

Bank of Ireland Group plc
Year end Pillar 3 Disclosures (Non
Remuneration)
31 December 2025

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

Examples of forward-looking statements include, among others: statements regarding the Group's near term and longer term future capital requirements and ratios, loan 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, future share buybacks, the implementation of changes in respect of certain of the Group's pension schemes, estimates of capital expenditures, discussions with Irish, United Kingdom, European and other regulators, plans and objectives for future operations, the potential impact from uncertainty around international trade and tariff policies, and the continued impact of regional conflicts on the above issues and generally on the global and domestic economies. Such forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, and hence actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, those as set out in the Risk Management Report. Investors should also read 'Principal Risks and Uncertainties' section in this document.

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

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

These disclosures represent the Pillar 3 disclosures of Bank of Ireland Group plc ('the Group') (LEI code: 635400C8EK6DRI12LJ39) as at 31 December 2025. They have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Capital Requirements Directive and Regulation (CRD). In addition, we present disclosures as set out in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/763 relating to relevant information on Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL).

It should be noted that while some quantitative information in this document is based on financial data contained in the Group's Annual Report 31 December 2025, the majority of the quantitative data is sourced from the Group's regulatory returns and is calculated according to regulatory requirements. Please note the figures in this report are in millions of euro and may contain rounding differences as they are compiled using information reported to supervisors in units of euro.

The difference between the accounting data and information sourced from the Group's regulatory returns is most evident for credit risk disclosures where credit exposure under CRD unlike financial statement information, includes potential future drawings of committed credit lines as well as other technical differences. Pillar 3 quantitative data is thus not always directly comparable with the quantitative data contained in the Group's Annual Report 31 December 2025.

Some details of the key differences between the Group's accounting and regulatory exposures are set out in Table 1.6.

Article 432(1) of the CRD and the EBA Guidelines on Materiality, Proportionality and Confidentiality and on Disclosure Frequency, allow for the omission of certain elements of information from Pillar 3 Disclosures on the basis of materiality as applied by the Group in Tables 2.6 and 4.17.

Frequency

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

Verification

Information which is sourced from the Group's Annual Report 31 December 2025 may be subject to review 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) and attested by the Group Chief Financial Officer (CFO).

Media

Copies of the Group's Pillar 3 Disclosures can be obtained from the Group's website at www.bankofireland.com and also, when published, on the EBA's Pillar 3 Datahub at <https://edap-public.eba.europa.eu/>.

Policy

The Group Financial Controller 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.

Attestation by Board member

"I confirm that Bank of Ireland Group's Pillar 3 Disclosures for 31 December 2025 to the best of my knowledge, comply with Part Eight of the CRD and have been prepared in accordance with the Group's Pillar 3 Disclosure Policy".

Mark Spain

Group Chief Financial Officer and member of the Group's Board.

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. Non relevant comparatives in relation to the introduction of CRR III are left blank.

Table 1.1 - EU KM1 - Key metrics template

		a	b	c	d	e
		December 2025 ¹	September 2025	June 2025	March 2025	December 2024 ¹
Available own funds (amounts)						
1	Common equity tier 1 (CET1) (€m)	8,440	7,686	7,970	8,022	8,055
2	Tier 1 (€m)	9,639	8,885	9,469	9,690	9,124
3	Total capital (€m)	11,318	10,564	11,155	11,384	10,819
Risk-weighted exposure amounts (RWEA)						
4	Total risk exposure amount	55,818	52,949	52,153	51,582	55,302
4a	Total risk exposure pre-floor	55,818	52,949	52,153	51,582	
Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)						
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	15.12%	14.52%	15.28%	15.55%	14.57%
5a	Not applicable					
5b	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	15.12%	14.52%	15.28%	15.55%	
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	17.27%	16.78%	18.16%	18.79%	16.50%
6a	Not applicable					
6b	Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	17.27%	16.78%	18.16%	18.79%	
7	Total capital ratio (%)	20.28%	19.95%	21.39%	22.07%	19.56%
7a	Not applicable					
7b	Total capital ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	20.28%	19.95%	21.39%	22.07%	
Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)						
EU 7d	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%) of which:	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%	2.35%
EU 7e	to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1.35%	1.35%	1.35%	1.35%	1.32%
EU 7f	to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	1.80%	1.80%	1.80%	1.80%	1.76%
EU 7g	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.40%	10.40%	10.40%	10.40%	10.35%
Combined buffer and overall capital requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)						
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
EU 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	-	-	-	-	-
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	1.53%	1.53%	1.53%	1.52%	1.49%
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	-	-	-	-	-
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	5.53%	5.53%	5.53%	5.52%	5.49%
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	15.93%	15.93%	15.93%	15.92%	15.84%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	9.27%	8.67%	9.43%	9.70%	8.74%
Leverage ratio						
13	Total exposure measure (€m)	140,232	140,326	140,957	138,847	137,013
14	Leverage ratio (%)	6.87%	6.33%	6.72%	6.98%	6.66%
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) (€m)	38,736	38,303	37,929	37,541	36,994
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value (€m)	21,543	20,997	20,315	19,898	19,557
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value (€m)	1,523	1,501	1,331	1,155	1,065
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value) (€m)	20,020	19,496	18,984	18,743	18,492
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	193.67%	196.61%	199.91%	200.35%	200.07%
Net Stable Funding Ratio						
18	Total available stable funding (€m)	106,777	105,708	105,585	104,889	104,755
19	Total required stable funding (€m)	68,398	67,921	68,470	67,883	67,592
20	NSFR ratio (%)	156.11%	155.63%	154.21%	154.51%	154.98%

¹ The Group capital ratios have been presented including the retained profits in 2025 and 2024, availing of the regulatory profit verification process.

As per Article 473a and Article 468, Table 1.2 shows key metrics as required by EBA/GL/2020/12 relating to the impact if the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements had not been applied. The Group 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 was 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	September	June	March	December
	2025 ¹	2025	2025	2025	2024 ¹
Available capital					
1 Common equity tier 1 (CET1) (€m)	8,440	7,686	7,970	8,022	8,055
2 Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital as if IFRS9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied (€m) ²					8,055
2a Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through OCI in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied (€m) ³	8,440	7,686	7,970	8,022	8,055
3 Tier 1 (€m)	9,639	8,885	9,469	9,690	9,124
4 Tier 1 capital as if IFRS9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied (€m) ²					9,124
4a Tier 1 capital as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through OCI in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied (€m) ³	9,639	8,885	9,469	9,690	9,124
5 Total capital (€m)	11,318	10,564	11,155	11,384	10,819
6 Total capital as if IFRS9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied (€m) ²					10,819
6a Total capital as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through OCI in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied (€m) ³	11,318	10,564	11,155	11,384	10,819
Risk weighted assets (RWA)					
7 Total RWA (€m)	55,818	52,949	52,153	51,582	55,302
8 Total risk-weighted assets as if IFRS9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied (€m) ²					55,302
Risk-based capital ratios as a % of RWA					
9 Common equity tier 1 ratio (%)	15.12%	14.52%	15.28%	15.55%	14.57%
10 Common equity tier 1 ratio (%) as if IFRS9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied ²					14.57%
10a Common equity tier 1 ratio (%) as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through OCI in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied ³	15.12%	14.52%	15.28%	15.55%	14.57%
11 Tier 1 ratio (%)	17.27%	16.78%	18.16%	18.79%	16.50%
12 Tier 1 ratio (%) as if IFRS9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied ²					16.50%
12a Tier 1 ratio (%) as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through OCI in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied ³	17.27%	16.78%	18.16%	18.79%	16.50%
13 Total capital ratio (%)	20.28%	19.95%	21.39%	22.07%	19.56%
14 Total capital ratio (%) as if IFRS9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied ²					19.56%
14a Total capital ratio (%) as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through OCI in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied ³	20.28%	19.95%	21.39%	22.07%	19.56%
Leverage ratio					
15 Total Leverage ratio exposure measure (€m)	140,232	140,326	140,957	138,847	137,013
16 Leverage ratio (%)	6.87%	6.33%	6.72%	6.98%	6.66%
17 Leverage ratio (%) as if IFRS9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied ²					6.66%
17a Leverage ratio (%) as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through OCI in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied ³	6.87%	6.33%	6.72%	6.98%	6.66%

¹ The Group capital ratios have been presented including the retained profits in 2025 and 2024 availing of the regulatory profit verification process.

² As at 1 January 2025, the transitional period as per CRR Article 473a (Introduction of IFRS9) expired.

³ The Group has not availed of the Article 468 temporary treatment of certain unrealised gains and losses which expired after 31 December 2025.

As per Article 45i (3), points (a) and (c) of the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive 'BRRD II', published in the Official Journal of the EU as Directive 2014/59/EU, amended by Directive (EU) 2019/879 in May 2019, the following template provides a summary of the Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL) in accordance with Article 45 and 45e BRRD II.

Under BRRD II, the Group is subject to external MREL and associated disclosures. The purpose of the requirement is for the Group to hold sufficient financial resources to support an orderly resolution in the event of its failure. The Group is not subject to the Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity (TLAC) requirements which only applies to Global Systemically Important Institutions (G-SIIs).

The current MREL requirement for the Group is 28.56% on an RWA basis and 7.56% on a leverage basis. As of 31 December 2025, the Group exceeds these requirements.

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

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

		Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)	G-SII Requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (TLAC)				
		a	b	c	d	e	f
		December 2025	December 2025	September 2025	June 2025	March 2025	December 2024
Own funds and eligible liabilities, ratios and components							
1	Own funds and eligible liabilities (€m)	17,632	-	-	-	-	-
of which;							
EU-1a	own funds and subordinated liabilities (€m)	17,632	-	-	-	-	-
2	Total risk exposure amount of the resolution group (TREA) (€m)	55,818	-	-	-	-	-
3	Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of TREA (row1/row2) (%)	31.59%	-	-	-	-	-
of which;							
EU-3a	own funds and subordinated liabilities (%)	31.59%					
4	Total exposure measure of the resolution group (€m)	140,232	-	-	-	-	-
5	Own funds and eligible liabilities as percentage of the total exposure measure (%)	12.57%	-	-	-	-	-
of which;							
EU-5a	own funds or subordinated liabilities (%)	12.57%					
6a	Does the subordination exemption in Article 72b(4) of the CRR apply? (5% exemption)		-	-	-	-	-
6b	Pro-memo item - Aggregate amount of permitted non-subordinated eligible liabilities instruments If the subordination discretion as per Article 72b(3) CRR is applied (max 3.5% exemption)		-	-	-	-	-
6c	Pro-memo item: If a capped subordination exemption applies under Article 72b (3) CRR, the amount of funding issued that ranks pari passu with excluded liabilities and that is recognised under row 1, divided by funding issued that ranks pari passu with excluded Liabilities and that would be recognised under row 1 if no cap was applied (%)		-	-	-	-	-
Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)							
EU-7	MREL requirement expressed as percentage of the total risk exposure amount (%)	28.56%					
of which;							
EU-8	to be met with own funds or subordinated liabilities (%)	13.50%					
EU-9	MREL requirement expressed as percentage of the total exposure measure (%)	7.56%					
of which;							
EU-10	to be met with own funds or subordinated liabilities (%)	7.56%					

The Group’s Pillar 3 disclosures are published on a consolidated basis for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Not all legal entities are within the scope of regulatory consolidation. A summarised diagrammatical representation (as at 31 December 2025) of the regulatory consolidation group is illustrated below. The disclosures within this document are based on the regulatory consolidated group. Table 1.4 highlights the main differences between the basis of consolidation for accounting purposes and the CRD regulatory treatment.

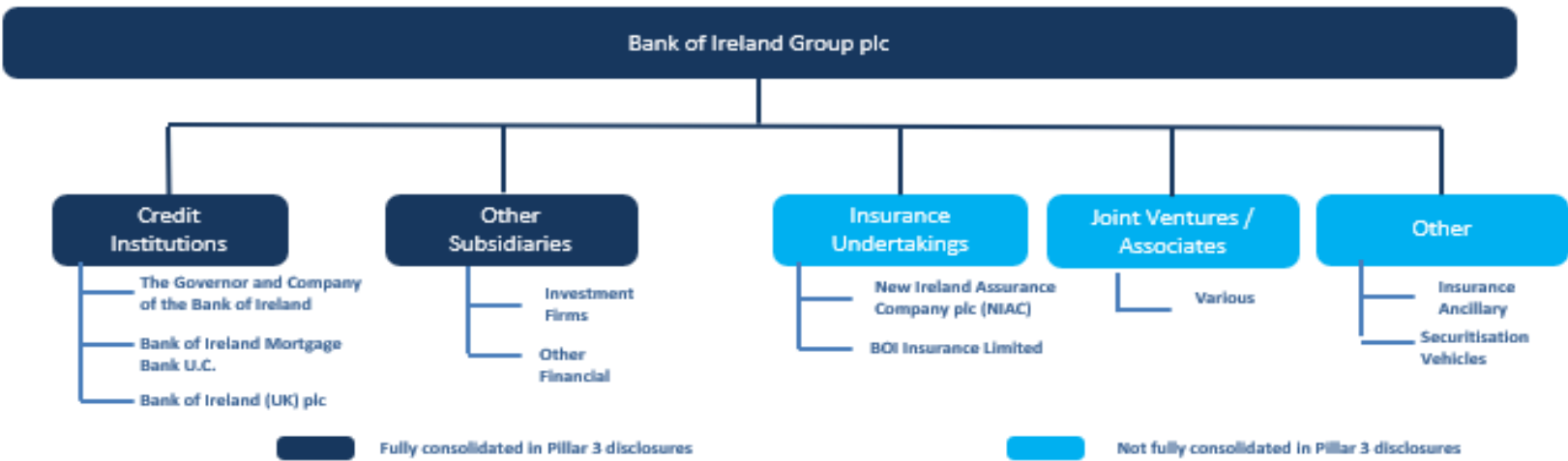


Table 1.4 - Basis of Consolidation

Entity type	Statutory accounting treatment	CRD IV regulatory treatment
Banking entities	Fully consolidated	Fully consolidated
Other Consolidated Subsidiaries	Fully consolidated	Fully consolidated
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 equity method and RWA treatment. This category includes Securitisation Special Purpose Entities. ¹

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, which are in neither scope of consolidation.

As per Article 436 point (c), Table 1.5 below shows both the Group's consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2025 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 1.5 - EU LI1 - Difference between accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation

2025	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements €m	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation €m	Subject to the credit risk framework €m	Subject to the CCR framework €m	Carrying values of items		
					Subject to the securitisation framework €m	Subject to the market risk framework €m	Not subject to own funds requirements or subject to deduction from own funds €m
Balance sheet category							
Assets							
1 Cash and balances at central banks	22,963	22,963	22,963				
2 Items in the course of collection from other banks	139	139	139				
3 Trading securities	244	244				244	
4 Derivative financial instruments	2,661	2,662		2,662		1,041	
5 Fair value changes due to interest rate risk of the hedged items in portfolio hedges	112	112					112
6 Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	25,585	209	209				
7 Loans and advances to banks	1,656	1,656	1,656	93			
8 Debt securities at amortised cost	18,372	18,372	18,372				
9 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,989	2,989	2,989		526		
10 Loans and advances to customers	82,478	82,655	77,158		5,336		161
11 Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	248	1,008	1,008				
12 Intangible assets and goodwill	1,594	1,543	1,543				
13 Investment properties	833						
14 Property, plant and equipment	815	815	516				299
15 Current tax assets	102	102	102				
16 Deferred tax assets	390	390					390
17 Other assets	1,418	1,647	1,647				
18 Reinsurance contract assets	1,328						
19 Retirement benefit assets	871	839	839				
20 Total assets	164,799	138,345	129,141	2,755	5,862	1,285	962
Equity and liabilities							
1 Deposits from banks	1,371	1,371	-	363	-	-	1,008
2 Customer accounts	107,487	109,723	-	-	-	-	109,723
3 Items in the course of transmission to other banks	320	320	-	-	-	-	320
4 Derivative financial instruments	2,364	2,365	-	2,365	-	982	-
5 Fair value changes due to interest rate risk of the hedged items in portfolio hedges	(472)	(472)	-	-	-	-	(472)
6 Debt securities in issue	7,794	6,809	-	-	-	-	6,809
7 Liabilities to customers under investment contracts	10,179	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Insurance contract liabilities	17,197	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Other liabilities	2,835	2,530	-	-	-	-	2,530
10 Leasing liabilities	324	324	-	-	-	-	324
11 Current tax liabilities	4	2	-	-	-	-	2
12 Provisions	492	491	-	-	-	-	491
13 Loss allowance provision on loan commitments and financial guarantees	92	92	-	-	-	-	92
14 Deferred tax liabilities	43	17	-	-	-	-	17
15 Retirement benefit obligations	2	2	-	-	-	-	2
16 Subordinated liabilities	1,848	1,848	-	-	-	-	1,848
17 Total liabilities	151,880	125,422	-	2,728	-	982	122,693
Equity							
1 Capital stock	953	953	-	-	-	-	953
2 Share premium account	456	456	-	-	-	-	456
3 Retained earnings	10,337	10,246	-	-	-	-	10,246
4 Other reserves	(15)	77	-	-	-	-	77
5 Own stock held for the benefit of life assurance policyholders	(4)	0	-	-	-	-	0
6 Other equity instruments - Additional Tier 1	1,189	1,189	-	-	-	-	1,189
7 Non-controlling interests	3	3	-	-	-	-	3
8 Total equity	12,919	12,923	-	-	-	-	12,923
9 Total equity and liabilities	164,799	138,345	-	2,728	-	982	135,617

2024	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements €m	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation €m	Subject to the credit risk framework €m	Subject to the CCR framework €m	Carrying values of items		
					Subject to the securitisation framework €m	Subject to the market risk framework €m	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital €m
Balance sheet category							
Assets							
1 Cash and balances at central banks	32,436	32,436	32,436				
2 Items in the course of collection from other banks	114	114	114	-	-	-	-
3 Trading securities	166	166	-		-	166	-
4 Derivative financial instruments	3,477	3,481	-	3,481	-	1,604	-
5 Fair value changes due to interest rate risk of the hedged items in portfolio hedges	118	118	-	-	-	-	118
6 Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	24,000	175	175	-	-	-	-
7 Loans and advances to banks	1,738	1,738	1,738	343	-	-	-
8 Debt securities at amortised cost	6,387	6,387	6,387	-	-	-	-
9 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,384	3,384	3,384	-	499	-	-
10 Loans and advances to customers	82,538	82,650	76,644	-	5,844	-	162
11 Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	213	882	882	-	-	-	-
12 Intangible assets and goodwill	1,500	1,442	1,442	-	-	-	-
13 Investment properties	771	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Property, plant and equipment	811	811	359	-	-	-	451
15 Current tax assets	37	37	37	-	-	-	-
16 Deferred tax assets	546	546	-	-	-	-	546
17 Other assets	1,127	937	935	-	-	-	-
18 Reinsurance contract assets	1,453	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 Retirement benefit assets	997	995	995	-	-	-	-
20 Total assets	161,813	136,298	125,531	3,824	6,342	1,770	1,277
Equity and liabilities							
1 Deposits from banks	1,805	1,805	-	234	-	-	1,805
2 Customer accounts	103,069	103,816	-	-	-	-	103,816
3 Items in the course of transmission to other banks	218	218	-	-	-	-	218
4 Derivative financial instruments	3,675	3,675	-	3,675	-	1,581	-
5 Fair value changes due to interest rate risk of the hedged items in portfolio hedges	(365)	(365)	-	-	-	-	(365)
6 Debt securities in issue	9,130	9,130	-	-	-	-	9,130
7 Liabilities to customers under investment contracts	9,203	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Insurance contract liabilities	16,685	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Other liabilities	2,760	2,410	-	-	-	-	2,410
10 Leasing liabilities	366	365	-	-	-	-	365
11 Current tax liabilities	29	28	-	-	-	-	28
12 Provisions	235	234	-	-	-	-	234
13 Loss allowance provision on loan commitments and financial guarantees	80	80	-	-	-	-	80
14 Deferred tax liabilities	58	29	-	-	-	-	29
15 Retirement benefit obligations	3	3	-	-	-	-	3
16 Subordinated liabilities	1,853	1,853	-	-	-	-	1,853
17 Total liabilities	148,804	123,281	-	3,909	-	1,581	123,281
Equity							
1 Capital stock	1,003	995	-	-	-	-	995
2 Share premium account	456	456	-	-	-	-	456
3 Retained earnings	10,473	10,736	-	-	-	-	10,736
4 Other reserves	22	(234)	-	-	-	-	(234)
5 Own stock held for the benefit of life assurance policyholders	(7)	0	-	-	-	-	0
6 Other equity instruments - Additional Tier 1	1,059	1,059	-	-	-	-	1,059
7 Non-controlling interests	3	3	-	-	-	-	3
8 Total equity	13,009	13,017	-	-	-	-	13,017
9 Total equity and liabilities	161,813	136,298	-	3,909	-	1,581	136,298

As per Article 436 point (d), Table 1.6 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 2025) and those compiled using CRD IV methodologies. Unless specified otherwise, both sets of data reflect the position as at 31 December 2025. 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 1.6 - EU LI2 - Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements

	a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e	
		Items subject to						Items subject to				
	Total	Credit risk	CCR	Securitisation	Market Risk		Total	Credit risk	CCR	Securitisation	Market Risk	
	€m	framework	framework	framework	framework		€m	framework	framework	n framework	framework	
2025	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	
1 Assets carrying value amount under the scope of prudential consolidation (as per template LI1)	139,043	129,141	2,755	5,862	1,285		137,467	125,531	3,824	6,342	1,770	
2 Liabilities carrying value amount under the scope of prudential consolidation (as per template LI1)	(3,710)	-	(2,728)	-	(982)		(5,490)	-	(3,909)	-	(1,581)	
3 Total net amount under the scope of prudential consolidation	135,333	129,141	27	5,862	303		131,977	125,531	(85)	6,342	189	
4 Off-balance sheet amounts	18,861	18,861	-	-			18,639	18,639	-	-		
5 Differences in valuations	(6)	(6)	-	-			(7)	(7)	-	-		
6 Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already in row 2	313	(473)	787	-			835	(823)	1,658	-		
7 Differences due to consideration of provisions	774	812	-	(37)			873	906	-	(33)		
8 Differences due to the use of credit risk mitigation techniques (CRMs)	219	219	-	-			336	336	-	-		
9 Differences due to credit conversion factors	(13,425)	(13,425)	-	-			(13,281)	(13,281)	-	-		
10 Differences due to Securitisation with risk transfer	(652)	-	-	(652)			(795)	-	-	(795)		
11 Other differences	(1,204)	(1,989)	785	-		220	(900)	951	169			
12 Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes	140,214	133,140	1,598	5,173	303		138,797	130,400	2,524	5,684	189	

Definition:
The risk that the Group does not hold sufficient capital to i) remain compliant with regulatory capital requirements; ii) support its business and medium-term strategic objectives; and iii) 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 risk, including risk dashboards and risk appetite compliance, is reported through the Board Risk Report on a monthly basis.

The current status of capital adequacy risk, including risk dashboards and risk appetite compliance, is reported through the Board Risk Report on a monthly basis. The Group's CET1 capital ratio is 15.12% at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: 14.57%) calculated on a regulatory basis.

