optional Call date from and including 1 September 2025 (First Call Date) to and including 1 March (First Reset Date) or any Interest Payment Date thereafter. Interest Payment Dates being 1 September / 1 March. Regulatory event call: Yes Tax call: Yes Redemption Amount: principal amount	Optional call date is any day falling in the period commencing on (and including) 11 May 2026 and ending on (and including) 11 August 2026. Optional early redemption (i) for tax reasons (if trustee satisfied) and (ii) on the occurrence of a capital event, in each case subject to prior supervisory approval . Redemption Amount: €1,000 per Calculation Amount of €1,000
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	See above	See above	N/A
	Coupons / dividends							
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	N/A	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
18	Coupon rate and any related index	As declared	Fixed with one reset date. 2.375%; reset to the sum of the Subsequent Reset Reference Rate plus the applicable Reset Margin of 2.8% at Reset Date (14 October 2024)	Fixed with one reset date. 7.594%; reset to the sum of the Subsequent Reset Reference Rate plus the applicable Reset Margin of 4.7% at Reset Date (6 December 2027)	Fixed with one reset date. 6.750%; reset to the sum of the Subsequent Reset Reference Rate plus the applicable Reset Margin of 4.15% at Reset Date (1 March 2023)	7.5% until 19 November 2025 and thereafter at the relevant Reset Rate of Interest	6.0% until 1 March 2026 and thereafter at the relevant Reset Rate of Interest	Fixed with one reset date 1.375%; reset to the sum of the Subsequent Reset Reference Rate plus the applicable Reset Margin of 1.65% at Reset Date (11 August 2026)
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
EU-20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing	Fully discretionary	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary	Mandatory
EU-20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Fully discretionary	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary	Mandatory
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	N/A	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Non Cumulative	Non Cumulative	Cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-Convertible	Non-Convertible	Non-Convertible	Non-Convertible	Non-Convertible	Non-Convertible	Non-Convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
30	Write-down features	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
31	If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio of the the Group at any time falls below 7 per cent.	Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio of the the Group at any time falls below 7 per cent.	N/A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Fully or Partially	Fully or Partially	N/A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Temporary	Temporary	N/A
34	If temporary write-down, description of write up mechanism	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	To the extent permitted by the Regulatory Capital Requirements and subject to the Maximum Distributable Amount (if any) the Issuer may at its sole and full discretion reinstate the Prevailing Principal Amount of each Security (a Write-Up), up to a maximum of its Initial Principal Amount, on a pro rata basis with the other Securities and with any Written Down Additional Tier 1 Instruments.	To the extent permitted by the Regulatory Capital Requirements and subject to the Maximum Distributable Amount (if any) the Issuer may at its sole and full discretion reinstate the Prevailing Principal Amount of each Security (a Write-Up), up to a maximum of its Initial Principal Amount, on a pro rata basis with the other Securities and with any Written Down Additional Tier 1 Instruments.	N/A
34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Eu-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	1	2(b)	2(b)	2(b)	2(a)	2(a)	2(b)
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Most junior.	Notes constitute direct, unsecured and, subordinated obligations of the Issuer and rank pari passu without any preference among themselves. Subordinated to all unsubordinated creditors or any subordinated creditors (if any) which rank, or are expressed to rank, in priority to claims in respect of the Notes.	Notes constitute direct, unsecured and, subordinated obligations of the Issuer and rank pari passu without any preference among themselves. Subordinated to all unsubordinated creditors or any subordinated creditors (if any) which rank, or are expressed to rank, in priority to claims in respect of the Notes.	Notes constitute direct, unsecured and, subordinated obligations of the Issuer and rank pari passu without any preference among themselves. Subordinated to all unsubordinated creditors or any subordinated creditors (if any) which rank, or are expressed to rank, in priority to claims in respect of the Notes.	The Securities are direct, unsecured, unguaranteed and subordinated obligations of the Issuer and rank pari passu, without any preference among themselves. Subordinated to all Senior Creditors, including (i) unsubordinated creditors; (ii) creditors subordinated to unsubordinated creditors but not further or otherwise; (iii) Tier 2 Capital; and (iv) any other creditors whose claims are, or are expressed to be, subordinate to the claims of other creditors.	The Securities are direct, unsecured, unguaranteed and subordinated obligations of the Issuer and rank pari passu, without any preference among themselves. Subordinated to all Senior Creditors, including (i) unsubordinated creditors; (ii) creditors subordinated to unsubordinated creditors but not further or otherwise; (iii) Tier 2 Capital; and (iv) any other creditors whose claims are, or are expressed to be, subordinate to the claims of other creditors.	Notes constitute direct, unsecured and, subordinated obligations of the Issuer and rank pari passu without any preference among themselves. Subordinated to all unsubordinated creditors or any subordinated creditors (if any) which rank, or are expressed to rank, in priority to claims in respect of the Notes.
36		Instrument type immediately senior: AT1	Instrument type immediately senior: Senior Preferred Notes	Instrument type immediately senior: Senior Preferred Notes	Instrument type immediately senior: Senior Preferred Notes	Instrument type immediately senior: Dated Subordinated Notes	Instrument type immediately senior: Dated Subordinated Notes	Instrument type immediately senior: Senior Preferred Notes
37	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37a	Link to the full term and conditions of the	https://investorrelations.bankofireland.com/capital-instruments/						