Financial Conglomerate
BOIG plc has been identified and classified as a financial conglomerate comprising of the banking regulatory group and insurance companies (see Tab 1.4). 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-25	Dec-24
1 Supplementary own fund requirements of the financial conglomerate (€m)	11,478	10,131
2 Capital adequacy ratio of the financial conglomerate (%)	111.26%	108.37%

Table 2 - EU OVC - ICAAP information

The Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) 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, the Group prepares detailed financial projections. The central scenario macroeconomic variables are produced by the Economic Research Unit (ERU) and benchmarked to external official forecasters 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 Capital Adequacy Statement, 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 Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP).

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

The increase of €2.9 billion in RWA primarily reflects loan book movements and Article 3 overlays relating predominantly to IRB Mortgage models.

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

		a	b	c
		Dec-25	Sept-25	Dec-25
		Total risk exposure amounts (TREA) €m	Total risk exposure amounts (TREA) €m	Total own funds requirements €m
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	46,012	43,473	3,681
	<i>of which;</i>			
2	<i>the standardised approach</i>	13,538	13,333	1,083
3	<i>the Foundation IRB (F-IRB) approach</i>	13,036	14,087	1,043
4	<i>slotting approach</i>	-	-	-
EU 4a	<i>equities under the simple risk weighted approach</i>	-	-	-
5	<i>the Advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach</i>	15,566	14,769	1,245
6	Counterparty credit risk - CCR	519	548	42
	<i>of which;</i>			
7	<i>the standardised approach</i>	480	491	38
8	<i>internal model method (IMM)</i>	-	-	-
EU 8a	<i>exposures to a CCP</i>	13	20	1
9	<i>other CCR</i>	26	37	2
10	Credit valuation adjustments risk - CVA risk	199	222	16
	<i>of which;</i>			
EU 10a	<i>the standardised approach (SA)</i>	-	-	-
EU 10b	<i>the basic approach (F-BA and R-BA)</i>	199	222	16
EU 10c	<i>the simplified approach</i>	-	-	-
11	not applicable			
12	not applicable			
13	not applicable			
14	not applicable			
15	Settlement risk	0	1	0
16	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	1,571	1,342	126
	<i>of which;</i>			
17	<i>SEC-IRBA approach</i>	1,451	1,218	116
18	<i>SEC-ERBA (including IAA)</i>	119	124	10
19	<i>SEC-SA approach</i>	-	-	-
EU 19a	<i>1250% / deduction</i>	-	-	-
20	Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	267	227	21
	<i>of which;</i>			
21	<i>the Alternative standardised approach (A-SA) ¹</i>			
EU 21a	<i>the Simplified standardised approach (S-SA)</i>	267	227	21
22	<i>Alternative Internal Model Approach (A-IMA) ¹</i>			
EU 22a	Large exposures	-	-	-
23	Reclassifications between the trading and non-trading books	-	-	-
24	Operational risk	7,250	7,138	580
EU 24a	Exposures to crypto-assets	-	-	-
25	<i>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)</i>	2,213	2,094	177
26	<i>Output floor applied (%)</i>	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%
27	<i>Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)</i>	-	-	-
28	Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)	-	-	-
29	Total	55,818	52,949	4,465

1.The "of which" analysis for Market Risk in rows 21 and 22 is not applicable until the implementation of the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book FRTB). Row 21a presents the amount according to the CRR II standardised approach.

As per Article 438 point (d) and (da), Table 2.2 provides the composition of RWA by risk type and separated by modelled approaches. In addition, the table provides an overview of RWA calculated using the full standardised approach and RWA that is the base of the output floor.

Table 2.2 - EU CMS1 – Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts at risk level

	a	b	c	d	EU d
	RWEAs for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWEAs for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total actual RWEAs (a + b)	RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach	RWEAs that is the base of the output floor
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Dec-25					
1 Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	28,602	13,538	42,140	45,624	45,597
2 Counterparty credit risk	421	98	519	590	590
3 Credit valuation adjustment		199	199	199	199
4 Securitisation exposures in the banking book	1,451	119	1,571	3,991	2,057
5 Market risk	-	267	267	267	241
6 Operational risk		7,250	7,250	7,250	7,250
7 Other risk weighted exposure amounts ¹		3,872	3,872	603	603
8 Total	30,475	25,344	55,818	58,524	56,538

¹ includes Article 3 overlays relating predominantly to IRB Mortgage models (see Table 2.1)

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As per Article 438 point (d) and (da), Table 2.3 provides the composition of credit risk broken down at asset class level and separated by modelled approaches. In addition, the table provides an overview of credit risk rwa calculated using the full standardised approach and RWA that is the base of the output floor.

Table 2.3 - EU CMS2 – Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts for credit risk at asset class level

	a	b	c	d	EU d
	RWEAs for modelled approaches that institutions have supervisory approval to use	RWEAs for column (a) if re-computed using the standardised approach	Total actual RWEAs	RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach	RWEAs that is the base of the output floor
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Dec-25					
1 Central governments and central banks	-	-	298	298	298
EU 1a Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	7	7	7
EU 1b Public sector entities	-	-	29	29	29
EU 1c Categorised as Multilateral Development Banks in SA	-	-	-	-	-
EU 1d Categorised as International organisations in SA	-	-	-	-	-
2 Institutions	817	601	860	644	644
3 Equity	-	-	2,483	2,483	2,483
4 Not applicable					
5 Corporates	12,219	7,271	13,796	8,874	8,848
of which;					
5.1 F-IRB is applied	12,219	7,271	12,219	7,297	7,271
5.2 A-IRB is applied	-	-	-	-	-
EU 5a Corporates - General	8,806	6,339	10,383	7,941	7,915
EU 5b Corporates - Specialised lending	3,413	932	3,414	933	933
EU 5c Corporates - Purchased receivables	-	-	-	-	-
6 Retail	15,566	2,888	18,490	5,812	5,812
of which;					
6.1 Retail - Qualifying revolving	455	379	455	379	379
EU 6.1a Retail - Purchased receivables	-	-	-	-	-
EU 6.1b Retail - Other	3,561	2,509	6,485	5,433	5,433
6.2 Retail - Secured by residential real estate	11,550	14,781	11,550	14,781	14,781
7 not applicable					
EU 7a Categorised as secured by immovable properties and ADC exposures in SA	-	19,892	2,658	22,549	22,549
EU 7b Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	-	-	123	123	123
EU 7c Categorised as exposures in default in SA	-	896	237	1,134	1,134
EU 7d Categorised as subordinated debt exposures in SA	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7e Categorised as covered bonds in SA	-	512	-	512	512
EU 7f Categorised as claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment in SA	-	-	-	-	-
8 Other non-credit obligation assets	-	-	3,160	3,160	3,160
9 Total	28,602	32,059	42,140	45,624	45,597

As per Article 437, points (a), (d), (e) and (f), Table 2.4 below provides a breakdown of the constituent elements of the Group's transitional own funds. Regulatory adjustments comprise deductions from own funds and prudential filters. It includes a cross reference to the corresponding rows in template EU CC2 (Table 2.5) to facilitate full reconciliation of accounting and regulatory own funds.

Table 2.4 - EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds

		a	b	
		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation	
		Dec-25 €m		Dec-24 €m
Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital: Instruments and reserves				
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	1,409		1,451
	<i>of which:</i>			
	<i>Ordinary stock</i>	953	(a)	995
	<i>Share premium</i>	456	(b)	456
2	Retained earnings	10,095	(c)	10,231
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	(760)	(c, d)	(916)
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	-		293
6	Common equity tier 1 (CET 1) capital before regulatory adjustments	10,745		11,060
Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital regulatory adjustments				
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	(6)		(7)
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	(985)	(f)	(1,113)
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)	(418)	(g)	(574)
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	13		41
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	(64)		(66)
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	(13)		(17)
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	(714)	(h, i)	(846)
16	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative amount)	-		-
17	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-		-
18	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-		-
19	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-		-
20	not applicable	-		-
EU-20a	Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative	(5)		(5)
EU-20b	<i>of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)</i>	-		-
EU-20c	<i>of which: securitisation positions (negative amount)</i>	(5)		(5)
EU-20d	<i>of which: free deliveries (negative amount)</i>	-		-
21	<i>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)</i>	-		-
22	Amount exceeding the 17.65% threshold (negative amount)	-		-
23	<i>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</i>	-		-
24	not applicable	-		-
25	<i>of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences</i>	-		-
EU-25a	<i>Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)</i>	(2)		-
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	(111)		(417)
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	(2,305)		(3,005)
29	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	8,440		8,055
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) Capital: instruments				
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	1,200	(e)	1,069
31	<i>of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards</i>	1,200	(e)	1,069
32	<i>of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards</i>	-		-
33	<i>Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (4) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1</i>	-		-
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	<i>of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out</i>	-		-
36	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments	1,200		1,069
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) Capital: regulatory adjustments				
37	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments (negative amount)	(1)		(1)
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	(1)		(1)
44	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	1,199		1,068
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	9,639		9,124
Tier 2 (T2) Capital: instruments and provisions				
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	1,839		1,856
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	-		-
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	<i>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</i>	-		-
49	<i>of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out</i>	-		-
50	Credit risk adjustments	-		-
51	Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments	1,839		1,856
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments				
52	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)	-		-
53	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-		-
54	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-		-
54a	not applicable	-		-
55	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	(160)		(160)
56	not applicable	-		-
EU-56a	Qualifying eligible liabilities deductions that exceed the eligible liabilities items of the institution (negative amount)	-		-
EU-56b	Other regulatory adjustments to T2 capital	-		-
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital	(160)		(160)
58	Tier 2 (T2) capital	1,679		1,696
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	11,318		10,819
60	Total Risk exposure amount	55,818		55,302

Capital ratios and requirements including buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	15.12%	14.57%
62	Tier 1 capital	17.27%	16.50%
63	Total capital	20.28%	19.56%
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirements	11.38%	11.31%
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	2.50%
66	of which: countercyclical capital buffer requirement	1.53%	1.49%
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	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	1.35%	1.32%
68	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) available after meeting the minimum capital requirements	9.27%	8.74%
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)	-	1
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)	767	672
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)	118	123
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	170	173
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	-	-
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	174	192
Capital Instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2014 and 1 Jan 2022)			
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	-
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	-
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	-
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	-
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	-
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	-

As per Article 437 point (a), Table 2.5 below outlines the differences between the scope of accounting consolidation and the scope of regulatory consolidation, showing the link between the Group's balance sheet in the audited financial statements and the numbers that are used in the composition of own funds disclosure template (EU CC1 - Table 2.4).

Table 2.5 - EU CC2 - Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements

Balance sheet category	a	b	c	a	b
	Dec-25		Reference	Dec-24	
	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation		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	22,963	22,963		32,436	32,436
2 Items in the course of collection from other banks	139	139		114	114
3 Trading securities	244	244		166	166
4 Derivative financial instruments	2,661	2,662		3,477	3,481
5 Fair value changes due to interest rate risk of the hedged items in portfolio hedges	112	112		118	118
6 Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	25,586	209		24,000	175
7 Loans and advances to banks	1,656	1,656		1,738	1,738
8 Debt securities at amortised cost	18,372	18,372		6,387	6,387
9 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,990	2,989		3,384	3,384
10 Loans and advances to customers	82,478	82,655		82,538	82,650
11 Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	248	1,008		213	882
12 Intangible assets and goodwill	1,594	1,543	(f)	1,500	1,442
13 Investment properties	833			771	-
14 Property, plant and equipment	815	815		811	811
15 Current tax assets	102	102		37	37
16 Deferred tax assets	390	390	(g)	546	546
17 Other assets	1,418	1,647		1,127	937
18 Reinsurance contract assets	1,328			1,453	-
19 Retirement benefit assets	870	839	(h)	997	995
20 Total assets	164,799	138,345		161,813	136,298
Liabilities - Breakdown by equity and liability classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements					
1 Deposits from banks	1,371	1,371		1,805	1,805
2 Customer accounts	107,487	109,723		103,069	103,816
3 Items in the course of transmission to other banks	320	320		218	218
4 Derivative financial instruments	2,364	2,365		3,675	3,675
5 Fair value changes due to interest rate risk of the hedged items in portfolio hedges	(472)	(472)		(365)	(365)
6 Debt securities in issue	7,794	6,809		9,130	9,130
7 Liabilities to customers under investment contracts	10,179			9,203	-
8 Insurance contract liabilities	17,197			16,685	-
9 Other liabilities	2,834	2,530		2,760	2,410
10 Leasing liabilities	324	324		366	365
11 Current tax liabilities	4	2		29	28
12 Provisions	492	491		235	234
13 Loss allowance provision on loan commitments and financial guarantees	92	92		80	80
14 Deferred tax liabilities	43	17		58	29
15 Retirement benefit obligations	2	2		3	3
16 Subordinated liabilities	1,848	1,848	(i)	1,853	1,853
17 Total liabilities	151,879	125,422		148,804	123,281
Shareholders' Equity					
1 Capital stock	953	953	(a)	1,003	995
2 Share premium account	456	456	(b)	456	456
3 Retained earnings	10,337	10,246	(c)	10,473	10,736
4 Other reserves	(15)	77	(d)	22	(234)
5 Own stock held for the benefit of life assurance policyholders	(4)	0		(7)	0
6 Other equity instruments - Additional Tier 1	1,190	1,189	(e)	1,059	1,059
7 Non-controlling interests	3	3		3	3
8 Total shareholders' equity	12,920	12,923		13,009	13,017
9 Total equity and liabilities	164,799	138,345		161,813	136,298

As per Article 440(a), Table 2.6 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 €853 million at 30 December 2025 (31 December 2024: €822m). CRD provides for a countercyclical buffer that could require banks to hold additional CET 1 capital of up to 2.5%. This requirement is expected to be imposed by the designated authority where credit growth is deemed to be excessive and leading to the build-up of system-wide risk.

Table 2.6 (a) - 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 fund requirements							
		Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA	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 buffer rate (%)
010	Dec-25 (€m)													
	Countries with a buffer													
	Denmark	0	21	-	-	-	21	1	-	-	1	14	0.03%	2.50%
	Iceland	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	2.50%
	Norway	0	1	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	2.50%
	Bulgaria	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	2.00%
	Netherlands	1	297	-	-	-	298	17	-	-	17	214	0.50%	2.00%
	Sweden	0	28	-	-	-	29	2	-	-	2	19	0.04%	2.00%
	United Kingdom	4,910	18,396	-	-	47	23,353	730	0	4	735	9,185	21.42%	2.00%
	Croatia	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.50%
	Estonia	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.50%
	Ireland	13,294	46,617	-	-	5,137	65,048	2,284	0	121	2,405	30,067	70.10%	1.50%
	Slovakia	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.50%
	Czech Republic	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.25%
	Australia	5	16	-	-	-	22	1	-	-	1	10	0.02%	1.00%
	Belgium	1	39	-	-	-	40	3	-	-	3	32	0.08%	1.00%
	Cyprus	0	1	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	0	1	0.00%	1.00%
	France	1	1,155	-	-	-	1,156	80	-	-	80	997	2.32%	1.00%
	Hungary	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
	Korea, Republic of	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
	Latvia	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
	Lithuania	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
	Poland	1	1	-	-	-	2	0	-	-	0	1	0.00%	1.00%
	Romania	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
	Slovenia	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
	Germany	1	306	-	-	-	307	20	-	-	20	255	0.59%	0.75%
	Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.50%
	Hong Kong	0	1	-	-	-	2	0	-	-	0	1	0.00%	0.50%
	Luxembourg	17	549	-	-	-	566	28	-	-	28	352	0.82%	0.50%
	Spain	2	285	-	-	-	287	21	-	-	21	263	0.61%	0.50%
	Greece	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	0.25%
	Total countries with a buffer	18,234	67,716	-	-	5,184	91,133	3,187	0	126	3,313	41,411	96.55%	
Countries with a zero rate or no buffer														
Other ¹		82	1,534	-	-	1	1,616	118	0	0	118	1,479	3.45%	0.00%
Total		82	1,534	-	-	1	1,616	118	0	0	118	1,479	3.45%	
020 Overall total		18,316	69,250	-	-	5,184	92,750	3,305	0	126	3,431	42,891	100.00%	

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

Table 2.6 (b) EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

	2025
	a
1 Total risk exposure amount (€m)	55,818
2 Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate (%)	1.53%
3 Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement (€m)	853

Table 2.6 (a) - 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								
		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	Dec-24 (€m)													
	Countries with a buffer													
	Denmark	0	15	-	-	-	15	1	-	-	1	18	0.04%	2.50%
	Iceland	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0		2.50%
	Norway	0	0	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	2.50%
	Bulgaria	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	2.00%
	Netherlands	1	212	-	-	-	213	16	0	-	16	204	0.44%	2.00%
	Sweden	1	22	-	-	-	23	1	-	-	1	18	0.04%	2.00%
	United Kingdom	4,725	20,896	-	-	20	25,641	840	0	-	840	10,495	22.60%	2.00%
	Armenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50%
	Croatia	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	1.50%
	Estonia	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	1.50%
	Ireland	13,648	43,392	-	-	5,626	62,667	2,317	0	145	2,463	30,791	66.31%	1.50%
	Slovakia	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.50%
	Czech Republic	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.25%
	Australia	8	17	-	-	-	25	1	-	-	1	12	0.03%	1.00%
	Belgium	1	42	-	-	-	42	4	-	-	4	47	0.10%	1.00%
	Cyprus	-	4	-	-	-	4	0	-	-	0	4	0.01%	1.00%
	France	42	687	-	-	-	729	67	-	-	67	839	1.81%	1.00%
	Korea, Republic of	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
	Lithuania	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
	Romania	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
	Germany	1	317	-	-	-	318	26	-	-	26	320	0.69%	0.75%
	Chile	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	0.50%
	Hong Kong	0	2	-	-	-	2	0	-	-	0	1	0.00%	0.50%
	Hungary	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	0.50%
	Latvia	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	0.50%
	Luxembourg	62	419	-	-	-	481	40	-	-	40	497	1.07%	0.50%
	Slovenia	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	0.50%
	Total countries with a buffer	18,489	66,025	-	-	5,646	90,161	3,314	1	145	3,460	43,246	93.13%	
Countries with a zero rate or no buffer														
Other ¹		202	2,404	-	-	38	2,643	250	0	5	255	3,190	6.87%	0.00%
Total		202	2,404	-	-	38	2,643	250	0	5	255	3,190	6.87%	
20 Overall total		18,691	68,429	-	-	5,684	92,804	3,564	1	150	3,715	46,436	100.00%	

Table 2.6 (b) EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

	2024
	a
1 Total risk exposure amount (€m)	55,302
2 Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate (%)	1.49%
3 Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement (€m)	822

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

As per Article 436 point (e), Table 2.7 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 2.7 - EU PV1 - Prudent valuation adjustments (PVA)

	a	b	c	d	e	EU e1	EU e2	f	g	h
Dec-25	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)								6	-	-

	a	b	c	d	e	EU e1	EU e2	f	g	h
Dec-24	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)								7	-	-

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As per Article 45i (3), point (b) of the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive 'BRRD II', published in the Official Journal of the EU as Directive 2014/59/EU, amended by Directive (EU) 2019/879 in May 2019, Table 2.8 below discloses the composition of own funds and eligible liabilities for the Group as of 31 December 2025. The available own funds and eligible liabilities of the Group amounted to €17.6bn, consisting of €11.3bn own funds and €6.3bn subordinated liabilities.

The Group is not subject to the Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity (TLAC) requirements which only applies to Global Systemically Important Institutions (G-SIIs) and therefore columns b and c are not applicable.

Table 2.8 - EU TLAC 1- Composition - MREL and, where applicable, G-SII requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities

		a	b	c
		Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)	G-SII requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (TLAC)	Memo item: Amounts eligible for the purposes of MREL, but not of TLAC
Own funds and eligible liabilities, ratios and components				
1	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) (€m)	8,440	-	-
2	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)(€m)	1,199	-	-
3	Not Applicable			
4	Not Applicable			
5	Not Applicable			
6	Tier 2 capital (T2) (€m)	1,679	-	-
7	Not Applicable			
8	Not Applicable			
11	Own funds for the purpose of Articles 92a CRR and 45 BRRD (€m)	11,318	-	-
Own funds and eligible liabilities: Non-regulatory capital elements				
12	Eligible liabilities instruments issued directly by the resolution entity that are subordinated to excluded liabilities (not grandfathered). (€m)	6,314	-	-
EU-12a				
	Eligible liabilities instruments issued by other entities within the resolution group that are subordinated to excluded liabilities (not grandfathered) (€m)	-	-	-
EU-12b				
	Eligible liabilities instruments that are subordinated to excluded liabilities, issued prior to 27 June 2019 (subordinated grandfathered) (€m)	-	-	-
EU-12c				
	Tier 2 instruments with a residual maturity of at least one year to the extent they do not qualify as Tier 2 items (€m)	-	-	-
13	Eligible liabilities that are not subordinated to excluded liabilities (not grandfathered pre cap) (€m)	-	-	-
EU-13a				
	Eligible liabilities that are not subordinated to excluded liabilities issued prior to 27 June 2019 (pre-cap) (€m)	-	-	-
14	Amount of non subordinated instruments eligible, where applicable after application of Article 72b (3) CRR (€m)	-	-	-
15	Not Applicable			
16	Not Applicable			
17	Eligible liabilities items before adjustments(€m)	6,314	-	-
Of which				
EU-17a				
	subordinated liabilities items (€m)	6,314	-	-
Own funds and eligible liabilities: Adjustments to non-regulatory capital elements				
18	Own funds and eligible liabilities items before adjustments (€m)	17,632	-	-
19	(Deduction of exposures between MPE resolution groups) (€m)		-	
20	(Deduction of investments in other eligible liabilities instruments) (€m)	-	-	
21	Not Applicable			
22	Own funds and eligible liabilities after adjustments (€m)	17,632	-	-
Of which				
EU-22a				
	own funds and subordinated liabilities (€m)	17,632	-	-
Risk-weighted exposure amount and leverage exposure measure of the resolution group				
23	Total risk exposure amount (€m)	55,818	-	-
24	Total exposure measure (€m)	140,232	-	-
Ratio of own funds and eligible liabilities				
25	Own funds and eligible liabilities (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount) (%)	31.59%	-	-
Of which				
EU-25a				
	own funds and subordinated liabilities (%)	31.59%	-	-
26	Own funds and eligible liabilities (as a percentage of total exposure measure) (%)	12.57%	-	-
Of which				
EU-26a				
	own funds and subordinated liabilities (%)	12.57%	-	-
27	CET1 (as a percentage of TREA) available after meeting the resolution group's requirements	9.27%	-	-
28	Institution-specific combined buffer requirement			
29	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement			
30	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement			
31	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement			
EU-31a				
	of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer			
Memorandum items				
EU-32				
	Total amount of excluded liabilities referred to in Article 72a(2) CRR			

As per Article 45i (3), point (b) of the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive 'BRRD II', published in the Official Journal of the EU as Directive 2014/59/EU, amended by Directive (EU) 2019/879 in May 2019, Table 2.9 below captures only own funds and liabilities eligible to meet the requirements of Article 45 of Directive 2014/59/EU in accordance with Article 45e of that Directive. It presents, at the level of the resolution entity BOI Group plc, a breakdown of own funds and liabilities based on their maturities and MREL eligibility, as well as their ranking in the creditor hierarchy in normal insolvency proceedings. Insolvency rankings shall be those communicated by the competent resolution authority in compliance with the standardised presentation specified in Article 8 of this Regulation.

Table 2.9 -EU TLAC3b - creditor ranking - resolution entity

	Insolvency Ranking			Sum of 1 to 3
	1 (most junior)	2	3 (most senior)	
1 Description of insolvency rank	Share Capital	Subordinated claims	Unsecured claims	
5 Own funds and liabilities potentially eligible for meeting MREL (€m)	7,165	3,039	6,314	16,518
of which				
6 residual maturity ≥ 1 year < 2 years (€m)	-	-	807	807
of which				
7 residual maturity ≥ 2 year < 5 years (€m)	-	-	3,202	3,202
of which				
8 residual maturity ≥ 5 years < 10 years (€m)	-	1,839	1,554	3,394
of which				
9 residual maturity ≥ 10 years, but excluding perpetual securities (€m)	-	-	750	750
of which				
10 perpetual securities (€m)	7,165	1,200	-	8,365

Note: Rows in the template with "Empty set in EU" are not required to be populated and therefore removed

The Risk Management Report within the Group's Annual Report 31 December 2025 contains information on principal risks and uncertainties, the risk management framework and the management of principal risks.

Risk appetite is set in conjunction with the Group's business strategy and sets the outer boundaries for risk the Group is prepared to take. It guides the Group, including its subsidiaries, in its risk taking and related business activities. The Group's approach to risk management ensures 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 principal risks, please see the following tabs within the disclosures: Risk Management Framework, Business and strategic risk, Capital Adequacy risk, Conduct risk, Credit risk, Funding and liquidity risk, Life insurance risk, Market risk, Operational risk, Regulatory risk and Model risk.

For information on related party transactions please see Appendix V of these 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

	2025	2024
	€bn	€bn
Loan book portfolio (on balance sheet - pre impairment loss allowance)		
Residential mortgages	52.20	50.46
Consumer	5.72	5.12
Non-property SME and corporate	18.40	20.36
Property and construction	7.14	7.45
Risk-based capital ratios as a % of RWA	%	%
Common equity tier 1 ratio (%)	15.12%	14.57%
Tier 1 ratio (%)	17.27%	16.50%
Total capital ratio (%)	20.28%	19.56%
Leverage ratio		
Leverage ratio (%)	6.87%	6.66%
Liquidity coverage ratio (pit)		
LCR ratio (%)	191.24%	198.22%
Net stable funding ratio		
NSFR ratio	156.11%	154.98%

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
Akshaya Bhargava	4
Michele Greene	7
Myles O'Grady	2
Mark Spain	2
Giles Andrews	9
Ian Buchanan	4
Emer Finnan	10
Richard Goulding	8
Niamh Marshall	4
Hans van der Noordaa	6
Steve Pateman	7
Margaret Sweeney	6

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. All Directors are compliant with CRD directorship limits as at 31 December 2025.

Board composition in 2025

At the reporting date, the Board comprises twelve Directors: two Executive Directors, the Chairman, who was independent on appointment, and nine Independent Non-Executive Directors.

The Board considers that having 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 retain 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 has oversight of the Group Code of Conduct, which sets the standard for business conduct throughout the Group. The N&G also ensures a formal, rigorous, and transparent process 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, strategy, 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, expertise, and attributes 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 Board positions.

In 2025, led by the N&G, the Board reviewed its skills, knowledge and experience and found it to be collectively suitable. Steered by the N&G, the Board reviews its collective suitability at least annually and with each change in membership.

The succession planning process has regard for the impact of expected retirements of Directors and the profiles needed in the context of the Group's strategic direction. Board Directors have successful track records in domestic and international businesses, including in business conduct standards and practices, as exhibited in their extensive executive careers. Seven Directors are chartered accountants and comply with the conduct standards of the relevant professional bodies. The Board Directors have extensive executive careers, including as Chief Executives, Chief Financial Officers, Chief Risk Officers, Chief Information and Operating Officers, and Fintech Founders, during which they gained significant experience in business conduct standards and practices, business ethics, and professional conduct standards.

When commencing a search for a new Director, the N&G:

- Defines a detailed role profile, based on its analysis of the skills and experiences needed, and selects an external search firm to facilitate the process.
- Appoints an external search firm, where appropriate. Three search firms, Board Works Ltd, Korn Ferry and MWM Consulting, were engaged during 2025 to support searches for new INEDs based on agreed specifications. The Board remains satisfied with the continued retention of Board Works Ltd, Korn Ferry and MWM Consulting. These search firms have no connection with the Company other than in a recruitment capacity.
- Ensures that a comprehensive due diligence process is undertaken which includes the candidate's self-certification of probity and financial soundness, external references and relevant 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 are required and received for all Board appointments.

Updates on the outcome of new Board appointments are provided to the market at the appropriate juncture.

A Board-approved Policy for the Assessment of Directors, which outlines the Board appointment process, is in place, and is aligned with applicable joint guidelines issued by ESMA and the EBA. With the introduction of the Central Bank (Individual Accountability Framework) Act 2023, the Board approved a number of new and refreshed policies in 2024 to ensure adherence to the Framework and the Common and Additional Conduct Standards by the Board and the wider Group. NEDs are compliant with new Senior Executive Accountability Regime (SEAR) requirements for NED role-holders effective from 1 July 2025. The Board and its Committees continued to perform their duties in alignment with the Framework and the Common and Additional Conduct Standards during 2025.

Inclusion and Diversity

Diversity, including of skills, background, and personal strengths, is an important driver of effectiveness, creating different perspectives among Directors, and breaking down a tendency towards 'group think'. The Board is fully committed to diversity in all forms and believes that diversity is an essential ingredient of sound decision- making.

The Board's commitment to diversity is set out in the Board Diversity Policy which, following review in 2025 led by the N&G, has retained specific targets in relation to female representation on the Board, ethnic minority representation and appointment of a female to one of the four senior roles on the Board. While further progress was made in 2025, the Board acknowledges that there is more to do to achieve a target of 40% female representation. The Board is committed to the application of recruitment and selection criteria that are explicitly informed by the relevant targets for ethnic minority and female representation. We intend to make further progress in 2026.

The Board is assisted in its risk governance responsibilities by a Board Risk Committee. The Committee met a total of 8 times on a standalone basis in 2025. The Committee met jointly with GTOC to consider the risk aspects of investment allocation, as well as risk data aggregation and risk reporting compliance. In addition, the Committee held two joint sessions with the GAC to discuss impairment. These joint meetings and inter-committee communications allow the BRC to oversee risk more comprehensively across these important areas of common interest and overlap.

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 and has been in place for the year under review and up to the date of approval of the Annual Report.

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.

Risk Management Framework

2.1 Risk Statement

Risk appetite is set in conjunction with the Group's business strategy and sets the outer boundaries for risk the Group is prepared to take. It guides the Group, including its subsidiaries, in its risk taking and related business activities. The Group's approach to risk management ensures that the Group's overall business strategy and remuneration practices are aligned with its risk and capital management strategies.

The RMF is the foundation stone for how we manage risk in the Group. It sets out the Group-wide approach to risk management and reflects the Group's Risk Culture. At least annually, the RMF is reviewed by the Group CRO and approved by the Board following consideration and recommendation by the BRC. It establishes:

- common principles for the risk management process of identifying, assessing, monitoring, mitigating, and controlling 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;
- principles for setting risk appetite to articulate tolerances for the adverse outcomes of taking risk, and setting risk exposure limits designed to ensure a low probability of exceeding those tolerances;
- risk policies and procedures as the foundation for risk mitigation in implementing the RMF; and
- a framework for forward looking monitoring and reporting on risk as part of risk management information in the Group.

2.2 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 pillars of:

- stronger relationship;
- simple business; and
- sustainable company.

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 Appetite;
- Risk Frameworks and Policies;
- 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 define all the Group's risk types in a consistent manner.

The Risk Library document outlines the Group's risk classification system. This taxonomy provides the structure through which accountability for risk management is assigned, and risk is reported. The Risk Library covers the totality of gross risk types to which the Group is exposed.

Principal risk types are the highest level risk type used to assist with identifying, assessing, monitoring, mitigating and controlling risks to which the Group is exposed. They guide the assignment of risk management resourcing and organisation of the Group Risk division.

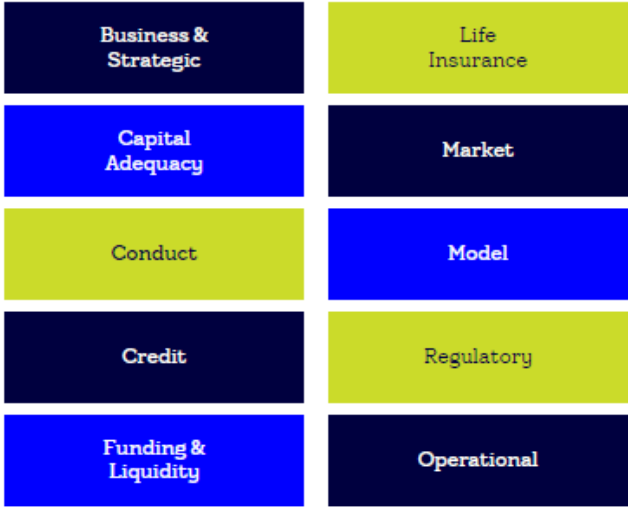
The Group maintains and updates the Risk Library in two ways:

- Firstly, during the annual review of its RMF, Group Risk conducts a top-down risk identification process. This establishes risk management's view of the primary categories of types of risk facing the Group. These primary categories of risk are identified as the Group's principal risk types.
- Secondly, a bottom-up risk type assessment process is undertaken to identify the granular level risks that arise from all the activities that the Group engages in.

Financial risks originate in the Group's business and primarily reside in the financial balance sheet. Financial risks are generally identified in the lending and trading processes in the case of credit and market risks, with the risk types defined in the Risk Library and quantified in terms of potential financial impacts. Financial Risk is assessed using the respective financial risk measurement models for credit, market, liquidity, and life insurance risks. In addition, for Funding & Liquidity, Capital Adequacy, and Business & Strategic Risks, risk assessment processes such as the ICAAP and ILAAP are used to identify, categorise, quantify, and control the risks to the Group.

Operational risks originate in the activities the Group conducts. In identifying, assessing, and appropriately controlling operational risk, the Group utilises a Process Universe of critical processes to aid in understanding precisely where operational risk originates.

The ten principal risk types are outlined below:



Management and Board also consider other themes that span risk types. These generally fall into two categories: drivers that have an impact on the risk profile of more than one risk type, and particular aspects of the business that can be impacted by risks in other areas of the taxonomy. The Group adopts incremental lenses in respect of these themes which are used to ensure that the potential impacts on or emanating from one or more risk types are considered on an ongoing basis, and that any aggregate impact arising from these themes is given appropriate consideration. The Group applies the following Risk Lenses:

- Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG);
- Operational Resilience;
- Regulatory Compliance;
- Reputation; and
- Transformation.

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 tolerances 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 growth and profitability. Risk appetite flows from the Group's risk identity.

Risk appetite flows from the Group's risk identity. Risk identity is the broad risk profile the Group must necessarily run to successfully pursue the Group's chosen business strategy, within risk capacity. The elements are:

- 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; and
- 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 tolerances for the adverse outcomes of taking risk in pursuit of the Group's objectives. It is set in conjunction with the Group's business strategy and sets the outer boundaries of risk the Group, including its subsidiaries, is prepared to take. It flows from 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 the Board of Directors at least annually.

For financial risks, tolerances for negative outcomes are set for earnings and capital volatility, and for how long the Group can survive under liquidity stress. Operational risk, tolerances are set using an impact criteria based on adverse financial, customer, regulatory and reputational outcomes.

The Group maintains a detailed risk appetite breach escalation process which ensures that breaches of risk appetite are escalated to senior management and the Board in a timely way. This facilitates timely consideration of the breach and any actions that may be required to remedy the breach.

Risk frameworks and policies

A risk management framework may be developed in respect of any Principal Risk to address holistically how the Group manages and reports on the Risk. Risk policies set out minimum risk mitigation requirements which should ensure that the Group remains within the Board approved Risk Appetite. The risk mitigation requirements must be set with sufficient granularity that they can be incorporated into properly designed processes.

Stress Testing and Scenario Analysis

Certain principal risks are measured, managed, and reported using risk models in line with the risk policies and management procedures which are in place for each risk type.

Scenario analysis is used across risk types to help the Group understand the possible severe impacts of unlikely but plausible scenarios and help to strengthen our level of preparedness. It is also used to consider how the impact may be managed and the severity controlled. In the context of social media, scenario analysis is a useful tool in understanding the potential for social media use to amplify the negative impacts of an event for the Group.

Where predictable and probable events are factored into business as usual planning and budgeting, risk arises when less predictable or unanticipated events can materialise. These types of events may result in severe impacts to the Group and therefore it is important that they are considered, and mitigating controls and actions are put in place to ensure that the Group can continue to operate within risk appetite in that event.

Scenario modelling can be used in Stress Tests where the projected financial position and risk profile of the Group can be assessed under a range of severe but plausible adverse scenarios. These scenarios can include macroeconomic projections and assumptions on internal risk issues. They are run to assess the resilience of the Group to withstand the impact of a severe stress event. This allows the Group to make changes to plans as necessary to maintain its resilience at the required levels in that scenario.

The outputs of stress testing are used by the Group to inform risk appetite across risk types by assessing unlikely but plausible scenarios that may result in severe earnings volatility. This allows stress testing metrics to be used in setting risk appetite for credit, market, funding and liquidity risk so that earnings volatility in periods of stress is maintained at an acceptable level. They are also used by the Group to inform strategy and capital planning.

They are an integral component of the Group's ICAAP and ILAAP and are also used by regulators to assess the Group's ability to continue to meet its capital and liquidity requirements under severe adverse conditions.

The Group conducts:

- solvency stress testing to evaluate the Group's financial position under a 'severe but plausible' scenario or shock and provide an indication of how much capital might be needed to absorb losses should such a shock occur;
- earnings stress testing in respect of earnings volatility and tolerances in respect of required capital to withstand a severe but plausible stress;
- liquidity stress testing to evaluate the potential impact of a range of severe but plausible stress scenarios on the liquidity position of the Group. This affords senior management the ability to assess the degree to which the Group or an individual liquidity centre is vulnerable to liquidity shocks such as: i) impacts of rating downgrades; ii) withdrawal of customer deposits; or iii) inability to refine wholesale funding as they fall due at a reasonable cost;
- market risk stress testing in the Trading Book and Banking Book. Stress testing in the Trading Book consists of gap / residual interest rate risk positions, and in the Banking Book consists of gap / residual interest rate risk, structural interest rate and structural FX stress testing. The Group stress tests these risks as part of its ongoing risk measurement and management process. Gap / residual interest rate risk and basis risk are stressed using empirically based scenario analyses. For gap / residual interest rate risk, the stress test results are potential changes in the economic value of positions. For structural interest rate risk in the Banking Book, the results are potential changes in one year ahead net interest income. Structural FX risk is stressed by calculating the impact of standard 10% exchange rate movements on capital ratios;
- life insurance risk stress testing 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;
- operational risk stress testing are modelled based on a scenario-based approach. Severe, but plausible operational risk loss scenarios are applied on a group-basis to assess the impact of materialisation of key operational risks at various likelihoods and are used in the assessment of the Group's Economic Capital requirements. Scenario based exercises are also used as a means to work through scenarios to validate business continuity plans for operational resilience purposes; and
- reverse stress testing to evaluate the Group's ability to survive 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 and liquidity stress testing by exploring more extreme scenarios / events significantly beyond the likelihood thresholds looked at in solvency and liquidity 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 and liquidity stress testing works towards assessing a range of outcomes or probabilities given defined inputs.

A key focus of solvency stress testing activities during 2025 and into 2026 is the impact on the Group's key economies of potential adverse events such as rising geopolitical tensions, a sharp slowdown in global growth, reduced international trade and foreign direct investment, and further supply chain and energy shocks. How these shocks impact the Group's profitability and solvency under different interest rate and inflation environments is examined. In parallel the Group continued to develop its capabilities in the climate risk scenario modelling space.

Risk Monitoring and Reporting

Reporting of risk exposure is how we ensure management and governance forums can monitor the maintenance of the Group's risk profile within tolerances for exposure to risk. Furthermore, risk monitoring and reporting is a means for bringing management attention to where significant corrective actions are required and thereby enabling the Group to respond in an effective and timely manner and to take decisions such as whether to maintain current business activity.

The Group's risk monitoring and reporting process operates within Group Risk:

- it is the responsibility of the 2LOD to take reasonable steps to ensure that the Group does not suffer outcomes outside of 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 the 2LOD 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 Financial and Regulatory Reporting Risk Policy; and
- at Group level, the risk monitoring, reporting, and review process is overseen by 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.

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 monitor compliance with Risk Appetite and Risk Policies. The Report is subject to review by ERC prior to review by the Group's management body (Board and BRC).

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.

2.3 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.

Second Line of Defence (2LOD): Establishing the policies under which 1LOD 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 which must be implemented by the 1LOD in relevant activities;
- ensuring that risk mitigation requirements are reliably adhered to and thereby ensure a high level of confidence that there are unlikely to be outcomes outside of risk appetite;
- establishing limits and triggers, consistent with the risk appetite of the Group;
- establishing tolerances for exposure to risk to minimise the possibility of having an outcome outside risk appetite;
- using standard methods to conduct oversight of the risk types 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; and
- reporting and escalation obligations are adhered to.

Third Line of Defence (3LOD):The role of 3LOD Group Internal Audit (GIA) is to understand the Group's key risks and to examine and evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of the systems of risk management, governance and internal control within the 1LOD and 2LOD. GIA provides independent, timely, objective and reasonable assurance to its key stakeholders on the effectiveness of the Group's risk management, governance and internal control framework. GIA assess whether the Group's key risks are being appropriately and effectively identified, assessed, monitored, managed, and reported. GIA carry out risk based assignments covering Group businesses and functions (including outsourcing providers - subject to the right to audit), with ratings assigned as appropriate. Audit outcomes and findings are communicated to senior management and other key stakeholders, with remediation plans monitored for progress against agreed completion dates. In 2025 the Group appointed a new Group Chief Internal Auditor.

Group Risk Organisational Structure

Group Risk comprises of Group Risk functions and Group Compliance. A 2LOD Risk Officer is assigned for each principal risk type, and for each sub risk type for operational risk. This ensures that there is unambiguous 2LOD oversight responsibility for every principal risk type, and every operational risk sub risk type – with no gaps or 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. In 2025 the Group appointed a new Group Chief Compliance Officer.

2.4 Risk Culture

The risk culture of the Group reflects colleagues' collective mindset and shared values with respect to the management and control of risk. The Group is committed to appropriate risk-taking and the effective management of risk. It requires all colleagues to have a holistic understanding of the risks posed by the activities they undertake.

The Group's risk culture is underpinned by the Group's Purpose and Values that should act as a behavioural compass.

It 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 Group Speak Up Policy sets out the steps colleagues can take to raise any concerns they might have of relevant wrongdoing in the Group e.g. potential breach of Regulation or internal policy under the RMF.

2.5 Recovery and Resolution Planning

In line with the provisions of the Single Resolution Mechanism Regulation and the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (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 (the central resolution authority within the Banking Union) in cooperation with the Central Bank of Ireland, rather than by the Group itself.

The plan establishes how the resolution authorities intend to approach the Group’s resolution and for the Group the Preferred Resolution Strategy is a single point of entry bail-in at BoIG 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 MREL corresponding to the loss absorbing capacity necessary to execute the resolution strategy.

2.6 Risk Governance

Risk Governance

Risk Governance refers to the elements of an organisation's overall governance mechanisms that relate to risk management and mitigation. Risk Governance is exercised through the decision-making authority vested in Risk Committees and accountable executives.

The Board of Directors, together with its subcommittees, constitutes the Management Body. It has ultimate responsibility for the Group and defines, oversees, and is accountable for the implementation of the governance arrangements within the Group, which ensures effective and prudent management of risk.

The Board of Directors is ultimately accountable for setting and overseeing an adequate and effective internal control framework, which includes well-functioning risk management, compliance, and internal audit functions for the effective management of risks.

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.

Risk in the Group is controlled within the Risk Governance Framework which incorporates the Board of Directors, Risk Committees appointed by the Board (e.g. Board Risk Committee) and the ERC, the ALCO and their appointed committees. Each of the Board committees and the executive committees that form part of the risk governance framework operate in adherence to common standards which includes having a clear terms of reference describing the purpose, scope, and authority of the Committee.

The ERC and ALCO are the Group’s most senior management risk committees and operate with delegated authority from the GEC, which monitors and oversees the performance of these committees. The BRC also exercises oversight of these committees, as outlined in their respective terms of reference.

The ERC is chaired by the Group CRO and 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 17 times, and the ALCO met 13 times, during 2025.

The ERC has oversight of all material risk types across the Group, apart from interest rate, market and liquidity risk, and capital and funding matters, which are the responsibility of the Group ALCO. 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.