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Related parties in the Group include the parent company, BOIG plc, subsidiary undertakings, associated undertakings, joint arrangements, post-employment benefits, the State, KMP and connected parties. A number of banking transactions are entered into between the Company and its subsidiaries in the normal course of business. These include extending secured and unsecured loans, investing in debt securities issued by subsidiaries, taking of deposits and undertaking foreign currency transactions.

a. Associates, joint ventures and joint operations

The Group provides to and receives from its associates, joint ventures and joint operations, certain banking and financial services, which are not material to the Group, on similar terms to third party transactions. These include loans, deposits and foreign currency transactions.

b. Pension funds

The Group provides a range of normal banking and financial services, which are not material to the Group, to various pension funds operated by the Group for the benefit of its employees (principally to the BSPF), which are conducted on similar terms to third party transactions.

The Group occupies one property owned by the BSPF. At 31 December 2022, the total value of this property was €31.5 million (2021: €36 million). In 2022, the rental income paid to BSPF was €2.25 million (2021: €2 million). At 31 December 2022, BSPF assets included BOIG plc shares amounting to €nil (2021: €5 million).

c. Transactions with the State

At 31 December 2022, the Group no longer considers the State a related party under IAS 24 as it is no longer in a position to exercise significant influence over the Group.

d. Transactions with Directors and Key Management Personnel

(i) Loans to Directors

The following information is presented in accordance with the Companies Act 2014, as amended ('Companies Acts'). For the purposes of the Companies Acts disclosures, Directors means the Board of Directors and any past Directors who were Directors during the relevant period. Where no amount is shown in the tables below, this indicates either a credit balance, a balance of €nil, or a balance of less than €500. The value of arrangements at the beginning and end of the financial year as stated below in accordance with Section 307 of the Companies Act 2014, expressed as a percentage of the net assets of the Group at the beginning and end of the financial year, is less than 1%.

Companies Act disclosure Loans	Balance as at 1 January 2022 €000	Balance as at 31 December 2022 €000	Aggregate maximum amount outstanding during the year ended 31 December 2022 €000	Repayments during the year ended 31 December 2022 €000
Directors at 31 December 2021				
E Bourke				
Credit card total	3	4	10	-
Total	**3**	**4**	**10**	**-**
P Kennedy				
Credit card total	-	13	4	-
Total	**-**	**13**	**4**	**-**
F Muldoon				
Mortgage total	-	-	-	-
Credit card total	7	5	12	-
Total	**7**	**5**	**12**	**-**
E Fitzpatrick				
Loan total	31	26	31	5
Total	**31**	**26**	**31**	5
M Greene				
Mortgage total	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
M Spain				
Mortgage total	322	300	322	31
Total	**322**	**300**	**322**	**31**
Director no longer in office at 31 December 2022				
G Kelly	28	14	28	14
F McDonagh	750	724	751	46
Total	**778**	**738**	**779**	**60**

G Andrews, I Buchanan, R Goulding, M Greene, M O'Grady and S Pateman had no loans from the Group in 2022. No advances were made during the year. No amounts were waived during 2022. None of the loans were credit-impaired as at 31 December 2022. There is no interest which having fallen due on the above loans has not been paid in 2022 (2021: €nil).

All Directors have other transactions with the Bank. The nature of these transactions includes investments, pension funds, deposits, general insurance, life assurance and current accounts with credit balances. Other than as indicated, all loans to Directors are made in the ordinary course of business on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for similar transactions with other persons unconnected with the Group and of similar financial standing and do not involve more than normal risk of collectability.

(ii) Loans to connected persons on favourable terms

Loans to connected persons1 on favourable terms	Balance as at 31 December 2022 €000	Maximum amounts outstanding during 2022	Number of persons as at 31 December 2022	Maximum number of persons during 2022
E Bourke	1	3	2	2

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(iii) Loans to connected persons - Central Bank licence condition disclosures

Under its banking licence, the Bank is required to disclose in its annual audited financial statements details of:

- the aggregate amount of lending to all connected persons, as defined in Section 220 of the Companies Act 2014; and
- the aggregate maximum amount outstanding during the year for which those financial statements are being prepared.

Disclosure is subject to certain de minimis exemptions and to exemptions for loans relating to principal private residences where the total of such loans to an individual connected person does not exceed €1 million. The following information is presented in accordance with this licence condition. In these tables, 'balances' include principal and interest. The 'maximum amounts outstanding' includes credit card exposures at the maximum statement balance. While the closing balance includes interest accrued and interest paid, the maximum balance includes interest paid only.