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

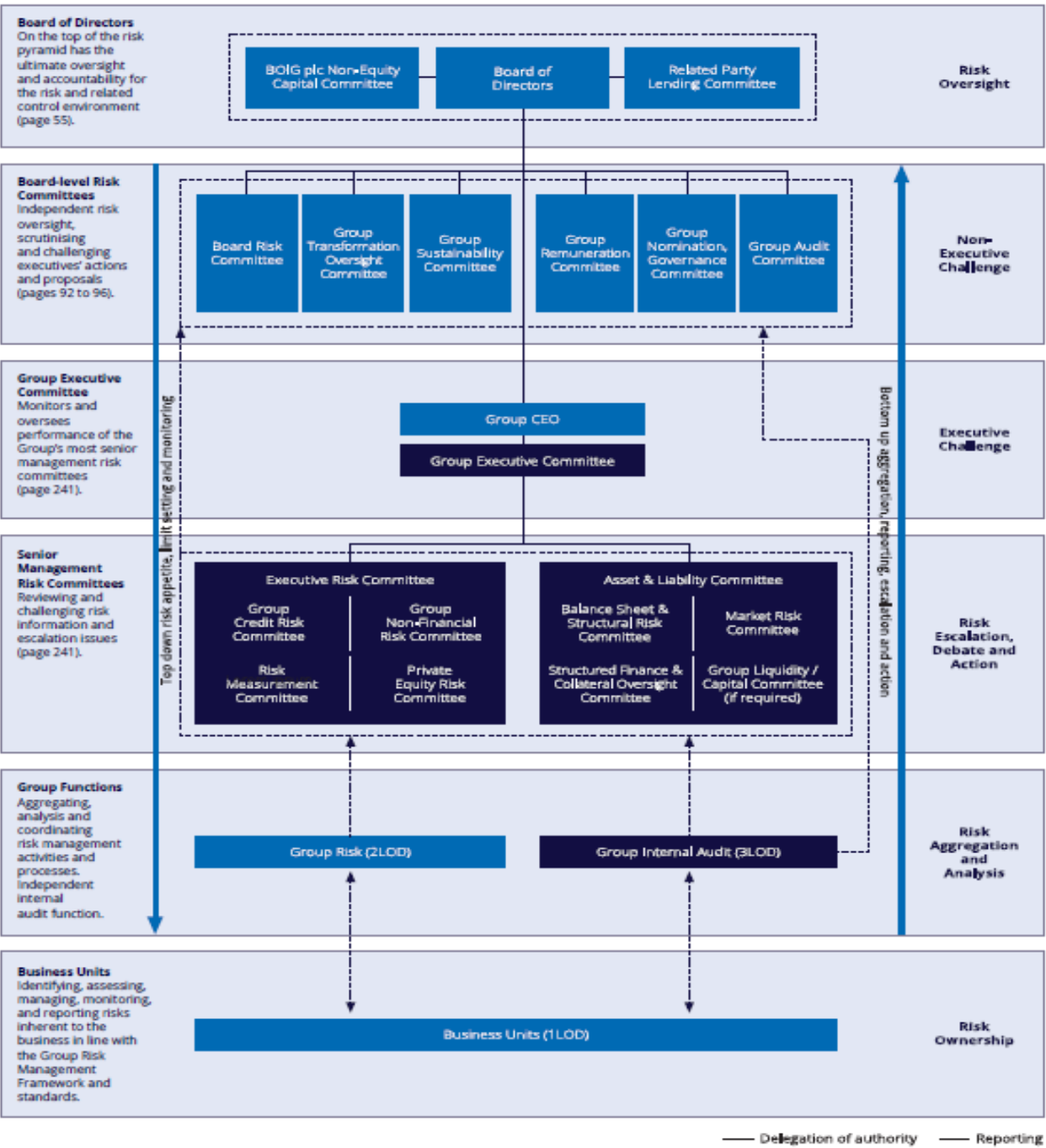
Committee	Delegated responsibility
Group Credit Risk Committee	Oversight of credit risk
Group Non-Financial Risk Committee	Oversight of conduct risk, regulatory risk, other operational risk, and operational resilience.
Private Equity Risk Committee	Oversight of private equity risk (i.e., private equity investments and debt for equity swaps).
Risk Measurement Committee	Oversight of model 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 and Structural Risk Management.
Market Risk Committee	Responsible for supporting ALCO in the governance, measurement and control of market risk and oversight of derivative activity.
Structured Finance and Collateral Oversight Committee	Supports ALCO in providing oversight of collateral management and 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.



Business and Strategic Risk

Definition:

The risk of not delivering the agreed strategy and business and financial targets designed to ensure the long-term sustainability of the Group’s businesses. This can be as a result of internal or external factors, e.g. implementing a strategy that does not support the Group’s target outcomes, inadequate planning or implementation of the strategy, changes in the external environment or economic factors.

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 2LOD owner in Group Risk. It is the responsibility of the Head of Business, Strategic and ESG 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.

The current status of business and strategic risk, including risk dashboards and risk appetite compliance is reported through the Board Risk Report on a monthly basis.

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; and
- impact of the economic and geopolitical environment on the Group’s strategy.

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.

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 consequence from all the activities that the Group engages in during its normal conduct of its business. These risks may materialise from failures to comply with regulatory requirements or expectations, 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 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 systems, products and / or services are used by customers, employees or third parties to facilitate or attempt to facilitate financial crime.

Data Privacy: The Group does not comply with relevant data protection and data privacy laws and regulations.

Risk management and measurement

From an ESG perspective, 'Greenwashing', or misrepresenting the environmental benefits of green financial products or investments, is an identified sub-risk within conduct risk. The Group's product approval policy and process incorporates provisions designed to scrutinise products marketed as green products with this risk in mind.

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 Group Non-Financial Risk Committee (GNFRC), 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 has no tolerance for knowingly causing harm to customers, clients, and markets, arising from the delivery of its products and services. However, we recognise that mistakes and errors of judgement or failures of processes can and do lead to customer harm which we have limited tolerance. We mitigate this risk through our conduct risk policies.

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 Group Speak Up Policy sets out the steps colleagues can take to raise any concerns they might have of relevant wrongdoing in the Group e.g. potential breach of Regulation or internal policy under the RMF. 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, including risk dashboards and risk appetite compliance, is reported through the Board Risk Report on a monthly basis. The Group Chief Compliance Officer also reports to the ERC and BRC via the quarterly Group Chief Compliance Officer report on the status of conduct risk in the Group, including the status of the top conduct risks, assurance activity, and the progress of risk mitigation plans.

Definition

Model Risk is the risk of potential adverse consequences due to model design or implementation errors or the inappropriate use of model outputs. The Group uses models to inform business and credit decisions; for transaction monitoring, determining Pillar II capital requirements and supporting internal pricing, stress testing, and market risk measurement. It also supports the determination of capital and impairment requirements. The adverse consequences from model issues could include financial loss, negative customer outcomes, poor decision making, regulatory criticism or damage to the Group's reputation.

Risk management and measurement

The Group's Model Risk Management Framework is the mechanism through which the Group manages model risk. This framework comprises the Group Model Risk Policy, the Model Inventory, and the Group's Model Risk Assessment for the use of models. It applies both to the process of introducing models within the Group and to the areas where models are used across the Group's process landscape.

Risk mitigation

The Group's Model Risk Policy sets out a suite of minimum mitigating requirements across all stages of a model's lifecycle. Models are categorised into tiers based on their materiality and complexity. Policy requirements correspond to each tier, imposing stricter controls and oversight on models with higher risk.

Risk reporting

Updates on the model risk profile, including risk outlook and management reporting dashboards, are provided monthly through the Board Risk Report. The Risk Measurement Committee (RMC) has responsibility for the oversight of model risk throughout the Group, with specific responsibilities for the Group's Tier 1 (most critical) models. These responsibilities include monitoring of the Group's model risk profile and compliance with management metrics, as well as reviewing and approving key model risk policies and standards.

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 consequence from all the activities that the Group engages in during its normal conduct of its business. Regulatory risk may materialise from failure to identify new or existing regulatory and / or legislative requirements or deadlines, failure to 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 / or there is an inappropriate approach adopted to implement the regulatory changes required.

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 GNFRRC, 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.

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 the Group's Regulatory Risk Policy and appropriate procedures in place throughout the business.

Risk reporting

The current status of regulatory risk, including risk dashboards and risk appetite compliance, is reported through the Board Risk Report on a monthly basis. The Board Risk Report reports 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 to ERC, BRC and Board.

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)*

The Group manages life insurance risk under its RMF. Life insurance risk is underwritten and managed by NIAC, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group. The management of life insurance risk is the responsibility of the NIAC Board 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 for a 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 RMF 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 life insurance risk through a number of measures. Capital is held against exposure to life insurance risk. Exposure to this 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)*

The current status of life insurance risk, including risk dashboards and risk appetite compliance, is reported through 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.

Note: Whilst insurance undertakings are not fully consolidated in the regulatory consolidation, this section is included for completeness as the undertakings impact the regulatory group’s capital and capital requirements.

Definition *(audited)*
Credit risk is the risk of loss resulting from a counterparty being unable to meet its contractual obligations to the Group in respect of loans or other financial transactions, or any other deterioration in a counterparty's creditworthiness.

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 excessive exposures to a single entity, or group of entities with similar activities and similar economic characteristics, which 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 risk for potential loss due to a ratings downgrade (e.g. Probability of Default (PD) or IFRS9 staging migration).

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 or enforceability of 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 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 sustainable earnings growth and shareholder value.

The Group takes credit risk, consistent with the Group's Risk Identity, designed to deliver an appropriate return on capital, while ensuring credit exposures do not exceed levels which would produce unacceptable earnings and capital volatility under both stress and non-stress conditions. Concentrations are generally avoided except when they are necessary consistent with the Group's risk identity.

The Group's credit strategy is to underwrite credit risk within a clearly defined Board-approved risk appetite. This is done 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 Board-approved risk parameters.

Credit risk management
Within the Group's lending divisions the 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 separate Customer Loan Solutions teams provide experienced and dedicated management of challenged assets. 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, enforcing security, pursuing 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 Group Credit Risk Committee (GCRC), ERC, the BRC, and the Board on developments in credit risk and compliance with specific risk limits. It is led by the Group Chief Credit Officer who reports directly to the Group Chief Risk Officer. The function provides independent oversight of the Group's credit risk strategy, credit risk management information and credit risk underwriting.

Credit policy
The core values and principles governing the provision of credit are contained in the Group Credit Risk Policy which is approved by the Board. The Group Credit Risk Policy is supported by the following additional credit risk related policies; i) Group Impairment Policy; ii) Group Forbearance Policy; iii) Group Property Collateral Valuation Policy; iv) Group Country Risk Policy; v) Group Policy on Definition of Default; and vi) Group Bank Risk Policy. In addition, individual business unit Loan Origination Standards (LOS) set out key loan acceptance criteria at product, sector, or portfolio level. Business unit credit risk procedures are also required for each portfolio or business unit involved in lending and credit related activities. These documents describe the end-to-end credit risk lifecycle and how the risk mitigation requirements, as set out in the Group Credit Risk Policy, are implemented. These standards and procedures 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 underwriting 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 country risk exposure 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 limits for each category and maximum exposure limits to a customer or a group of connected customers.

The Board approves a framework of country risk exposure guide points which act as boundaries for the setting of individual country limits, which are approved by the GCRC. The Board may also approve individual country limits outside of the country exposure guide points. 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 rating based on a pre-defined credit rating scale. The risk and consequently the credit rating, 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.

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 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 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.

Risk transfer
The objective of risk mitigation / transfer is to keep risk exposure within acceptable limits. At portfolio level, credit risk is assessed in relation to the degree of name, sector, and geographic concentration. Where emerging 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 PD. The Group’s requirements around completion, valuation and management of collateral are set out in appropriate Group policies, business unit LOS and credit risk 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 financial counterparty 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 / quarterly basis to senior management. Reporting includes information on loan book composition and asset quality (PD profiles, impairment loss allowances and RWAs).

The current status of credit risk, including risk dashboards and risk appetite compliance, is reported through the Board Risk Report on a monthly basis. A report on exceptions to LOS is reviewed by GCRC members on a quarterly basis.

On a monthly / quarterly 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.

The Group maintains an independent Credit Review function which provides ongoing assessment of the Group’s credit risk management processes. Using a risk based approach, , Credit Review carries out periodic reviews of Group lending portfolios, lending units and credit underwriting units. The results of reviews carried out by the Credit Review function are communicated to the Board and senior management.

Management of challenged assets *(audited)*

The Group has in place a range of initiatives to manage challenged and non-performing exposures. 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 related to the actual or apparent financial difficulty of that borrower, forbearance has not occurred. The key objective of granting forbearance measures is to ensure a sustainable repayment situation can be achieved. This includes paving the way for non-performing borrowers to return to performing status and reducing the likelihood of performing borrowers reaching a non-performing status.

Forbearance strategies adopted by the Group seek to maximise recoveries and minimise losses arising from nonrepayment of debt, while providing suitable and sustainable restructure options that are supportive of customers in actual or apparent financial difficulties. Such strategies may include, where appropriate, one or a combination of measures such as a temporary reduction in contractual repayments, a term extension, capitalisation of arrears, adjustment, or nonenforcement 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 rating 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 forbearance procedures in place for each key portfolio which set out in more detail the approach to and the application of forbearance.

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.

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 estimated 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 Group’s approach to identifying credit-impaired assets is consistent with the Group’s definition of default (in accordance with regulatory guidelines including 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 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. POCI obligations remain outside of the normal stage allocation process for the lifetime of the obligation.

The Group continue 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:

- 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
- other loans meeting NPE criteria as aligned with regulatory requirements.

Credit risk methodologies *(audited)*

The Group’s credit risk methodologies encompass internal credit rating models and scoring tools and impairment models. This is 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 that a given counterparty will default on any of its credit obligations to the Group within the next twelve months;
- **Exposure at Default (EAD)**: the total amount the Group is owed by the borrower at the point of default;
- **LGD**: the loss incurred (after the realisation of any collateral) on a specific transaction should the borrower default, expressed as a percentage of EAD; and
- **Expected Loss Best Estimate (ELBE)**: the expected loss incurred (after the realisation of any collateral) on a specific transaction given the borrower’s default expressed as a percentage of EAD based on current economic conditions.

These measures are used to calculate regulatory RWA 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 estimates PD using a hybrid PD approach based on the following components:

- Through-the-Cycle (TtC) component which captures the average PD for a borrower over a long run time series with a mix of good and bad years, expressed on a twelve-month basis; and
- Cyclical component based on the scorecard risk drivers used to reflect estimates that are sensitive to economic conditions, typically increasing during downturns and decreasing during upturns but not necessarily to the same degree as default rates change in the economy.

Non-retail internal rating systems

The Group has adopted the Foundation Internal Ratings 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 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. 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 PDs 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 PDs vary, to an extent, with the economic cycle and are used to calculate risk weighted exposure amounts and to determine minimum regulatory capital requirements. The PD estimates capture a change in borrower risk over the economic cycle and are used for internal credit management purposes.

Retail internal rating systems

The Group has adopted the Advanced rating systems.

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 hybrid basis depending on the portfolio. A cyclical rating philosophy that is sensitive to changes in economic conditions is calibrated to a TtC long run average default rate resulting in model estimates that vary to an extent with the economic cycle but are not fully cyclical. 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. Loss estimates are adjusted upwards to ensure LGD estimates are representative of economic downturn conditions. Some portfolios have an ELBE LGD modelling component for stock default accounts. For revolving credit facilities, 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.

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 Risk Adjusted Return metrics e.g. (RoTE);
- internal reporting; and
- internal capital allocation between businesses of the Group.

Control mechanisms for credit rating and impairment models

The Group Model Risk Policy, as approved by the RMC and the BRC, sets out the Group’s overall approach to model risk management. Supporting standards set 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 redevelopments 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 committees. This includes assessment of model performance against observed outcomes, including:
 - rank order of borrowers;
 - accuracy of parameter estimates (including actual vs.expected testing);
 - the stability of the rating;
 - the quality of data; and
 - the appropriateness of model use.
- independent validation: all 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' (IVU) 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 management adjustments.

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.

Impairment models

The Group has in place a suite of IFRS 9 compliant impairment models which are executed on a monthly basis. The Group's 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 regulatory capital 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 represents the expected default rate over the next twelve months. It is used to calculate the 12-month ECL and as the starting point for lifetime PD estimation. Future point-in-time PDs are projected for each year from year two to the instrument’s maturity. Transition matrices are used to model how exposures migrate across PD bands over time..

Together, the current point-in-time IFRS 9 PD and future pointin- time IFRS 9 PDs are used to calculate an IFRS 9 lifetime PD expectation for each FLI scenario. The scenario-weighted averages determine an overall IFRS 9 lifetime PD expectation. At origination, these expectations, along with any relevant prepayment estimates, are stored to enable future comparisons to assess 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.

In 2025, four new IRB PD models were implemented for the Property Investment, Leverage Acquisition Finance, RoI General Industries, and Project Finance segments of the Non- Retail portfolio. The ECL model framework was also updated to incorporate the newly implemented models.

The IFRS 9 PD models for the Property Investment and Development portfolio were redeveloped during 2025. The redevelopment resulted in an increase of c.€3 million in impairment loss allowance. Consequently, the Investment Property PMA that had been held at 31 December 2024 and 30 June 2025 in anticipation of this model update is no longer required. RoI GDP and RoI Gross National Product (GNP) were removed as primary risk drivers from PD macroeconomic regression models in H1 2025 due to the inherent volatility and risk of restatement for these macroeconomic indicators. The impairment models now include less volatile factors such as Modified Domestic Demand (MDD).

IFRS 9 Exposure at Default

Current point-in-time EAD represents the expected exposure if the borrower defaults within the next 12 months. Future point-in-time EAD incorporates expected contractual cash flows. IFRS 9 EAD differs from regulatory EAD in that it incorporates expected contractual cash flows. The EAD component of the Non-Retail impairment model was enhanced to include greater risk differentiation by incorporating repayment profile specific segmentation in 2025 to address model weaknesses. The model updates resulted in an c.€8 million increase in impairment loss allowance.

IFRS 9 Loss Given Default

Current point-in-time LGD represents the loss expected if default occurs within the next 12 months. To calculate lifetime ECL, future point-in-time LGDs are calculated for each year from the start of year 2 to maturity of the exposure. These calculations are based on historical data, with cure rates incorporated where relevant, to reflect the likelihood of borrowers returning to performing status. FLI is also reflected for example through changes in collateral, cure rates, time to sale and loss on portfolio sales applied where collateral is held in Rol or UK property markets..

The LGD component of the Non-Retail impairment model was enhanced to include greater sensitivity to macro-economic factors and address model weaknesses. The updates resulted in a c.€25 million increase in impairment loss allowance. Consequently, the Investment Property PMA that had been held at 31 December 2024 and 30 June 2025 in anticipation of this model update is no longer required.

Individual discounted cash flow analysis

For credit-impaired financial instruments in Corporate and Commercial 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. The expected future cash flows are based on an assessment of future recoveries and resolution scenario outcomes (where applicable) 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 Rol 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 initial recognition as estimated based on facts and circumstances (adjusted where relevant for changes in prepayment expectations);
- a contractual payment is greater than 30 days past due;
- the PD risk rating for individually assessed / relationship managed assets is above a defined risk threshold;
- the exposure has been placed on a watchlist or meets definition of challenged for relationship managed exposures;
- the exposure is a forbore loan;
- the exposure has exited default / Stage 3 in the previous 3 months; and
- a related credit facility or asset has been classified as Stage 2 (applicable to certain portfolios only).

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 assessed the impact of elevated affordability risk, including impacts on UK residential mortgage interest only loans nearing scheduled maturity and the possible lag effect of higher interest rate pass through on both Rol and UK residential mortgage customers rolling off fixed rate contracts. In line with 2024, credit risk assessments were implemented across the residential mortgage portfolio and the outputs have been utilised to identify significant increases in credit risk and the reclassification of Stage 1 assets as Stage 2. These credit risk assessments, which leveraged qualitative information not already captured in impairment models, resulted in a credit management decision to classify €1.2 billion of Stage 1 assets as Stage 2 at the reporting date, and a corresponding €11 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 initial recognition.

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; and iii) there is potential overreliance 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.

Identifying defaulted assets and credit-impaired assets

The Group aligns the definition of Default with Credit Impaired and NPE definitions, so that any exposure classified as Credit Impaired or NPE is classified as Defaulted. Where default criteria are no longer met, the credit facility (obligor for nonretail 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 forbore for supervisory reporting purposes;
- 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; and
- the borrower has been granted multiple forbearance arrangements over a period of three years.

Certain other events necessitate a lender assessment and, if the outcome of the lender assessment is that the contractual amount of principal, interest and fees 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, when this was not originally envisaged, 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; and
- a material third-party creditor is known to have sought an insolvency arrangement in respect of the borrower.

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 in conjunction with other evidence of a deterioration in credit risk;
- financial analysis indicates an inability of the borrower to meet debt service obligations as they fall due and / or a negative net assets position;
- the borrower has ceased trading;
- a material decrease in collateral value has occurred on a CRE transaction, such that the value of the collateral reduces by a certain level in the previous 12 months, or LTV ratio increases to more than a specified level;
- 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);
- a fall in the assessed gross development value such that sale proceeds are no longer expected to fully repay debt (development exposures only); or
- the term debt exposure of a borrower has a maturity date in less than 3 months' time, and no credit approved and customer agreed refinance arrangement is in place.

Review of credit-impaired loans

It is Group policy to review credit-impaired loans above agreed thresholds at a minimum 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 (i.e. no Unlikeliness To Pay (UTP) trigger persists);
- and have observed any probation period requirements.

An updated assessment of the borrower's current financial condition and repayment prospects is typically required, with evidence of regular, satisfactory repayments under the original or modified agreement 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 the Group Property Collateral Valuation Policy, supported by related 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 2025 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 Statistic 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 (REAU). Internally assessed valuations are subject to review, challenge and, potentially, revision by independent credit professionals in underwriting units 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 / £250,000.

Credit risk associated with geopolitical risk, economic uncertainty, and affordability rates

The impact of heightened geopolitical uncertainty has been integrated into individual credit assessments across the relationship-managed commercial portfolios during 2025. Targeted evaluations of tariff related risks were conducted in 2025 within relevant corporate and SME lending portfolios. Where exposures were identified as high risk, appropriate credit downgrades were applied, resulting in reclassification to Stage 2 or, where required, Stage 3.

A new PMA of €40 million has been applied at 31 December 2025 to reflect the potential second order economic impacts arising from the recent elevation in geopolitical risk globally. This adjustment reflects the increased credit risk that may arise within internationally focused Corporate Non-Property lending portfolios as a result of broader macroeconomic uncertainty.

Additionally, in 2025 the Group conducted a number of assessments in relation to credit risk associated with the impact of elevated affordability risk including impacts on UK residential mortgage interest only loans nearing scheduled maturity and the possible lag effect of higher interest rate pass through on both RoI and UK residential mortgage customers rolling off fixed rate contracts.

In line with 2024, credit risk assessments were implemented across the residential mortgage portfolio and the outputs have been utilised to identify significant increases in credit risk and the reclassification of Stage 1 assets as Stage 2. These credit risk assessments, which leveraged qualitative information not already captured in impairment models, resulted in a credit management decision to classify €1.2 billion of Stage 1 assets as Stage 2 at the reporting date (31 December 2024: c.€0.9 billion), with a corresponding €11 million increase in impairment loss allowance (31 December 2024: €9 million).

Furthermore, the final set of probability weightings applied to FLI scenarios utilised in the Group's impairment models incorporated the application of management judgement to initial modelled probability weightings to reflect economic uncertainty associated with factors including geopolitical risk and tariff policy uncertainty. The estimated impact of this judgement was a c.€12 million increase in impairment loss allowance (31 December 2024: c.€7 million).

Forward looking information

Changes in estimates

FLI refers to probability-weighted future macroeconomic scenarios used in the measurement of impairment loss allowances under IFRS 9, and is approved semi-annually by the ERC. At 31 December 2025 the Group applied four FLI scenarios , comprised of a central scenario, an upside scenario, and two downside scenarios, including one severe downside scenario.

Each scenario spans a five year forecast period, with reversion to long run averages for property price growth thereafter. The Group keeps under review the number of FLI scenarios and the need to produce jurisdiction specific projections. The central FLI scenario for the year ending 31 December 2025 was developed internally by the Group's ERU in collaboration with the Group's REAU.

To incorporate available, reasonable and supportable information and apply meaningful upside and downside FLI scenarios, three alternative scenarios (one upside and two downside) were also constructed by the Group's ERU and the REAU. Each scenario was constructed around narratives reflecting varying levels of geopolitical tensions, trade disruption, energy price, volatility, inflationary pressures, transition related climate risks, the depth of downturn in the RoI, UK and global economies; and the pace of economic recovery.

The alternative scenarios were assessed relative to the historical distribution of key macroeconomic factors to derive an initial set of relative probabilities. Weightings were assigned based on each scenario's relative position within the historical distribution, with lower probabilities representing more extreme outcomes. 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, as determined through linear regression techniques to be most relevant for forecasting default of the credit risk exposures flowing through that model.

Macroeconomic factors used in expected credit loss modelling vary by portfolio. Within the PD models, unemployment represents the primary economic driver, reflecting its strong empirical relationship with default behaviour. Additional macroeconomic variables are incorporated where relevant and include MDD, UK employment, UK GDP, RoI residential property prices, RoI GNP and interest rates. 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'. LGD estimates reflect portfolio specific recovery expectations and are primarily driven by collateral values, recovery costs and the timing of recoveries. Forward-looking macroeconomic information is incorporated where relevant, with property prices representing the principal macroeconomic drivers for collateralised lending.

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. FLI is also considered in relation to the estimation of impairment loss allowances for individually assessed Corporate and Commercial banking portfolios where recovery values are dependent on non-property cash flows and / or collateral. For further information, see note 2 critical accounting estimates and judgements. The application of updated macroeconomic variables and FLI scenario weights used in ECL models during 2025 resulted in a c.€50 million increase in impairment loss allowance. Further information on the forecast values for the key macroeconomic variables under each scenario for the forecast period 2026 to 2030, together with the scenario weightings for both the RoI and the UK, are outlined in note 2 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. At 31 December 2025 the Group assessed climate-related physical and transition risks impacting asset valuations in residential mortgage portfolios and PD impacts in residential mortgage portfolios alongside RoI SME non-property portfolios. Resultantly the Group has recognised a €12 million PMA.

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 €61,867 million (2024: €61,829 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, 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.

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		RWEEs and RWEEs density	
	On-balance-sheet	Off-balance-sheet	On-balance-sheet	Off-balance-sheet	RWEEs	RWEEs
	exposures	exposures	exposures	exposures	RWEEs	density (%)
	a	b	c	d	e	f
Dec-25						
Exposure classes	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	%
1 Central governments or central banks	34,260	47	34,434	47	298	0.86%
2 Non-central government public sector entities	1,729	91	1,786	1	35	1.98%
EU 2a Regional governments or local authorities	1,039	79	1,039	0	7	0.65%
EU 2b Public sector entities	691	12	747	0	29	3.82%
3 Multilateral development banks	984	-	1,191	-	-	-
EU 3a International organisations	2,511	-	2,511	-	-	-
4 Institutions	76	11	107	-	43	39.94%
5 Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Corporates	1,878	2,190	1,483	114	1,577	98.73%
6.1 Of which: Specialised Lending	1	0	1	-	1	114.28%
7 Subordinated debt exposures and equity	1,096	199	1,096	80	2,483	211.16%
EU 7a Subordinated debt exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7b Equity	1,096	199	1,096	80	2,483	211.16%
8 Retail	3,853	913	3,781	132	2,924	74.74%
9 Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures	6,473	599	6,472	144	2,658	40.17%
9.1 Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE	5,615	23	5,615	9	1,512	26.88%
9.2 Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE	131	-	131	-	35	26.50%
9.3 Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE	101	12	100	5	53	49.71%
9.4 Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE	2	0	2	0	2	65.89%
9.5 Acquisition, Development and Construction (ADC)	623	564	623	129	1,057	140.54%
10 Exposures in default	214	17	214	4	237	109.00%
EU 10a Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10b Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	10	-	10	-	123	1250.00%
EU 10c Other items	4,714	-	4,714	-	3,160	67.02%
11 not applicable						
12 TOTAL	57,800	4,067	57,798	522	13,538	23.21%

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

Dec-25		Risk weight																									Total		of which unrated	
Exposure classes		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	aa		
1	Central governments or central banks	34,351	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	-	-	-	-	34,482	29,939		
2	Non-central government public sector entities	1,695	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1,786	1,786		
EU 2a	Regional governments or local authorities	1,005	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1,039	1,039		
EU 2b	Public sector entities	690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	747	747		
3	Multilateral development banks	1,191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,191	1,191		
EU 3a	International organisations	2,511	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,511	2,511		
4	Institutions	-	-	-	-	58	2	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	107	107		
5	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,597	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,598	1,598		
6.1	Of which: Specialised Lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	313	767	-	-	-	-	1,176	1,176		
EU 7a	Subordinated debt exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
EU 7b	Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	313	767	-	-	-	-	1,176	1,176		
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3,908	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3,913	3,913		
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures	1	-	-	-	5,022	32	-	-	1	0	92	-	692	-	-	158	1	0	-	613	-	-	-	-	5	6,616	6,616		
9.1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE	-	-	-	-	4,903	26	-	-	-	-	0	-	689	-	-	4	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	3	5,625	5,625		
9.1.1	No loan splitting applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	15	15		
9.1.2	loan splitting applied (secured)	-	-	-	-	4,903	26	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,930	4,930		
9.1.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	676	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	680	680		
9.2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE	-	-	-	-	116	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	0	131	131		
9.3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE	0	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	0	92	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	106		
9.3.1	No loan splitting applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5		
9.3.2	loan splitting applied (secured)	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	94		
9.3.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6		
9.4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	2	2	2		
9.5	Acquisition, Development and Construction (ADC)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	-	-	-	610	-	-	-	-	-	752	752		
10	Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	218	218		
EU 10a	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
EU 10b	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	10		
EU 10c	Other items	342	-	-	-	720	-	-	-	-	274	-	-	-	-	-	2,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	721	4,714	4,714		
11	not applicable																													
EU 11c	TOTAL	40,090	-	-	-	5,846	34	-	-	2	372	92	-	4,600	-	-	4,688	1	0	-	973	885	-	-	10	726	58,320	53,777		

The Group has adopted the Foundation IRB approach for its non-retail exposures (Probability of Default (PD) models) and the Advanced IRB approach (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 the Group's internal credit risk rating grades and PD percentages as used for reporting. The table further illustrates the indicative relationship with credit risk ratings used by external rating agencies.

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.

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-25 PD Range	On- balance sheet exposures	Off-balance- sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	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
Total Foundation IRB												
0.00 to <0.15	5,833	1,564	27.89%	6,269		176		2.5	861	13.74%	1	(2)
0.00 to <0.10	5,677	675	47.32%	5,996		137		2.5	758	12.64%	1	(1)
0.10 to <0.15	156	890	13.15%	273		39		2.5	103	37.76%	0	(0)
0.15 to <0.25	215	909	36.19%	544		46		2.5	234	43.01%	0	(1)
0.25 to <0.50	1,231	948	23.07%	1,450		232		2.5	615	42.44%	2	(4)
0.50 to <0.75	1,042	1,198	19.88%	1,280		832		2.5	697	54.42%	3	(8)
0.75 to <2.50	5,082	2,598	39.93%	6,120		1,546		2.5	4,282	69.97%	30	(44)
0.75 to <1.75	4,096	1,929	43.56%	4,936		1,025		2.5	3,302	66.90%	20	(29)
1.75 to <2.5	987	668	29.46%	1,184		521		2.5	980	82.77%	9	(15)
2.50 to <10.00	5,237	1,209	28.64%	5,583		1,508		2.5	4,953	88.72%	88	(108)
2.5 to <5	3,760	813	32.97%	4,028		806		2.5	3,211	79.71%	47	(47)
5 to <10	1,477	396	19.73%	1,555		702		2.5	1,742	112.05%	41	(61)
10.00 to <100.00	943	134	16.43%	965		397		2.5	1,394	144.53%	63	(79)
10 to <20	756	119	12.54%	771		303		2.5	1,098	142.53%	39	(46)
20 to <30	128	6	41.42%	131		58		2.5	211	161.27%	13	(15)
30 to <100.00	59	9	50.12%	63		36		2.5	85	134.37%	11	(18)
100.00 (Default)	543	21	31.67%	550		162		2.5	-	0.00%	207	(191)
Total Foundation IRB	20,126	8,580	30.70%	22,760		4,899		2.5	13,036	57.28%	393	(437)
Institutions												
0.00 to <0.15	5,718	274	84.20%	5,949	0.06%	141	20.73%	2.5	784	13.19%	1	(1)
0.00 to <0.10	5,618	274	84.20%	5,849	0.06%	128	20.11%	2.5	730	12.49%	1	(1)
0.10 to <0.15	100	-	0.00%	100	0.13%	13	56.99%	2.5	54	53.86%	0	(0)
0.15 to <0.25	0	-	0.00%	0	0.20%	1	45.00%	2.5	0	57.78%	0	(0)
0.25 to <0.50	0	39	100.00%	40	0.36%	3	45.00%	2.5	31	78.49%	0	(0)
0.50 to <0.75	0	-	0.00%	0	0.59%	1	45.00%	2.5	0	97.67%	0	(0)
0.75 to <2.50	1	0	100.00%	1	1.96%	5	45.00%	2.5	2	130.49%	0	(0)
0.75 to <1.75	0	-	0.00%	0	1.11%	3	45.00%	2.5	0	121.99%	0	(0)
1.75 to <2.5	1	0	100.00%	1	2.09%	2	45.00%	2.5	1	131.82%	0	(0)
2.50 to <10.00	-	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	-	-
2.5 to <5	-	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	-	-
5 to <10	-	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	0	-
10.00 to <100.00	0	-	0.00%	0	25.42%	1	45.00%	2.5	0	277.21%	0	-
10 to <20	-	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	-	-
20 to <30	0	-	0.00%	0	25.42%	1	45.00%	2.5	0	277.21%	0	-
30 to <100.00	-	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	-	-
100.00 (Default)	-	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	-	-
Total Institutions	5,720	314	86.21%	5,990	0.06%	152	20.90%	2.5	817	13.65%	1	(1)
Corporates of which General												
0.00 to <0.15	115	1,290	15.93%	320	0.09%	35	40.00%	2.5	77	24.03%	0	(0)
0.00 to <0.10	59	401	22.10%	147	0.06%	9	40.00%	2.5	28	18.89%	0	(0)
0.10 to <0.15	56	890	13.15%	173	0.11%	26	40.00%	2.5	49	28.41%	0	(0)
0.15 to <0.25	171	909	36.19%	500	0.22%	41	41.58%	2.5	221	44.18%	0	(0)
0.25 to <0.50	907	801	17.01%	1,043	0.36%	198	34.05%	2.5	436	41.81%	1	(3)
0.50 to <0.75	830	1,193	19.93%	1,068	0.61%	745	36.09%	2.5	589	55.15%	2	(8)
0.75 to <2.50	3,370	2,430	40.09%	4,344	1.41%	1,092	35.11%	2.5	3,195	73.53%	22	(35)
0.75 to <1.75	2,535	1,764	44.13%	3,313	1.18%	681	34.59%	2.5	2,322	70.07%	14	(21)
1.75 to <2.5	835	666	29.41%	1,031	2.14%	411	36.76%	2.5	873	84.67%	8	(14)
2.50 to <10.00	3,753	1,147	28.36%	4,078	4.61%	1,102	31.11%	2.5	3,443	84.43%	59	(85)
2.5 to <5	2,813	785	32.77%	3,071	3.67%	613	30.73%	2.5	2,340	76.21%	34	(41)
5 to <10	940	362	18.81%	1,008	7.49%	489	32.28%	2.5	1,103	109.50%	24	(45)
10.00 to <100.00	604	132	16.28%	626	19.31%	317	32.78%	2.5	845	134.98%	40	(61)
10 to <20	475	117	12.32%	489	14.55%	243	32.50%	2.5	658	134.45%	23	(35)
20 to <30	79	6	41.42%	81	27.72%	43	33.28%	2.5	114	140.36%	7	(9)
30 to <100.00	51	9	50.12%	55	49.12%	31	34.57%	2.5	73	131.76%	9	(17)
100.00 (Default)	317	21	31.43%	323	100.00%	126	35.94%	2.5	-	0.00%	116	(146)
Total Corporates of which General	10,068	7,921	28.22%	12,303	5.73%	3,656	34.07%	2.5	8,806	71.57%	241	(339)
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	-	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0	0.00%	-	-
0.15 to <0.25	44	-	0.00%	44	0.17%	4	38.86%	2.5	13	29.54%	0	(0)
0.25 to <0.50	324	108	40.00%	367	0.38%	31	39.88%	2.5	148	40.32%	1	(0)
0.50 to <0.75	212	5	7.93%	213	0.61%	86	39.84%	2.5	108	50.73%	1	(0)
0.75 to <2.50	1,711	167	37.40%	1,774	1.15%	449	39.51%	2.5	1,086	61.19%	8	(9)
0.75 to <1.75	1,560	166	37.43%	1,622	1.06%	341	39.47%	2.5	980	60.42%	7	(8)
1.75 to <2.5	151	2	33.67%	151	2.09%	108	39.91%	2.5	105	69.50%	1	(1)
2.50 to <10.00	1,484	62	33.82%	1,505	4.79%	406	39.91%	2.5	1,510	100.34%	29	(23)
2.5 to <5	947	29	38.53%	958	3.28%	193	39.90%	2.5	871	90.96%	13	(7)
5 to <10	537	33	29.77%	547	7.44%	213	39.93%	2.5	639	116.76%	16	(16)
10.00 to <100.00	338	2	27.77%	339	16.82%	79	39.93%	2.5	549	162.18%	23	(18)
10 to <20	281	2	27.65%	281	14.33%	60	39.92%	2.5	441	156.58%	16	(11)
20 to <30	49	0	40.00%	49	26.54%	14	40.00%	2.5	96	195.82%	5	(6)
30 to <100.00	8	-	0.00%	8	44.54%	5	40.00%	2.5	12	152.20%	1	(1)
100.00 (Default)	226	1	37.57%	226	100.00%	36	40.00%	2.5	-	0.00%	90	(45)
Total Corporates of which Specialised lending	4,338	345	37.05%	4,466	8.47%	1,091	39.74%	2.5	3,413	76.42%	151	(97)

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-25 PD Range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance- sheet exposures pre- CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	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
Total Advanced IRB												
0.00 to <0.15	5,325	893	35.05%	5,664		239,213			458	8.08%	2	(6)
0.00 to <0.10	5,267	189	54.83%	5,397		70,204			445	8.24%	2	(6)
0.10 to <0.15	58	704	29.76%	268		169,009			13	4.82%	0	(1)
0.15 to <0.25	14,040	550	40.47%	14,312		206,846			1,628	11.38%	8	(15)
0.25 to <0.50	3,181	350	43.66%	3,347		112,761			465	13.89%	3	(6)
0.50 to <0.75	16,947	3,283	39.46%	18,296		120,181			5,378	29.39%	34	(18)
0.75 to <2.50	5,658	976	37.50%	6,041		276,458			2,991	49.51%	34	(33)
0.75 to <1.75	3,923	818	35.89%	4,227		219,272			1,878	44.43%	20	(22)
1.75 to <2.5	1,735	158	45.81%	1,814		57,186			1,113	61.35%	14	(12)
2.50 to <10.00	2,656	304	35.79%	2,771		163,534			2,632	95.01%	76	(46)
2.5 to <5	1,600	107	47.74%	1,653		81,342			1,449	87.68%	29	(24)
5 to <10	1,056	197	29.84%	1,118		82,192			1,183	105.86%	46	(23)
10.00 to <100.00	1,020	37	47.14%	1,052		115,719			1,524	144.97%	100	(44)
10 to <20	571	23	49.47%	594		91,487			875	147.30%	41	(19)
20 to <30	87	8	43.84%	91		19,551			155	169.88%	16	(8)
30 to <100.00	363	6	42.56%	366		4,681			494	134.97%	44	(18)
100.00 (Default)	576	10	12.00%	577		28,823			489	84.75%	223	(205)
Total Advanced IRB	49,403	6,405	38.69%	52,060		1,263,535			15,566	29.90%	480	(375)
Secured by residential property - Non SME												
0.00 to <0.15	5,265	6	40.00%	5,294	0.08%	27,421	37.79%		440	8.32%	2	(6)
0.00 to <0.10	5,265	6	40.00%	5,294	0.08%	27,409	37.79%		440	8.32%	2	(6)
0.10 to <0.15	0	0	40.00%	0	0.10%	12	99.00%		0	100.48%	0	(1)
0.15 to <0.25	13,942	57	40.00%	14,015	0.18%	72,255	28.63%		1,606	11.46%	7	(14)
0.25 to <0.50	3,063	31	40.00%	3,089	0.34%	24,854	21.37%		417	13.50%	2	(5)
0.50 to <0.75	16,907	2,995	40.00%	18,158	0.60%	83,021	30.98%		5,309	29.24%	34	(16)
0.75 to <2.50	4,169	169	40.00%	4,251	1.31%	41,826	25.00%		1,666	39.20%	14	(11)
0.75 to <1.75	2,933	153	40.00%	3,005	1.04%	27,032	25.33%		1,041	34.64%	8	(6)
1.75 to <2.5	1,236	16	40.00%	1,246	1.97%	14,794	24.20%		625	50.19%	6	(5)
2.50 to <10.00	1,008	3	40.00%	1,013	4.54%	12,469	26.18%		861	84.97%	12	(11)
2.5 to <5	710	1	40.00%	712	3.70%	9,991	26.66%		558	78.37%	7	(6)
5 to <10	298	2	40.00%	301	6.54%	2,478	25.03%		302	100.61%	5	(5)
10.00 to <100.00	653	7	40.00%	659	27.99%	5,397	24.72%		943	142.97%	42	(23)
10 to <20	323	2	40.00%	326	16.12%	2,337	27.40%		506	155.31%	14	(10)
20 to <30	6	-	0.00%	6	24.20%	39	20.81%		8	128.48%	0	(1)
30 to <100.00	324	5	40.00%	328	39.87%	3,021	22.14%		429	130.98%	28	(13)
100.00 (Default)	411	1	40.00%	412	100.00%	3,303	29.23%		307	74.65%	113	(117)
Total Secured by residential property - Non SME	45,419	3,270	40.00%	46,890	1.81%	270,546	29.66%		11,550	24.63%	226	(203)
Qualifying revolving												
0.00 to <0.15	57	826	35.77%	353	0.10%	205,360	71.24%		15	4.27%	0	(1)
0.00 to <0.10	0	122	70.47%	86	0.05%	36,416	83.35%		2	2.80%	0	(1)
0.10 to <0.15	57	704	29.76%	267	0.12%	168,944	67.32%		13	4.74%	0	(1)
0.15 to <0.25	86	493	40.52%	286	0.20%	134,235	61.24%		19	6.69%	0	(1)
0.25 to <0.50	78	242	49.10%	196	0.39%	76,621	60.61%		23	11.54%	0	(1)
0.50 to <0.75	7	30	74.89%	29	0.72%	18,641	79.46%		7	23.60%	0	(1)
0.75 to <2.50	180	456	36.75%	351	1.20%	145,848	63.05%		103	29.35%	3	(3)
0.75 to <1.75	169	438	35.87%	327	1.12%	132,810	61.43%		89	27.11%	2	(2)
1.75 to <2.5	11	18	57.57%	25	2.23%	13,038	84.32%		15	58.88%	0	(1)
2.50 to <10.00	118	230	29.64%	187	4.17%	90,449	61.80%		130	69.71%	5	(4)
2.5 to <5	71	71	43.60%	102	3.01%	34,747	57.67%		53	52.23%	2	(2)
5 to <10	48	159	23.37%	85	5.56%	55,702	66.76%		77	90.68%	3	(2)
10.00 to <100.00	47	19	42.24%	65	18.60%	88,139	69.65%		107	165.20%	8	(5)
10 to <20	25	13	44.20%	40	11.63%	79,529	78.42%		64	160.60%	4	(2)
20 to <30	22	7	38.57%	25	29.85%	8,562	55.51%		43	172.61%	4	(3)
30 to <100.00	0	0	53.90%	0	39.66%	48	75.09%		0	230.30%	0	(1)
100.00 (Default)	18	5	0.00%	18	100.00%	14,324	75.06%		51	287.16%	9	(11)
Total Qualifying revolving	589	2,302	38.27%	1,485	2.94%	773,617	64.92%		455	30.64%	26	(24)
Retail of which Other retail exposures												
0.00 to <0.15	3	61	24.84%	18	0.08%	6,432	64.12%		2	12.90%	0	(1)
0.00 to <0.10	2	61	24.84%	17	0.07%	6,379	63.28%		2	12.30%	0	(1)
0.10 to <0.15	1	-	0.00%	1	0.12%	53	75.13%		0	20.85%	0	(1)
0.15 to <0.25	12	-	0.00%	12	0.18%	356	73.07%		3	27.20%	0	(1)
0.25 to <0.50	40	77	28.00%	62	0.36%	11,286	70.17%		25	40.49%	0	(1)
0.50 to <0.75	33	258	29.03%	108	0.57%	18,519	74.97%		62	57.20%	0	(2)
0.75 to <2.50	1,308	351	37.26%	1,439	1.64%	88,784	71.99%		1,222	84.91%	17	(20)
0.75 to <1.75	820	227	33.14%	895	1.38%	59,430	74.16%		749	83.60%	9	(14)
1.75 to <2.5	488	124	44.81%	543	2.06%	29,354	68.41%		473	87.06%	8	(7)
2.50 to <10.00	1,530	71	55.44%	1,571	5.11%	60,616	73.26%		1,641	104.50%	59	(32)
2.5 to <5	820	35	53.37%	839	3.40%	36,604	72.67%		838	99.89%	21	(16)
5 to <10	710	36	57.43%	732	7.07%	24,012	73.93%		803	109.78%	38	(16)
10.00 to <100.00	320	11	60.19%	327	20.93%	22,183	73.84%		475	144.97%	50	(16)
10 to <20	224	9	58.97%	229	13.66%	9,621	74.14%		305	133.57%	23	(7)
20 to <30	59	2	63.33%	60	25.97%	10,950	72.78%		104	173.04%	11	(5)
30 to <100.00	38	0	71.03%	39	56.14%	1,612	73.72%		65	168.82%	16	(5)
100.00 (Default)	147	4	20.00%	148	100.00%	11,196	72.11%		131	88.73%	101	(77)
Total Retail of which Other retail exposures	3,395	833	34.73%	3,685	8.72%	219,372	72.72%		3,561	96.65%	228	(148)

As per Article 452, point (b), Table 4.5 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 4.5 EU CR6-A - Scope of the use of IRB and SA approaches

		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 IRB Approach (%)	Percentage of total exposure value subject to a roll-out plan (%)
Dec-25		a	b	c	d
1	Central governments or central banks	-	38,067	99%	-
2	Regional governments and local authorities	-	1,047	100%	-
3	Public sector entities	-	692	100%	-
4	Institutions		6,632	-	91%
5	Corporates	16,987	19,072	10%	89%
5.1	Of which Corporates - General		14,429	10%	89%
5.2	Of which Corporates - Specialised lending		4,643	-	100%
5.2.1	Of which Corporates - Specialised lending, excluding slotting approach		4,643	-	100%
5.2.2	Of which Corporates - Specialised lending under slotting approach		-	-	-
5.3	Of which Corporates - Purchased Receivables		-	-	-
6	Retail	51,540	62,160	6%	82%
6.1	of which Retail – Qualifying revolving		800	-	100%
6.2	of which Retail – Secured by residential immovable property		53,322	0%	87%
6.3	Of which Retail - Purchased Receivables	-	-	-	-
6.4	of which Retail - Other retail exposures	3,994	8,038	48%	51%
7	Equity	-	1,176	19%	-
EU 7a	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	-	-	-	-
8	Other non-credit obligation assets	-	6,788	25%	-
9	Total	74,518	135,634	35%	55%

As per Article 453 point (j), Table 4.6 below illustrates the effect of credit derivatives on the IRB approach capital requirements calculations. The template excludes counterparty credit risk and securitisations.