Connected persons of the following directors	Balance as at 31 December 2022 €000	Maximum amounts outstanding during 2022	Number of persons as at 31 December 2022	Maximum number of persons during 2022
Persons connected to P Kennedy	1,930	2,033	1	1
Persons connected to M Spain	234	243	1	1

(iv) Key management personnel - loans and deposits (IAS 24)

For the purposes of IAS 24 'Related party disclosures', the Group has 23 KMP (2021: 24) which comprise the Directors, the members of the GEC and any past KMP who was a KMP during the relevant period. In addition to Executive Directors, the GEC comprises the Group Secretary & Head of Corporate Governance, Chief of Staff and Head of Group Corporate Affairs, Chief Executive - Retail (UK), Chief Marketing Officer, Chief People Officer, Chief Executive - Corporate & Markets (and interim Chief Executive - Corporate & Markets), Chief Executive - Retail Ireland, Group Chief Risk Officer, (and Interim Group Chief Risk Officer), Chief Operating Officer, Chief Strategy Officer. KMP, including Directors, hold products with Group companies in the ordinary course of business.

Other than as indicated, all loans to NEDs are made in the ordinary course of business on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for similar transactions with other persons unconnected with the Group and do not involve more than the normal risk of collectability. Loans to KMP other than NEDs are made on terms similar to those available to staff generally and / or in the ordinary course of business on normal commercial terms.

The aggregate amounts outstanding, in respect of all loans, quasi-loans and credit transactions between the Bank and its KMP, as defined above, together with members of their close families and entities influenced by them are shown in the following table:

Key management personnel	Balance as at 1 January 2022 €000	Balance as at 31 December 2022 €000	Maximum amount outstanding during the year ended 31 December 2022 €000	Total number of relevant KMP as at 1 January 2022	Total number of relevant KMP as at 31 December 2022
Loans	3,338	2,170	2,688	14	13
Deposits	6,842	4,707	14,755	20	18

KMP have other protection products with the Bank. The nature of these products includes mortgage protection, life assurance and critical illness cover. It also includes general insurance products which are underwritten by a number of external insurance companies and for which the Bank acts as an intermediary only. None of these products has any encashment value at 31 December 2022 (2021: €nil).

Included in the above loan disclosure figures are loans to KMP and close family members of KMP on preferential staff rates, amounting to €nil (2021: €4,219).

None of the loans were credit-impaired as at 31 December 2021. There is no interest which having fallen due on the above loans has not been paid in 2022 (2021: €nil). There are no guarantees entered into by the Bank in favour of KMP of the Bank and no guarantees in favour of the Bank have been entered into by KMP of the Bank.

v) Compensation of KMP

Details of compensation paid to KMP are provided below:

Remunerations	2022 €000
Salaries and other short-term benefits	9,683
Post employment benefits	523
Termination benefits	238
Total	10,444
Number of KMP	23

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Term	Definition
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.
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.

Term	Definition
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.

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Abbreviations

AIRB	Advanced Internal Ratings-Based Approach
AT1	Additional Tier 1 capital
BOIG	Bank of Ireland Group plc
CBI	Central Bank of Ireland
CCF	Credit conversion factor
CCP	Central clearing counterparty
CCR	Counterparty credit risk
CCyB	Countercyclical Capital Buffer
CET 1	Common equity tier 1 capital
CMBS	Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities
CRD	Capital Requirements Directive
CRM	Credit risk mitigation
CRR	Capital Requirements Regulation
CSA	Credit support annex
CVA	Credit valuation adjustment
EAD	Exposure at default
EBA	European Banking Authority
ECAI	External Credit Assessment Institutions
ECL	Expected credit loss
EL	Expected loss
EU	European Union
FCCM	Financial collateral comprehensive method
FCR	Forborne collateral realisation
FIRB	Foundation Internal Ratings-Based Approach
GAC	Group Audit Committee
GMRA	Global master repurchase agreement
GRC	Group Remuneration Committee
G_SIB	Global Systemically Important Bank
G-SII	Global Systemically Important Institution
HQLA	High quality liquid assets
IAA	Internal Assessment Approach
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IMA	Internal Models Approach
IMM	Internal Models Method
IRB	Internal Ratings-Based Approach
ISDA	International Swaps and Derivative Association
LCR	Liquidity coverage ratio
LDR	Loan to Deposit Ratio
LGD	Loss given default
MDB	Multilateral development bank
MTM	Mark-to-market
NPE	Non-performing exposures
OTC	Over-the-counter
O-SII	Other Systemically Important Institutions
PD	Probability of default
PFE	Potential future exposure
PIT	Point-in-time
PSE	Public sector entity
PVA	Prudent valuation adjustment
QCCP	Qualifying central counterparty
QRRE	Qualifying revolving retail exposure
Retail IRB	Retail Internal Ratings Based Approach
RMBS	Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities
RW	Risk Weight
TREA	Total Risk exposure amounts
RWEA	Risk weighted exposure amounts
SFT	Securities financing transactions
SME	Small Medium Enterprise
SOT	Specific Outlier Test
SSM	Single Supervisory Mechanism
SVaR	Stressed Value at Risk
VaR	Value at risk

Classified as Public (Green)