Table 4.6 - EU CR7 – IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques

Dec-25	
Pre-credit derivatives risk weighted exposure amount	Actual risk weighted exposure amount
€m	€m
a	b
1 Central governments and central banks - F-IRB	-
EU 1a Regional governments and local authorities -F-IRB	-
EU 1b Public sector entities - F-IRB	-
2 Central governments and central banks - A-IRB	-
EU 2a Regional governments and local authorities A-IRB	-
EU 2b Public sector entities A-IRB	-
3 Institutions – F-IRB	817
4 not applicable	
5 Corporates – F-IRB	12,219
EU 5a Corporates - General	8,806
EU 5b Corporates - Specialised lending	3,413
EU 5c Corporates - Purchased receivables	-
6 Corporate – A-IRB	-
EU 6a Corporates - General	-
EU 6b Corporates - Specialised lending	-
EU 6c Corporates - Purchased receivables	-
7 not applicable	
8 not applicable	
EU 8a Retail - A-IRB	15,566
9 Retail – Qualifying revolving (QRRE)	455
10 Retail – Secured by residential immovable property	11,550
EU 10a Retail – Purchased receivables	-
EU 10b Retail- Other retail exposures	3,561
11 not applicable	
12 not applicable	
13 not applicable	
14 not applicable	
15 not applicable	
16 not applicable	
17 Exposures under F-IRB	13,036
18 Exposures under A-IRB	15,566
19 Total Exposures	28,602

As per Article 453 point (g), Table 4.7 below discloses more granular information on the type of CRM techniques by type and exposure class under the IRB approach.

Table 4.7 - 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)		RWEA without substitution effects (reduction effects only)	RWEA with substitution effects (both reduction and substitution effects)	
		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 (%)
Dec-25	€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 Regional governments and local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1 Corporates - General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.2 Corporates - Specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.3 Corporates - Purchased receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Retail	52,060	-	89.29%	89.29%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.51%	-	15,834	15,566
6.1 Retail – Qualifying revolving	1,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	455	455
6.2 Retail – secured by residential immovable property	46,890	-	99.13%	99.13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,550	11,550
6.3 Retail - Purchased Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.4 Retail - Other retail exposures	3,685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.22%	-	3,830	3,561
7 Total	52,060	-	89.29%	89.29%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.51%	-	15,834	15,566
Exposures under F-IRB														
1 Central governments and central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Regional governments and local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Institutions	5,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	817	817
5 Corporates	16,770	0.12%	22.60%	22.33%	-	0.27%	-	-	-	-	0.55%	-	12,456	12,219
5.1 Corporates - General	12,303	-	30.61%	30.44%	-	0.17%	-	-	-	-	0.74%	-	9,042	8,806
5.2 Corporates - Specialised lending	4,466	0.44%	0.54%	-	-	0.54%	-	-	-	-	0.01%	-	3,414	3,413
5.3 Corporates - Purchased receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Total	22,760	0.09%	16.65%	16.45%	-	0.20%	-	-	-	-	0.40%	-	13,273	13,036

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As per Article 438 point (h), Table 4.8 below analyses the movements in risk weighted exposure amounts under the IRB approach within the period.

Table 4.8 - 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 '25	28,857
2 Asset size (+/-) ¹	(124)
3 Asset quality (+/-) ²	29
4 Model updates (+/-) ³	(76)
5 Methodology and policy (+/-) ⁴	67
6 Acquisitions and disposals (+/-) ⁵	(155)
7 Foreign exchange movements (+/-)	5
8 Other (+/-) ⁶	-
9 Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the reporting period - December '25	28,602

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 in particular the impact of CRR III.

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

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

As per Article 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 per exposure class (fixed PD scale) (Foundation IRB)

Dec-25	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					
	b	c	d	e	f	g
PD Range						
Total Foundation IRB						
0.00 to <0.15	248	-	0.00%		0.06%	0.13%
0.00 to <0.10	172	-	0.00%		0.05%	0.13%
0.10 to <0.15	76	0	0.00%		0.12%	0.00%
0.15 to <0.25	128	-	0.00%		0.20%	0.23%
0.25 to <0.50	234	1	0.43%		0.35%	0.37%
0.50 to <0.75	339	1	0.29%		0.59%	0.53%
0.75 to <2.50	1,300	4	0.31%		1.47%	0.63%
0.75 to <1.75	869	3	0.35%		1.40%	0.66%
1.75 to <2.5	431	1	0.23%		2.00%	0.25%
2.50 to <10.00	2,803	41	1.46%		3.90%	2.03%
2.5 to <5	2,456	30	1.22%		3.62%	1.92%
5 to <10	347	11	3.17%		6.46%	4.79%
10.00 to <100.00	656	62	9.45%		18.09%	7.83%
10 to <20	350	27	7.71%		11.18%	6.10%
20 to <30	99	6	6.06%		20.02%	6.91%
30.00 to <100.00	207	29	14.01%		40.25%	15.46%
100.00 (Default)	232	-	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%
Total Foundation IRB	5,940	109	1.84%		4.58%	2.25%
Institutions						
0.00 to <0.15	114	-	0.00%	0.06%	0.05%	0.00%
0.00 to <0.10	102	-	0.00%	0.06%	0.05%	0.00%
0.10 to <0.15	12	0	0.00%	0.13%	0.13%	0.00%
0.15 to <0.25	2	-	0.00%	0.20%	0.20%	0.00%
0.25 to <0.50	3	-	0.00%	0.36%	0.36%	0.00%
0.50 to <0.75	3	-	0.00%	0.59%	0.59%	0.00%
0.75 to <2.50	4	-	0.00%	1.96%	1.55%	0.00%
0.75 to <1.75	3	-	0.00%	1.11%	1.11%	0.00%
1.75 to <2.5	1	-	0.00%	2.09%	2.09%	0.00%
2.50 to <10.00	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2.5 to <5	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
5 to <10	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10.00 to <100.00	2	-	0.00%	25.42%	27.23%	0.00%
10 to <20	1	-	0.00%	0.00%	13.75%	0.00%
20 to <30	-	-	0.00%	25.42%	0.00%	0.00%
30 to <100.00	1	-	0.00%	0.00%	46.26%	0.00%
100.00 (Default)	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Institutions	128	-	0.00%	0.06%	0.06%	0.00%
Corporates of which General						
0.00 to <0.15	134	-	0.00%	0.09%	0.08%	0.19%
0.00 to <0.10	70	-	0.00%	0.06%	0.06%	0.21%
0.10 to <0.15	64	0	0.00%	0.11%	0.11%	0.00%
0.15 to <0.25	122	-	0.00%	0.22%	0.21%	0.25%
0.25 to <0.50	225	1	0.44%	0.36%	0.35%	0.39%
0.50 to <0.75	325	1	0.31%	0.61%	0.59%	0.55%
0.75 to <2.50	1,273	4	0.31%	1.41%	1.47%	0.64%
0.75 to <1.75	843	3	0.36%	1.18%	1.39%	0.67%
1.75 to <2.5	430	1	0.23%	2.14%	2.00%	0.25%
2.50 to <10.00	2,793	41	1.47%	4.61%	3.91%	2.03%
2.5 to <5	2,446	30	1.23%	3.67%	3.62%	1.93%
5 to <10	347	11	3.17%	7.49%	6.46%	4.79%
10.00 to <100.00	653	62	9.49%	19.31%	18.23%	7.85%
10 to <20	348	27	7.76%	14.55%	11.21%	6.10%
20 to <30	99	6	6.06%	27.72%	20.02%	6.95%
30 to <100.00	206	29	14.08%	49.12%	40.24%	15.49%
100.00 (Default)	230	-	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Total Corporates of which General	5,755	109	1.89%	5.73%	5.81%	2.31%
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	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.15 to <0.25	4	-	0.00%	0.17%	0.17%	0.00%
0.25 to <0.50	6	-	0.00%	0.38%	0.35%	0.00%
0.50 to <0.75	11	-	0.00%	0.61%	0.60%	0.00%
0.75 to <2.50	23	-	0.00%	1.15%	1.45%	0.00%
0.75 to <1.75	23	-	0.00%	1.06%	1.45%	0.00%
1.75 to <2.5	-	-	0.00%	2.09%	1.94%	0.00%
2.50 to <10.00	10	-	0.00%	4.79%	3.67%	2.04%
2.5 to <5	10	-	0.00%	3.28%	3.67%	2.04%
5 to <10	-	-	0.00%	7.44%	0.00%	0.00%
10.00 to <100.00	1	-	0.00%	16.82%	10.00%	20.00%
10 to <20	1	-	0.00%	14.33%	10.00%	20.00%
20 to <30	-	-	0.00%	26.54%	0.00%	0.00%
30 to <100.00	-	-	0.00%	44.54%	0.00%	0.00%
100.00 (Default)	2	-	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Total Corporates of which Specialised lending	57	-	0.00%	8.47%	3.80%	0.84%

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 per exposure class (fixed PD scale) (Advanced IRB)

Dec-25	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	177,721	146	0.08%		0.08%	0.09%
0.00 to <0.10	77,166	52	0.07%		0.08%	0.07%
0.10 to <0.15	100,555	94	0.09%		0.11%	0.10%
0.15 to <0.25	218,698	212	0.10%		0.19%	0.15%
0.25 to <0.50	173,301	334	0.19%		0.34%	0.17%
0.50 to <0.75	168,805	392	0.23%		0.60%	0.31%
0.75 to <2.50	247,511	1,622	0.66%		1.34%	0.73%
0.75 to <1.75	183,019	962	0.53%		1.09%	0.57%
1.75 to <2.5	64,492	660	1.02%		1.98%	1.20%
2.50 to <10.00	135,170	3,203	2.37%		4.59%	2.70%
2.5 to <5	84,050	1,380	1.64%		3.60%	1.93%
5 to <10	51,120	1,823	3.57%		6.77%	4.13%
10.00 to <100.00	118,636	6,772	5.71%		26.49%	8.69%
10 to <20	94,649	2,181	2.30%		15.64%	3.80%
20 to <30	8,574	1,319	15.38%		23.44%	12.20%
30.00 to <100.00	15,413	3,272	21.23%		41.75%	25.64%
100.00 (Default)	37,905	-	0.00%		100.00%	0.00%
Total Advanced IRB	1,277,747	12,681	0.99%		2.76%	1.42%
Secured by residential property - Non SME						
0.00 to <0.15	28,587	29	0.10%	0.08%	0.08%	0.09%
0.00 to <0.10	28,579	29	0.10%	0.08%	0.08%	0.09%
0.10 to <0.15	8	0	0.00%	0.10%	0.14%	2.78%
0.15 to <0.25	72,003	86	0.12%	0.18%	0.19%	0.22%
0.25 to <0.50	26,980	88	0.33%	0.34%	0.34%	0.39%
0.50 to <0.75	75,117	124	0.17%	0.60%	0.60%	0.46%
0.75 to <2.50	44,908	316	0.70%	1.31%	1.32%	0.96%
0.75 to <1.75	29,328	150	0.51%	1.04%	1.06%	0.73%
1.75 to <2.5	15,580	166	1.07%	1.97%	1.98%	1.55%
2.50 to <10.00	13,826	202	1.46%	4.54%	4.50%	3.66%
2.5 to <5	11,030	141	1.28%	3.70%	3.69%	2.56%
5 to <10	2,796	61	2.18%	6.54%	6.54%	5.18%
10.00 to <100.00	5,576	880	15.78%	27.99%	27.73%	23.10%
10 to <20	2,730	306	11.21%	16.12%	16.39%	14.42%
20 to <30	55	10	18.18%	24.20%	24.20%	24.22%
30 to <100.00	2,791	564	20.21%	39.87%	41.61%	30.46%
100.00 (Default)	4,939	-	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Total Secured by residential property - Non SME	271,936	1,725	0.63%	1.81%	2.38%	1.32%
Qualifying revolving						
0.00 to <0.15	149,086	115	0.08%	0.10%	0.09%	0.09%
0.00 to <0.10	48,565	21	0.04%	0.05%	0.05%	0.06%
0.10 to <0.15	100,521	94	0.09%	0.12%	0.11%	0.10%
0.15 to <0.25	135,402	120	0.09%	0.20%	0.19%	0.08%
0.25 to <0.50	117,929	190	0.16%	0.39%	0.36%	0.09%
0.50 to <0.75	87,678	239	0.27%	0.72%	0.62%	0.22%
0.75 to <2.50	134,470	757	0.56%	1.20%	1.36%	0.54%
0.75 to <1.75	105,726	498	0.47%	1.12%	1.14%	0.44%
1.75 to <2.5	28,744	259	0.90%	2.23%	2.17%	0.98%
2.50 to <10.00	52,394	1,305	2.49%	4.17%	4.90%	2.72%
2.5 to <5	31,247	585	1.87%	3.01%	3.66%	2.09%
5 to <10	21,147	720	3.40%	5.56%	7.10%	3.77%
10.00 to <100.00	96,522	3,795	3.93%	18.60%	27.36%	5.71%
10 to <20	85,168	1,419	1.67%	11.63%	13.62%	2.67%
20 to <30	4,286	725	16.92%	29.85%	24.77%	9.65%
30 to <100.00	7,068	1,651	23.36%	39.66%	43.69%	22.60%
100.00 (Default)	21,557	-	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Total Qualifying revolving	795,038	6,521	0.82%	2.94%	3.56%	1.06%
Retail of which Other retail exposures						
0.00 to <0.15	48	2	4.17%	0.08%	0.08%	0.17%
0.00 to <0.10	22	2	9.09%	0.07%	0.06%	0.17%
0.10 to <0.15	26	0	0.00%	0.12%	0.12%	0.17%
0.15 to <0.25	11,293	6	0.05%	0.18%	0.18%	0.21%
0.25 to <0.50	28,392	56	0.20%	0.36%	0.33%	0.25%
0.50 to <0.75	6,010	29	0.48%	0.57%	0.65%	0.65%
0.75 to <2.50	68,133	549	0.81%	1.64%	1.46%	0.98%
0.75 to <1.75	47,965	314	0.65%	1.38%	1.26%	0.83%
1.75 to <2.5	20,168	235	1.17%	2.06%	1.92%	1.22%
2.50 to <10.00	68,950	1,696	2.46%	5.11%	4.63%	2.48%
2.5 to <5	41,773	654	1.57%	3.40%	3.52%	1.72%
5 to <10	27,177	1,042	3.83%	7.07%	6.91%	4.11%
10.00 to <100.00	16,538	2,097	12.68%	20.93%	21.16%	16.42%
10 to <20	6,751	456	6.75%	13.66%	13.28%	8.54%
20 to <30	4,233	584	13.80%	25.97%	22.90%	16.26%
30 to <100.00	5,554	1,057	19.03%	56.14%	41.82%	27.83%
100.00 (Default)	11,409	-	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Total Retail of which Other retail exposures	210,773	4,435	2.10%	8.72%	6.66%	2.63%

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As per Article 438 point (e), Table 4.11 below shows equity exposures under the simple risk-weighted approach. The below table does not include equity exposures in insurance subsidiaries which are risk weighted under Article 48(4).

Table 4.11 - EU CR10.5 – Equity exposures under Articles 133 (3) to (6) and 495a(3) CRR

Categories	Equity exposures under Articles 133 (3) to (6) and 495a(3) CRR								
	On-balance sheet exposure		Off-balance sheet exposure		Risk weight	Exposure value		Risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount
	a		b			d			
		€m		€m	c		€m	e	f
								€m	€m
Articles 133 (3)		261		199	250%		341	497	-
Articles 133 (5)		68		-	100%		68	68	-
Total		329		199			409	565	-

As per Article 442, points (c) and (e), Table 4.12 below presents gross carrying amount (including accrued interest) of performing and non-performing exposures and the related accumulated impairment, provisions, accumulated change in fair value due to credit risk, accumulated partial write-off, and collateral and financial guarantees received, according to the scope of regulatory consolidation. The Group's non performing loans (NPL) are 2.17% at 31 December 2025 (2.2% 31 December 2024).

Table 4.12 - 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-25		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	22,768	22,767	0	-	-	-	(4)	(4)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
010	Loans and advances	83,965	74,659	8,947	1,859	11	1,754	(513)	(169)	(355)	(637)	(2)	(612)	(556)	63,584	722
020	Central banks	901	901	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	General governments	40	14	26	0	-	0	(3)	(1)	(3)	(1)	-	(1)	-	2	-
040	Credit institutions	777	777	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
050	Other financial corporations	723	536	25	1	-	1	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	28	0
060	Non-financial corporations	24,033	17,971	6,061	1,119	6	1,112	(368)	(90)	(278)	(437)	(1)	(436)	(555)	8,742	219
070	of which SME	12,616	10,291	2,324	495	6	489	(160)	(58)	(103)	(149)	(1)	(148)	(119)	6,150	137
080	Households	57,491	54,459	2,835	739	5	641	(139)	(78)	(73)	(200)	(1)	(176)	(2)	54,811	504
090	Debt securities	21,647	21,611	1	-	-	-	(5)	(5)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	General governments	14,571	14,571	-	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	Credit institutions	6,501	6,501	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130	Other financial corporations	552	540	1	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
140	Non-financial corporations	24	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	18,437	16,211	1,926	78	-	78	89	34	55	2	-	2	-	-	-
160	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
170	General governments	83	37	46	-	-	-	2	0	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
180	Credit institutions	317	244	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
190	Other financial corporations	546	385	30	0	-	0	1	1	0	0	-	0	-	-	-
200	Non-financial corporations	11,326	9,414	1,816	69	-	69	79	28	52	2	-	2	-	-	-
210	Households	6,164	6,132	33	9	-	9	7	6	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
220	Total	146,817	135,249	10,874	1,937	11	1,832	(607)	(208)	(410)	(639)	(2)	(614)	(556)	63,584	722

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g		h	i	j	k	l	m	n		o
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount					value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	guarantees received				
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures		accumulated impairment and			accumulated impairment,				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-24		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	32,235	32,235	0	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	
010	Loans and advances	83,822	72,868	10,579	1,885	11	1,770	(512)	(169)	(354)	(516)	(1)	(513)	(637)	62,456	991		
020	Central banks	976	976	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
030	General governments	48	38	10	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	1	-		
040	Credit institutions	810	810	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	0	-		
050	Other financial corporations	1,014	755	98	1	0	1	(4)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	33	0		
060	Non-financial corporations	26,023	18,327	7,696	915	9	907	(376)	(99)	(277)	(343)	(1)	(342)	(634)	10,047	229		
070	of which SME	14,984	11,007	3,977	537	8	529	(229)	(71)	(158)	(169)	(1)	(169)	(150)	7,699	219		
080	Households	54,950	51,962	2,775	969	2	862	(131)	(67)	(74)	(172)	(1)	(171)	(2)	52,375	762		
090	Debt securities	9,897	9,839	0	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
100	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
110	General governments	5,082	5,082	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
120	Credit institutions	4,198	4,198	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
130	Other financial corporations	575	560	0	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
140	Non-financial corporations	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	18,604	16,721	1,716	140	-	139	75	36	39	5	-	5		-	-		
160	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		
170	General governments	125	100	25	-	-	-	1	0	0	-	-	-		-	-		
180	Credit institutions	286	286	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-		-	-		
190	Other financial corporations	1,256	1,096	16	0	-	0	2	1	0	0	-	0		-	-		
200	Non-financial corporations	11,201	9,547	1,630	106	-	106	66	29	37	4	-	4		-	-		
210	Households	5,736	5,692	44	34	-	34	7	5	1	1	-	1		-	-		
220	Total	144,557	131,663	12,295	2,025	11	1,910	(590)	(207)	(393)	(521)	(1)	(518)	(637)	62,456	991		

As per Article 442 point (g), Table 4.13 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 4.13 - EU CR1-A - Maturity of exposures

	a	b	c		d	e	f
	On demand	<= 1 year	Net exposure value			No stated maturity	Total
	€m	€m	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	€m	€m	€m
Dec-25							
1 Loans and advances	1,820	12,186	28,493	42,014	160		84,674
2 Debt securities	1	1,932	7,071	12,639	-		21,643
3 Total	1,820	14,118	35,565	54,654	160		106,317

	a	b	c		d	e	f
	On demand	<=1 year	Net exposure value			No stated maturity	Total
	€m	€m	>1 year <= 5 years	>5 years	€m	€m	€m
Dec-24							
1 Loans and advances	1,724	13,036	30,744	39,044	131		84,679
2 Debt securities	-	767	6,169	2,937	22		9,895
3 Total	1,724	13,803	36,913	41,982	152		94,574

As per Article 442 point (d), Table 4.14 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 2025 is 2.17% (31 December 2024 2.2%).

Table 4.14 - 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
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Dec-25												
5 Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	22,768	22,768	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Loans and advances	83,965	83,733	232	1,859	1,281	144	122	137	100	19	55	1,848
20 Central banks	901	901	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 General governments	40	40	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
40 Credit institutions	777	777	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 Other financial corporations	723	723	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	-	0	1
60 Non-financial corporations	24,033	23,956	77	1,119	958	53	28	50	18	5	7	1,112
of which;												
70 SME	12,616	12,544	72	495	353	44	25	46	17	4	5	489
80 Households	57,491	57,336	155	739	323	91	95	87	81	14	48	734
90 Debt securities	21,647	21,647	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100 Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110 General governments	14,571	14,571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120 Credit institutions	6,501	6,501	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130 Other financial corporations	552	552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140 Non-financial corporations	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150 Off-balance-sheet exposures	18,437			78								78
160 Central banks	-			-								-
170 General governments	83			-								-
180 Credit institutions	317			-								-
190 Other financial corporations	546			0								0
200 Non-financial corporations	11,326			69								69
210 Households	6,164			9								9
220 Total	146,817	128,148	232	1,937	1,281	144	122	137	100	19	55	1,926

	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
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Dec-24												
5 Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	32,235	32,235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Loans and advances	83,822	83,554	267	1,885	1,210	161	200	165	75	22	53	1,874
20 Central banks	976	976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 General governments	48	48	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
40 Credit institutions	810	810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 Other financial corporations	1,014	1,014	0	1	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	1
60 Non-financial corporations	26,023	25,927	96	915	752	31	43	42	31	7	10	907
of which;												
70 SME	14,984	14,893	91	537	397	22	40	38	27	5	8	529
80 Households	54,950	54,779	172	969	457	131	157	123	44	15	43	967
90 Debt securities	9,897	9,897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100 Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110 General governments	5,082	5,082	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120 Credit institutions	4,198	4,198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130 Other financial corporations	575	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140 Non-financial corporations	43	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150 Off-balance-sheet exposures	18,604			140								140
160 Central banks	-			-								-
170 General governments	125			-								-
180 Credit institutions	286			-								-
190 Other financial corporations	1,256			0								0
200 Non-financial corporations	11,201			106								106
210 Households	5,736			34								34
220 Total	144,557	125,686	267	2,025	1,210	161	200	165	75	22	53	2,014

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As per Article 442, point (f), Table 4.15 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 4.15 - EU CR2 - Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances

	Dec-25	Dec-24
	a	a
	Gross carrying amount	Gross carrying amount
	€m	€m
010 Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances	1,885	2,537
020 Inflows to non-performing portfolios	1,053	1,034
030 Outflows from non-performing portfolios	(1,080)	(1,687)
040 Outflows due to write-offs	(197)	(358)
050 Outflow due to other situations	(883)	(1,328)
060 Final stock of non-performing loans and advances	1,859	1,885

As per Article 442 point (c), Table 4.16 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 4.16 - 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	
		Performing forborne	Non-performing forborne		On performing forborne exposures On non-performing forborne exposures				
				Of which defaulted			Of which impaired		
		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Dec-25									
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
010	Loans and advances	1,501	1,061	1,059	1,058	(67)	(384)	954	312
020	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
040	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
050	Other financial corporations	7	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	7	-
060	Non-financial corporations	1,258	801	800	800	(63)	(317)	548	142
070	Households	236	259	259	258	(4)	(68)	399	170
080	Debt Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
090	Loan commitments given	108	7	6	6	0	0	-	-
100	Total	1,609	1,067	1,065	1,064	(67)	(384)	954	312

		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	
		Performing forborne	Non-performing forborne		On performing forborne exposures On non-performing forborne exposures				
				Of which defaulted			Of which impaired		
		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Dec-24									
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
010	Loans and advances	2,390	941	938	920	(105)	(299)	1,571	395
020	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	General governments	-	0	0	0	-	()	-	-
040	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
050	Other financial corporations	0	0	0	0	()	()	-	-
060	Non-financial corporations	2,170	645	643	625	(102)	(251)	1,116	154
070	Households	219	296	295	295	(4)	(49)	454	241
080	Debt Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
090	Loan commitments given	258	44	44	43	2	2	-	-
100	Total	2,647	986	981	963	(108)	(301)	1,571	395

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As per Article 442, points (c) and (e), Table 4.17 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 4.17 - EU CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography

		a	b ²	c	d ²	e	f	g
		Gross carrying/nominal amount			Of which subject to impairment	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 defaulted				
Dec-25		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
010	On-balance-sheet exposures	130,238		1,848		(1,158)		-
020	Ireland	80,184		824		(576)		-
030	United Kingdom	27,766		396		(199)		-
070	Other countries ¹	22,288		627		(382)		-
080	Off-balance-sheet exposures	18,515		78			92	
090	Ireland	14,124		47			55	
100	United Kingdom	2,620		17			15	
140	Other countries ¹	1,771		14			21	
150	Total	148,753		1,926		(1,158)	92	-

		a	b ²	c	d ²	e	f	g
		Gross carrying/nominal amount			Of which subject to impairment	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 defaulted				
Dec-24		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
010	On-balance-sheet exposures	127,839		1,874		(1,035)		-
020	Ireland	85,842		956		(568)		-
030	United Kingdom	29,572		569		(220)		-
070	Other countries ¹	12,425		349		(246)		-
080	Off-balance-sheet exposures	18,744		140			80	
090	Ireland	13,178		68			46	
100	United Kingdom	3,541		69			25	
140	Other countries ¹	2,024		3			9	
150	Total	146,583		2,014		(1,035)	80	-

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

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

As per Article 442, points (c) and (e), Table 4.18 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 4.18 - EU CQ5 - Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry

		a	b ¹	c	d ¹	e	f
		Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
		Of which non-performing		Of which loans and advances subject to impairment			
			Of which defaulted				
Dec-25		€m	€m	€m		€m	€m
010	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,731		51		(45)	-
020	Mining and quarrying	39				(1)	-
030	Manufacturing	3,788		258		(211)	-
040	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	697		21		(16)	-
050	Water supply	90		-		()	-
060	Construction	319		11		(8)	-
070	Wholesale and retail trade	2,244		54		(46)	-
080	Transport and storage	779		48		(43)	-
090	Accommodation and food service activities	1,436		21		(22)	-
100	Information and communication	435		41		(27)	-
110	Financial and insurance activities	43				()	-
120	Real estate activities	7,556		356		(173)	-
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	748		12		(22)	-
140	Administrative and support service activities	2,707		150		(111)	-
150	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	-		-		-	-
160	Education	447				(3)	-
170	Human health services and social work activities	1,123		23		(27)	-
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	284		4		(3)	-
190	Other services	686		62		(48)	-
200	Total	25,151		1,112		(805)	-

	a	b ¹	c	d ¹	e	f
		Gross carrying amount			Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
		Of which non-performing		Of which loans and advances subject to impairment		
			Of which defaulted			
Dec-24	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
010 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,788		53		(40)	-
020 Mining and quarrying	119		1		(2)	-
030 Manufacturing	4,242		218		(135)	-
040 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	521		1		(15)	-
050 Water supply	97		-		(2)	-
060 Construction	349		13		(9)	-
070 Wholesale and retail trade	2,323		43		(43)	-
080 Transport and storage	844		71		(40)	-
090 Accommodation and food service activities	1,581		23		(22)	-
100 Information and communication	352		28		(20)	-
110 Financial and insurance activities	52				()	-
120 Real estate activities	7,883		311		(239)	-
130 Professional, scientific and technical activities	747		39		(30)	-
140 Administrative and support service activities	3,068		56		(66)	-
150 Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	-		-		-	-
160 Education	402				(8)	-
170 Human health services and social work activities	1,358		24		(27)	-
180 Arts, entertainment and recreation	336		13		(9)	-
190 Other services	876		13		(11)	-
200 Total	26,938		907		(719)	-

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

As per Article 453 point (f), Table 4.19 below includes all collateral, financial guarantees and credit derivatives used as credit risk mitigants for all secured exposures, irrespective of whether the standardised approach or the IRB approach is used for RWEA calculation. Any secured exposures by collateral or financial guarantees (eligible or not eligible as CRM techniques under Part Three, Title II, Chapter 4 of the CRD) have been disclosed.

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

This table is not reflective of the total volume of exposures against which collateral and guarantees are actually held across the Group, nor does it reflect the full range of credit risk mitigation taken. A significant portion of the exposures included in Table 4.19 (exposures unsecured carrying amount) benefit from security taken to mitigate credit risk, but this security is not eligible for use in the regulatory capital calculations. For example, exposures in the Group's leasing business are included as unsecured exposures in the table, although the underlying assets financed are held to mitigate credit risk in this business.

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

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

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

Table 4.19 - 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
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Dec-25					
1 Loans and advances	43,132	64,306	63,433	874	480
2 Debt securities	21,643	-	-	-	
3 Total	64,774	64,306	63,433	874	480
4 of which non-performing exposures	500	722	706	16	-
EU-5 of which defaulted	489	722			

	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
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Dec-24					
1 Loans and advances	53,463	63,447	62,196	1,251	629
2 Debt securities	9,895	-	-	-	
3 Total exposures	63,357	63,447	62,196	1,251	629
4 of which non-performing exposures	379	991	956	35	-
EU-5 of which defaulted	368	991			

Limits

Counterparty credit limits are based on the counterparty Credit Risk profile, Probability of Default (PD) IRB credit grade and with reference to the Maximum Exposure Limit Framework (MEL) . The MEL sets risk appetite for counterparty credit limits for banks including derivative collateralised exposures. The IRB PD % assigned to counterparties is then used to derive RWAs.

Policies

Credit Policies, Counterparty Credit Risk Standards and procedure are in place under the Groups Risk Management Framework. 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.

Wrong-way risk

BOI's approach to WWR against limits for FX, CCY IRS and equity derivatives does not include a detailed assessment for wrong way risk (WWR) as the level of WWR would be limited if any in this type of transactions. Bol's approach prior to entering into SFTs, particularly for reverse-repos, where the Bank receives collateral and lends cash to counterparties, WWR risk is considered and assessed. This sees BOI apply a haircut to the cash amount we place with counterparties, with the exact haircut calculated in line with the relevant ECB haircut for the applicable asset class and BOI's appetite for this risk. Bol will avoid entering transaction with an obvious elevated level of wrong way risk, i.e. if there is a legal connection between the counterparty and the underlying security. However, if for business reasons, highly correlated transaction is executed then Bol will apply a full weighting (rather than the very significantly reduced weightings normally used) to either the counterparty or to the underlying security for credit risk exposure calculation purposes.

EMIR - Collateral

The Group complies with EMIR regulations, all derivatives transacted with Banks or Financial Counterparties (FC's) and NFC+ must have a negotiated CSA agreement in place. EMIR also 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. On a daily basis, in line with the CSA agreements, BOI calculates variation and initial margins. Variation margins are agreed with the counterparty daily and collateral is settled as cash. Initial Margins are primarily pledged as security collateral and can also include cash.

As at 31 December 2025 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. BOI holds only one legacy CSA agreement with a rating threshold in place.

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) .

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

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

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
	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 €m
Dec-25								
EU-1 EU - Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)	-	-		1.4	-	-	-	-
EU-2 EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)	-	-		1.4	-	-	-	-
1 SA-CCR (for derivatives)	176	460		1.4	1,723	883	880	480
2 IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)			-	-	-	-	-	-
2a of which securities financing transactions netting sets			-		-	-	-	-
2b of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets			-		-	-	-	-
2c of which from contractual cross-product netting sets			-		-	-	-	-
3 Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)					-	-	-	-
4 Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)					130	130	130	26
5 VaR for SFTs					-	-	-	-
6 Total					1,853	1,013	1,010	506

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	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 €m
Dec-24								
EU-1 EU - Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)	-	0		1.4	1	1	1	0
EU-2 EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)	-	-		1.4	-	-	-	-
1 SA-CCR (for derivatives)	211	499		1.4	1,918	994	988	616
2 IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)			-	-	-	-	-	-
2a of which securities financing transactions netting sets			-		-	-	-	-
2b of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets			-		-	-	-	-
2c of which from contractual cross-product netting sets			-		-	-	-	-
3 Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)					-	-	-	-
4 Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)					130	123	123	46
5 VaR for SFTs					-	-	-	-
6 Total					2,048	1,117	1,111	662

As per Article 439 point (I), 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

Dec-25 Exposure classes	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	Risk Weight											
	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1 Central governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Regional government or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Institutions	-	0	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
7 Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	72
8 Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Total exposure value	-	0	-	-	130	-	-	-	72	-	-	202

Dec-24 Exposure classes	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	Risk Weight											
	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
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	-	1	-	-	48	64	-	-	-	-	-	113
7 Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	80
8 Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Total exposure value	-	1	-	-	48	64	-	-	80	-	-	193

As per Article 439 point (I), 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.

Table 5.3 - EU CCR4 - IRB approach - CCR exposures by exposure class and PD scale

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	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 %
Dec-25 PD Scale Total FIRB							
1 0.00 to <0.15	388	0.06%	38	44.88%	2.5	109	28.02%
2 0.15 to <0.25	95	0.22%	11	40.44%	2.5	40	42.54%
3 0.25 to <0.50	94	0.36%	36	41.21%	2.5	53	56.21%
4 0.50 to <0.75	37	0.59%	46	40.00%	2.5	24	65.26%
5 0.75 to <2.50	136	1.31%	58	40.00%	2.5	114	83.91%
6 2.50 to <10.00	50	4.66%	38	40.00%	2.5	59	119.10%
7 10.00 to <100.00	5	10.44%	5	40.00%	2.5	8	174.22%
8 100.00 (Default)	2	100.00%	5	40.00%	2.5	-	0.00%
Total foundation IRB	808	0.99%	237	42.53%	2.5	408	50.52%
Institutions							
1 0.00 to <0.15	379	0.05%	31	45.00%	2.5	106	28.07%
2 0.15 to <0.25	8	0.20%	2	45.00%	2.5	5	58.96%
3 0.25 to <0.50	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.0	-	0.00%
4 0.50 to <0.75	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.0	-	0.00%
5 0.75 to <2.50	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.0	-	0.00%
6 2.50 to <10.00	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.0	-	0.00%
7 10.00 to <100.00	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.0	-	0.00%
8 100.00 (Default)	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.0	-	0.00%
Total institutions	388	0.08%	33	45.00%	2.5	111	28.73%
Corporates of which other							
1 0.00 to <0.15	9	0.10%	7	40.00%	2.5	2	26.06%
2 0.15 to <0.25	87	0.22%	9	40.00%	2.5	36	40.97%
3 0.25 to <0.50	94	0.37%	36	40.00%	2.5	53	56.21%
4 0.50 to <0.75	37	0.59%	46	40.00%	2.5	24	65.26%
5 0.75 to <2.50	136	1.31%	58	40.00%	2.5	114	83.91%
6 2.50 to <10.00	50	4.66%	38	40.00%	2.5	59	119.10%
7 10.00 to <100.00	5	10.44%	5	40.00%	2.5	8	174.22%
8 100.00 (Default)	2	100.00%	5	40.00%	2.5	-	0.00%
Total corporates of which other	420	1.93%	204	40.00%	2.5	297	70.61%

As per Article 439 point (e), Table 5.4 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 5.4 - EU CCR5 - Composition of collateral for CCR exposures

	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	
Dec-25	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated
Collateral type	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1 Cash – domestic currency	329	180	-	56	-	-	-	-
2 Cash – other currencies	19	18	202	38	-	-	-	-
3 Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	117	-	-
4 Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	388	-	9	-	-
5 Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Total	347	198	202	482	-	126	-	-

	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	
Dec-24	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated
Collateral type	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
1 Cash – domestic currency	88	61	12	168	-	-	-	-
2 Cash – other currencies	6	5	145	216	-	-	-	-
3 Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
4 Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	690	-	-	-	-
5 Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Total	94	66	157	1,074	-	6	-	-

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As per Article 439 point (j), Table 5.5 below sets out the BOIG's exposure to credit derivative transactions analysed between derivatives bought or sold.

Table 5.5 - EU CCR6 - Credit derivative exposures

	Dec-25		Dec-24	
	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 <i>Positive fair value (asset)</i>	-	-	-	-
8 <i>Negative fair value (liability)</i>	-	-	-	-

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As per Article 439 point (i), Table 5.6 below sets out the Group's exposure to Qualifying Central Counterparty (QCCP).

Table 5.6 - EU CCR8 - Exposures to CCPs

	Dec-25		Dec-24	
	a	b	a	b
	Exposure value €m	RWEA €m	Exposure value €m	RWEA €m
1 Exposure to QCCPs (total)		13		28
2 Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions)	112	2	448	9
of which;				
3 (i) OTC derivatives	112	2	447	9
4 (ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	0	0	1	0
5 (iii) SFTs	-	-	-	-
6 (iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-	-	-
7 Segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
8 Non-segregated initial margin	549	11	966	19
9 Prefunded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-
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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A Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) is applied to the Group's non-collateralised derivatives based primarily on the creditworthiness of the client and the fair value of the underlying transaction.

The Group is exposed to credit valuation adjustment (CVA) risk arising from changes in market rates and creditworthiness of uncollateralised customer derivative transactions. Accounting CVA is measured using a discrete based approach and is reported on a monthly basis. Controls in place to monitor and measure the accounting CVA risk include an XVA Stress Framework and a Present Value of 1 Basis Point (PV01) threshold for long-dated derivatives(> 7 years).

Regulatory CVA is measured using the reduced basic approach for CVA in accordance with Article 384 CRR. Regulatory CVA mitigation relies on netting, collateralisation and central clearing rather than hedging. These practices reduce both the level and volatility of expected exposures and reduce the CVA's sensitivity to changes in counterparty credit spreads.

The Group does not currently transact CVA hedges that are recognised in the regulatory CVA capital calculation. Accordingly, under the reduced BA-CVA approach, CVA hedges are not considered for mitigation of own funds requirements.

The Group does not meet the conditions set out in Article 273a(2) CRR for the application of the simplified approach for CVA risk, primarily due to the level of its derivative activity. Consequently, the Group does not use the simplified approach under Article 385 CRR and calculates its own funds requirements for CVA risk under the reduced basic approach.

Table 6.1 - EU CVA 1 - Credit valuation adjustment risk under the Reduced Basic Approach (R-BA)

a		b	
Components of Own Funds Requirements		Own funds requirements	
€m		€m	
1	Aggregation of systematic components of CVA risk	21	
2	Aggregation of idiosyncratic components of CVA risk	12	
3	Total		16

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 include some legacy transactions where the individual notes were originally highly rated and benefited from strong credit enhancement provided by lower ranking notes. The total 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.

For funding purposes, the Group has transacted the Bowbell No.3 PLC, Bowbell Master Issuer PLC Series 2025-1, and Luna (the Group's retained securitisation) securitisations. These do not qualify for derecognition under Pillar 1 and the exposures securitised under these structures are included in the credit risk tables in this document. These securitisations are outside the scope of this section.

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

Three of the Group's originated securitisations, Vale 3, Bowbell No.3 PLC, and Bowbell Master Issuer PLC Series 2025-1 (which as stated above is outside the scope of this section), qualify for Simple Transparent and Standardised (STS).

The Group's Securitisation Risk Procedure sets out the Group's approach to executing, managing and monitoring of traditional and synthetic securitisations which achieve significant risk transfer.

The type of risk activities:

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

For traditional securitisations, the Group has, to date, retained at least 5% of the aggregate principal amount of the issued notes as single vertical risk retention tranche. The exception to this is the Bowbell 3 and Luna Securities transactions where horizontal risk retention of the first loss tranche is used to satisfy the risk retention criteria under the securitisation regulation. In the case of Bowbell Master Issuer PLC, retention requirements are satisfied through the retention of a portion of the Seller's Note.

For purchased securitisations, the Group has invested in securitisations positions of which €341m are STS eligible.

Calculation of risk weighted exposure amounts:

At 31 December 2025, 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 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.

Listing of SSPEs:

- (i) SSPEs which acquire exposures originated by the institutions; Bowbell No.3 plc; Bowbell Master Issuer PLC; Luna Securities DAC.
- (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.4 DAC; Bowbell No.3 plc; Bowbell Master Issuer PLC; Temple Quay No.2 plc; Jamestown Residential 2024-1 DAC; Luna Securities DAC.
- (iv) SSPEs included in the institutions' regulatory scope of consolidation; n/a - under amendments introduced by CRR III, SSPEs are specifically excluded from the regulatory scope of consolidation.

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.

In the case of SEs, in considering whether it controls the investee, the Group applies judgement around whether it has the ability to direct the relevant activities, has exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to use its power to affect the amount of its returns.

Where the group acts as an Originator, all financial assets continue to be held on the Group balance sheet and a liability recognised for the proceeds of the funding transaction, unless:

- the rights to the cash flows have expired or been transferred;
- substantially all the risks and rewards associated with the financial instruments have been transferred outside the Group, in which case the assets are derecognised in full; or
- a significant portion, but not all, of the risks and rewards have been transferred outside the Group. In this case the asset is derecognised entirely if the transferee has the ability to sell the financial asset. Otherwise the asset continues to be recognised only to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement.

Where 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, Standard & Poor's, Kroll Bond Rating Agency and DBRS Morningstar. These are used for all exposure types, though the securitisations may not have been rated by all agencies.

The Group's purchased positions are classified as either debt securities held at fair value through other comprehensive income, debt securities held at fair value through profit & loss or as debt securities held at amortised cost.

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

As per Article 449 point (j), Table 7.1 below shows the Group as an originator and investor, non-trading book carrying amount of securitisation exposures broken down by type as at 31 December 2025.

Table 7.1 - EU-SEC1 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book

Dec-25 €m	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		Sub-total	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total
	STS	Non-STS		of which SRT	of which SRT	STS		Non-STS	STS			Non-STS			
	of which SRT	of which SRT	of which SRT			of which SRT									
1 Total exposures	-	-	-	-	4,647	4,647	4,647	-	-	-	-	341	185	-	526
2 Retail (total)	-	-	-	-	598	598	598	-	-	-	-	341	165	-	505
of which:															
3 residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	598	598	598	-	-	-	-	341	165	-	505
4 credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Wholesale (total)	-	-	-	-	4,049	4,049	4,049	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20
of which:															
8 loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	4,049	4,049	4,049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20
10 lease and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 other wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Dec-24 €m	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		Sub-total	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total
	STS	Non-STS		of which SRT	of which SRT	STS		Non-STS	STS			Non-STS			
	of which SRT	of which SRT	of which SRT			of which SRT									
1 Total exposures	-	-	20	20	4,626	4,626	4,646	-	-	-	-	900	138	-	1,038
2 Retail (total)	-	-	20	20	688	688	708	-	-	-	-	900	115	-	1,015
of which:															
3 residential mortgage	-	-	20	20	688	688	708	-	-	-	-	900	115	-	1,015
4 credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
6 re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Wholesale (total)	-	-	-	-	3,938	3,938	3,938	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	22
of which:															
8 loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	3,938	3,938	3,938	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	22
10 lease and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 other wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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As per Article 449 point (k)(i) Table 7.2 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 7.2 - EU-SEC3 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as originator or as sponsor

Dec-25		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			
				>50% to	>100% to	1250% RW/	SEC-ERBA		SEC-SA	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-ERBA		SEC-SA	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-ERBA		SEC-SA	1250% RW/ deductions
€m		≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	100% RW	<1250% RW		SEC- IRBA	(including IAA)			SEC- IRBA	(including IAA)			SEC- IRBA	(including IAA)		
1	Total exposures	2,965	791	886	-	5	4,642	-	-	5	1,451	-	-	-	116	-	-	-
2	Traditional transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Synthetic transactions	2,965	791	886	-	5	4,642	-	-	5	1,451	-	-	-	116	-	-	-
10	Securitisation	2,965	791	886	-	5	4,642	-	-	5	1,451	-	-	-	116	-	-	-
11	Retail underlying	598	-	-	-	-	598	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
12	Wholesale	2,368	791	886	-	5	4,044	-	-	5	1,354	-	-	-	108	-	-	-
13	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Dec-24		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			
				>50% to	>100% to	1250% RW/	SEC-ERBA		SEC-SA	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-ERBA		SEC-SA	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-ERBA		SEC-SA	1250% RW/ deductions
€m		≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	100% RW	<1250% RW		SEC- IRBA	(including IAA)			SEC- IRBA	(including IAA)			SEC- IRBA	(including IAA)		
1	Total exposures	2,129	1,140	1,357	-	21	4,625	-	-	21	1,707	-	-	-	137	-	-	-
2	Traditional transactions	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Securitisation	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Synthetic transactions	2,129	1,140	1,357	-	1	4,625	-	-	1	1,707	-	-	-	137	-	-	-
10	Securitisation	2,129	1,140	1,357	-	1	4,625	-	-	1	1,707	-	-	-	137	-	-	-
11	Retail underlying	688	-	-	-	-	687	-	-	-	127	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
12	Wholesale	1,440	1,140	1,357	-	1	3,938	-	-	1	1,580	-	-	-	126	-	-	-
13	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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As per Article 449 point (k)(ii) Table 7.3 below shows the Group non-trading book aggregate amount of securitisation positions, where the Group act as investor and the associated risk weighted assets and capital requirements by regulatory approaches as at 31 December 2025.

Table 7.3 - 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
Dec-25		Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWEA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap			
				>50% to	>100% to	1250% RW/	SEC-ERBA		1250% RW/	deductions	SEC-ERBA		1250% RW/	deductions	SEC-ERBA		1250% RW/	deductions
€m		≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	100% RW	<1250% RW	deductions	IRBA	(including IAA)			IRBA	(including IAA)	SEC-SA		IRBA	(including IAA)	SEC-SA	
1	Total exposures	495	10	-	20	-	-	526	-	-	-	119	-	-	-	10	-	-
2	Traditional securitisation	495	10	-	20	-	-	526	-	-	-	119	-	-	-	10	-	-
3	Securitisation	495	10	-	20	-	-	526	-	-	-	119	-	-	-	10	-	-
4	Retail underlying	495	10	-	0	-	-	505	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	6	-	-
5	Of which STS	341	-	-	-	-	-	341	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	3	-	-
6	Wholesale	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	4	-	-
7	Of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Synthetic securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Retail underlying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	EU-p	EU-q
Dec-24		Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWEA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap			
				>50% to	>100% to	1250% RW/	SEC-ERBA		1250% RW/	deductions	SEC-ERBA		1250% RW/	deductions	SEC-ERBA		1250% RW/	deductions
€m		≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	100% RW	<1250% RW	deductions	IRBA	(including IAA)			IRBA	(including IAA)	SEC-SA		IRBA	(including IAA)	SEC-SA	
1	Total exposures	900	115	0	23	-	-	1,038	-	-	-	172	-	-	-	14	-	-
2	Traditional securitisation	900	115	0	23	-	-	1,038	-	-	-	172	-	-	-	14	-	-
3	Securitisation	900	115	0	23	-	-	1,038	-	-	-	172	-	-	-	14	-	-
4	Retail underlying	900	115	0	0	-	-	1,015	-	-	-	118	-	-	-	9	-	-
5	Of which STS	900	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	7	-	-
6	Wholesale	-	-	-	22	-	-	22	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	4	-	-
7	Of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Synthetic securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Retail underlying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As per Article 449 point (I), Table 7.4 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 7.4 – 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-25	€m		€m		€m	
1 Total exposures	19,684		415	-	81	
2 Retail (total)	15,083		114	-	4	
3 residential mortgage	15,083		114	-	4	
4 credit card	-		-	-	-	
5 other retail exposures	-		-	-	-	
6 re-securitisation	-		-	-	-	
7 Wholesale (total)	4,602		301	-	77	
8 loans to corporates	4,602		301	-	77	
9 commercial mortgage	-		-	-	-	
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-24	€m		€m		€m	
1 Total exposures	20,129		622		67	
2 Retail (total)	15,022		441		25	
3 residential mortgages	15,022		441		25	
4 credit card	-		-		-	
5 other retail exposures	-		-		-	
6 re-securitisation	-		-		-	
7 Wholesale (total)	5,108		181		42	
8 loans to corporates	5,108		181		42	
9 commercial mortgages	-		-		-	
10 lease and receivables	-		-		-	
11 other wholesale	-		-		-	
12 re-securitisation	-		-		-	

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Definition and background (audited)

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from movements in interest rates, FX rates, equity, credit spreads or other market prices.

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 Market Risk Policy, both of which are approved by the Board. These are supplemented by a range of CRO 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 current status of market risk, including risk dashboards and risk appetite compliance, is reported through the Board Risk Report on a monthly basis.

Group Market, Capital & Liquidity Risk (GMCLR) provides 2LOD 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. GMCLR 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. 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 NIAC in the matching assets portfolio. The latter is the predominant economic exposure arising on the NIAC fixed interest portfolio.

Market risks are managed by the Group Treasury Execution Desk which handle treasury execution for the Group. These market risks are typically hedged as part of the Group’s overall risk management strategy, including the use of external markets where necessary.

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:

- Market Risk in the Trading Book: Market risk on positions which are required to be booked in the trading book as set out in the CRR. The risk arises primarily as a result of discretionary risk taking or underwriting business in Davy or through the transaction of customer derivative or FX transactions.
- Market Risk in the Banking Book: Market risk on positions which are booked in the Banking Book. This risk is predominately made up of Credit Spread risk which arises primarily from the Group’s bond holdings in its liquid asset portfolio, structural IRRBB which is intrinsic to a bank’s balance sheet or arises from its franchise or business mix and structural FX risk which is the exposure of the Group’s principal capital ratios to changes in exchange rates.
- Market Risks in the Life Business: Market risk on positions held in the life business. These risks arise naturally from the non unit-linked life business (interest rate risk), securities holdings (credit spread risk) and unit-linked business (equity risk and other market risks).

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. Davy is the Group’s only business unit permitted to run discretionary market risk.

Residual gap risk arises when hedging is completed on a portfolio basis rather than with back-to-back trades (microhedge). It is Group practice to hedge IRRBB to de minimis levels wherever possible but as these hedges may not be perfectly matched this can result in small residual hedging gaps.

Discretionary and residual 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. These risks are managed by an approved framework of limits and controls, based on VaR, scenario stress tests and sensitivities.

Equity risk, interest rate risk, and credit spread risk arises within Davy Capital Markets market making business from the potential impact of changes in equity prices, interest rates, and credit spreads. Davy Institutional Equities is responsible for the underwriting, distribution and trading of Irish, UK, and European equities. At 31 December 2025, Davy Capital Markets held a net long position of €4 million (2024: €3 million) in listed equities.

Davy Fixed Income team is responsible for the underwriting, distribution, and trading of Irish Sovereign Bonds and Irish Corporate Bonds, having resumed its role as a primary dealer in Irish Government Bonds in February 2025. At 31 December 2025, Davy Capital Markets held a net long position of €13 million (2024: €10 million net long) in the Fixed Income book, which are funded via repurchase agreements.

Value at Risk (VaR) (audited)

The Group employs a VaR approach to measure and set limits on discretionary and residual market risk. The Group utilises a Monte-Carlo simulation model approach for the calculation of the interest rate risk component 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. Davy employs a historical VaR simulation model to calculate VaR for both the equity and fixed income desks. The model uses a 99% confidence level and a one day holding period, based on one year of historical market data.

For the nature of risks assumed by the Group, VaR remains a reliable basis of risk measurement, supplemented by stress testing. 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 hedge its non-interest bearing current accounts in a portfolio of swaps with a similar 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.

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) 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.

Basis Risk (unaudited)

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 (SONIA), 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.

Credit spread risk *(unaudited)*

Credit spread risk arises from the potential impact of changes to the spread between the bond yield and swap rates. The credit spread risk sensitivity primarily manifests within the portfolio of bonds purchased as liquid assets and classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), which are held at fair value on the balance sheet. Movements in the credit spreads can result in adverse impacts on the fair value of these holdings. The Group also considers bonds in the liquid assets portfolio that are classified as amortised cost in consideration of Credit Spread Risk in the Banking Book.

At 31 December 2025, the Group held €3.0 billion par value in securities classified as FVOCI (2024: €3.4 billion) and held €19.1 billion par value in securities classified as amortised cost (2024: €6.4 billion). A 1% increase in the average credit spread of the book in 2025 would have reduced its value by €61 million (2024: €87 million) for bonds held at FVOCI and reduced the value by €1.1 billion (2024: €258 million) for bonds held at amortised cost.

An analogous economic risk exists in relation to securities held by NIAC to match policyholder liabilities and to invest its capital. At 31 December 2025, NIAC’s bond portfolio had a market value of €1.9 billion (2024: €1.9 billion). At 31 December 2025, a 1% widening of all credit spreads (measured as bond yields minus the corresponding swap rate) would have had an impact on profit before tax of €92 million negative, while a 1% tightening would have a positive impact of €114 million (2024: €92 million negative and €108 million positive impact 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 profit before tax, 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 2025, a 1% increase in swap and yield rates would have reduced its excess own funds (own funds less solvency capital requirement (SCR)) by €9 million and reduced its IFRS profit by €43 million (2024: €4 million negative and €36 million negative respectively).

Equity risk *(unaudited)*

NIAC’s profit before tax is also indirectly exposed to changes in equity markets. This arises because a management fee is charged on the value of €8.6 billion (2024: €8.1 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 profits. Every 1% fall in equity markets applied to positions at 31 December 2025 would have reduced its IFRS profit by €1 million (2024: €1 million reduction). Every 1% increase in equity markets would have had a broadly equal and opposite impact.

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 2025, the estimated sensitivity of the Group’s CET1 ratio to a 10% depreciation of sterling and dollar combined against the euro was less than 1 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 the requirements of the Group Market Risk Policy which is approved by the Board. 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 Bank of Ireland Global Markets (BoIGM) or Group Treasury. This exposure is, in turn, substantially eliminated 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.

As per Article 445 Disclosure of exposure to market risk, Table 8.1 shows the own funds requirements for market risk. The Group uses the simplified standardised approach for its assessment of Pillar 1 capital requirements for trading book market risk, using the prescribed regulatory calculation method. Own fund requirements for market risk arise predominantly from interest rate risk on the trading book and foreign exchange risk.

Table 8.1 -EU MR1 - Market risk under the standardised approach

	Dec-25	Dec-24
	^a	
	RWEAs	RWEAs
	€m	€m
Outright products		
1 Interest rate risk (general and specific)	149	194
2 Equity risk (general and specific)	9	10
3 Foreign exchange risk	108	142
4 Commodity risk	-	-
Options		
5 Simplified approach	-	-
6 Delta-plus method	-	-
7 Scenario approach	-	-
8 Securitisation (specific risk)	-	-
9 Total	267	346

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)

IRRBB is the current or prospective risk to both the earnings and the economic value of an institution arising from adverse movements in interest rates that affect interest rate sensitive instruments, including gap risk, basis risk and option risk. 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 (RAS) are supplemented by Management Reporting Metrics approved by the Group CRO and reported to both Group Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO") and the Executive Risk Committee ("ERC").

IRRBB is based on the three lines of defence model, in line with the Group-wide approach to risk management.

First line of defence (1LOD) functions are responsible for management of structural interest rate risk, structural basis risk and bear the primary responsibility for protecting the Group from market risk-related losses. Group Treasury is the 1LOD function.

Second line of defence function for IRRBB is carried out by Group Market Risk (GMR) as part of Group Risk. GMR's primary responsibility is to ensure that the Group does not suffer outcomes outside of Risk Appetite. This involves setting and owning risk policies and standards, and ensuring that standards are reliably adhered to. GMR independently review, oversee and monitor the performance of the Group's Balance Sheet under regulatory prescribed (and internal) shock scenarios.

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 ALCO is responsible for overseeing all activities relating to the management of assets and liabilities including IRRBB and has delegated some structural hedging responsibilities to the Balance Sheet Structural Risk Committee ("BSSRC") and to the Group Treasurer.

The Group seeks to minimise, as far as practicable and economically efficient, its exposure to IRRBB risks. The management strategy includes controls on Structural Interest Rate risk, Basis risk, Optionality and Behaviour risk, and Residual Gap Risk. Two key mitigating requirements are Economic Value of Equity (EVE) and Net Interest Income (NII).

IRRBB Measurement

'Net Interest Income sensitivity (NII) measures the change in net interest income under prescribed interest rate shocks. This is measured using a constant balance sheet and a 200bp shock for EUR and USD, and 250bp shock on GBP on a quarterly basis in accordance with article 2(1)(a)-(b) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/856. The results of each prescribed scenario are calculated monthly for internal purposes and quarterly for regulatory reporting and risk appetite limit monitoring.

Economic Value of Equity (EVE) measures changes in the net present value of interest rate sensitive instruments over their remaining life resulting from prescribed interest rate movements. The results of each prescribed scenario are calculated monthly for internal purposes and quarterly for regulatory reporting and risk appetite limit monitoring.

Credit Spread Risk in the Banking Book (CSRBB) is measured and controlled using an annualised VaR approach, calculated monthly, and on a quarterly basis for risk appetite limit monitoring.

Basis risk, defined as the spread between swap risk of different tenor and cross-currency 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 the Group Treasury.

The following interest rate scenario shocks are applied to measure the EVE sensitivity:

- Currency specific parallel shock up / Currency specific 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 NII sensitivity:

- Currency specific parallel 100bp shock up / Currency specific 100bp parallel shock down
- Parallel 200/250bp shock up / parallel 200/250bp shock down
- Change in the forecasted earnings under a currency specific parallel shock down / Currency specific parallel interest rate shock up

The Group's NII scenarios assume a constant balance sheet for regulatory limit compliance, with a dynamic balance sheet used for planning and forecasting purposes.

The primary assumptions for the Groups IRRBB metrics include:

- Constant balance sheet assumption for NII sensitivity and a runoff balance sheet for EVE sensitivity
- Market Linked items reprice immediately
- The Group's structural hedge on non-interest bearing and low-interest bearing deposits have a smooth amortising profile, with a maximum maturity of 7 years

Hedging Interest Rate Risk

The Group hedges interest rate risk to de minimis levels where practicable and economically efficient . It does this through:

- Matched hedging of customer flows
- Portfolio hedging of customer flows
- Hedging behavioural modelled non-interest bearing and low interest bearing liabilities and equity

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.

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

The Net Interest Income (NII) measures the impact of interest earnings due to shifts in the interest rate environment. The following table shows the estimated sensitivity of the Group’s net interest income (before tax) to an instantaneous and sustained 200bps to 250bps parallel movement in interest rates. The sensitivity assumes (i) an instantaneous and parallel movement in all interest rates, with a starting point of an ECB deposit rate of 200bps; (ii) a static balance sheet; (iii) assets and liabilities whose pricing is mechanically linked to market or central bank policy rates reprice immediately; (iv) certain other assumptions including pass-throughs to assets and liabilities. The sensitivities should not be considered a forecast of future performance in rate scenarios as they do not capture potential management action in response to unexpected changes in the interest rate environment. NII sensitivities will change depending on interest rate starting point.

In the EVE calculation, equity is excluded from the cash flows as it is treated as an overnight maturing item. EVE and NII sensitivities are calculated under the regulatory EBA prescribed scenarios and uses standard key modelling and parametric assumptions set by regulatory guidelines. Table 9.1 below outlines the changes in the EVE and NII in the period.

Table 9.1 - EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities

Supervisory shock scenarios	a	b	c	d
	Changes of the Economic Value of Equity		Changes of the Net Interest Income	
	Dec-25	Jun-25	Dec-25	Jun-25
	€m	€m	€m	€m
1 Parallel up	(629)	(702)	272	261
2 Parallel down	354	395	(556)	(553)
3 Steepener	(19)	(20)		
4 Flatteners	(90)	(101)		
5 Short rates up	(280)	(314)		
6 Short rates down	146	164		

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, third party risk management (TPRM) and outsourcing, transaction processing, people, physical security, data, financial and regulatory reporting, legal, and tax risks.

Risk management

Operational risk, Resilience and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) are intrinsically related. In order to ensure positive overarching ESG outcomes, operational risk management considers ESG more broadly within the relevant policies, crisis management framework, data, processes, risk indicators, monitoring and reporting.

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 customer services and 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 the RMF and operational risk management framework 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 and operational risk management framework which aims to ensure that risk management activities are adequate and commensurate with the Board approved risk appetite. The GNFRFC 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 and operational risk management framework. 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, information technology, information security and cyber, TPRM and outsourcing, data, and financial and regulatory reporting 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 Operating Resilience

Operating resilience is the ability of the Group to identify and prepare for, respond and adapt to, recover and learn from an operational disruption. Operational resilience involves having forward looking plans that proactively prepares the Group to withstand and adapt to disruptions that will inevitably occur.

Risk reporting

Regular reporting of operational risk is a key component of the RMF and operational risk management framework.

The current status of operational risk, including risk dashboards and risk appetite compliance, is reported through the Board Risk Report on a monthly basis.

At least four times a year, the Head of Operational Risk reports to GNFRFC 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.

As per the disclosure of operational risk - Article 446 (2), points a) and b), Table 10.1 below provides information on the annual operational risk losses incurred over the past 10 years, based on the accounting date of the incurred losses.

Table 10.1 - EU OR1 - Operational risk losses

Dec-25		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	Ten-year average
Using €20,000 threshold												
1	Total amount of operational risk losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)(€m's)	273	180	16	61	89	129	83	114	300	48	129
2	Total number of operational risk losses	52	103	148	151	124	123	153	97	83	116	115
3	Total amount of excluded operational risk losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Total number of excluded operational risk events	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Total amount of operational risk losses net of recoveries and net of excluded losses (€m's)	273	180	16	61	89	129	83	114	300	48	129
Using €100,000 threshold												
6	Total amount of operational risk losses net of recoveries (no exclusions) (€m's)	270	176	13	58	85	126	80	112	298	45	126
7	Total number of operational risk losses	15	17	36	52	22	34	31	25	24	41	30
8	Total amount of excluded operational risk losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Total number of excluded operational risk events	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Total amount of operational risk losses net of recoveries and net of excluded losses (€m's)	270	176	13	58	85	126	80	112	298	45	126
Details of operational risk capital calculation												
not applicable												
not applicable												
not applicable												

As per the disclosure of operational risk - Article 446 (1), points c) and d), Table 10.2 below provides information on the calculation of the Business Indicator Component (BIC), components and subcomponents. In addition, this template also provides information on the amounts excluded from the business indicator related to disposed entities or activities.

Table 10.2 - EU OR2 - Business Indicator, components and subcomponents

		a	b	c	d
Dec-25		2025 €m	2024 €m	2023 €m	Average value €m
BI and its subcomponents					
EU 1	1 Interest, lease and dividend component (ILDC)				2,965
	ILDC related to the individual institution/consolidated Group (excluding entities considered by Article 314(3))				2,965
	1a Interest and lease income	5,306	6,601	6,163	6,023
	1b Interest and lease expense	1,911	3,013	2,461	2,462
	1c Total assets/Asset component	133,278	131,473	128,814	131,188
	1d Dividend income/ dividend component	0	36	2	13
	2 Services component (SC)				901
	2a Fee and commission income	768	734	678	727
	2b Fee and commission expense	205	185	202	197
	2c Other operating income	46	53	35	45
	2d Other operating expense	293	217	13	175
	3 Financial component (FC)				201
	3a Net profit or loss applicable to trading book (TB)	45	174	150	123
	3b Net profit or loss applicable to banking book (BB)	26	81	128	78
EU 3c Approach followed to determine the TB/BB boundary (PBA or accounting approach)					Accounting approach
4 Business Indicator (BI)					4,067
5 Business indicator component (BIC)					580

Disclosure on the BI:

		a
		€m
6a	BI gross of excluded divested activities	4,067
6b	Reduction in BI due to excluded divested activities	-
EU 6c	Impact in BI of mergers/acquisitions	-

As per the disclosure of operational risk - Article 446 (1), points b), Table 10.3 below provides information on the calculation of own funds requirements for operational risk.

Table 10.3 - EU OR3 - Operational risk own funds requirements and risk exposure amounts

Dec-25		a
		€m
1	Business Indicator Component (BIC)	580
EU 1	Alternative Standardised Approach (ASA) Own Funds Requirements (OROF) under Article 314(4)	-
2	Not applicable	
3	Minimum Required Operational Risk Own Funds Requirements (OROF)	580
4	Operational Risk Exposure Amounts (REA)	7,250

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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 Funding and Liquidity Risk policy, which includes 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 Risk 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.

These principal components are supported by further liquidity, 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 Capital 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 Governance 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 fully complied with minimum regulatory requirements throughout 2025 and at 31 December 2025 maintained a buffer significantly in excess of regulatory liquidity requirements.

Bol (UK) plc is authorised by the PRA and is subject to the regulatory liquidity regime of the PRA. Bol (UK) plc has fully complied with the minimum regulatory requirements throughout 2025 and at 31 December 2025 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 to 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 current status of funding and liquidity risk, including risk dashboards and risk appetite compliance, is reported through the Board Risk Report on a monthly basis, including any significant changes.

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.

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 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 €10,179 million and €17,197 million respectively (2024: €9,203 million and €16,685 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.

Other financial assets at FVTPL and trading securities 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 grow 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.

Overall Group customer deposit volumes of €107.5 billion were €4.4 billion higher than 31 December 2024, predominantly driven by an increase in Retail Ireland volumes of €4.4 billion and an increase in Corporate and Commercial volumes of €0.1 billion, offset by a decrease in Retail UK balances of €0.1 billion due to sterling weakening against the euro. The Group's LDR at 31 December 2025 was 77% (2024: 80%).

Customer deposits do not include €0.6 billion (2024: €0.7 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 c.€1.5 billion of MREL eligible senior debt and down-streamed it to the Bank in 2025 (2024: €1.0 billion).

Foreign exchange funding mismatch (unaudited)

The Group’s strategy is to originate all new retail lending in the UK through BoI (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 2025, the stock of sterling denominated assets funded by cross currency derivatives was c.£6.7 billion (2024: c. £6.7 billion) of which c.£2.0 billion relates to funding provided to BoI (UK) plc.

Funding and liquidity position *(unaudited)*

During 2025, Standard & Poor’s (S&P), Moody’s and Fitch upgraded the BoIG plc senior debt rating to BBB+ (from BBB), A2 (from A3) and A- (from BBB+), respectively. The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland (GovCo) senior debt ratings were also upgraded to A+ (from A), Aa3 (from A1) and A (from A-), respectively. All outlooks were revised to Stable (from Positive). Since 25th March 2026, at the Group’s request, S&P formally withdrew their ratings.

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 2025, €5 billion (2024: €7 billion) of the Group’s assets and collateral received were encumbered, primarily through these structures. The Group's overall encumbrance level was 3% (2024: 5%).

The Group’s overall encumbrance is prepared on a regulatory group basis, in accordance with the CRD IV, which comprises banking and other relevant financial institutions within the BoI 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 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 overcollateralisation of 5% and minimum legislative overcollateralisation of 3% (both on a prudent market value basis). This is monitored by the Covered Asset Monitor on behalf of the CBI.

As per Article 451a(2), Table 11.1 below provides qualitative information on the LCR ratio.

Table 11.1 - EU LIQB on qualitative information on LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1

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

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

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

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

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

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

- GovCo is the Group's principal operating entity and one of the Group's two liquidity centres incorporating BOIMB and all subsidiaries except BOI UK.
- BOI UK is the Group's UK regulated subsidiary and the second liquidity centre. As such, it is separately managed from a liquidity perspective though there are intragroup flows between the two entities with GovCo providing unsecured wholesale funding to BOI UK.

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

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As per Article 451a(2), Table 11.2 below sets out the LCR ratio details of the Group. The table represents the 12 month average breakdown of the Group's high quality liquid assets, cash outflows and cash inflows on both an unweighted and weighted basis that are used to derive the LCR ratio.

Table 11.2 - EU LIQ1 - LCR disclosures

Scope of consolidation: consolidated					a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
					Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
EU 1a Quarter ending	Dec-25	Sept-25	Jun-25	Mar-25	Dec-25	Sept-25	Jun-25	Mar-25	Dec-25	Sept-25	Jun-25	Mar-25
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
EU 1b Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
High-quality liquid assets												
1 Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					38,736	38,303	37,929	37,541				
Cash-outflows												
2 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	76,158	75,414	74,651	73,856	5,711	5,599	5,495	5,404				
3 Stable deposits	41,325	41,183	41,042	40,943	2,066	2,059	2,052	2,047				
4 Less stable deposits	28,471	28,006	27,557	27,167	3,643	3,539	3,442	3,356				
5 Unsecured wholesale funding	28,171	27,912	27,394	27,100	12,364	12,113	11,813	11,642				
Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of												
6 cooperative banks	5,140	5,144	5,105	5,056	1,285	1,286	1,276	1,264				
7 Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	22,732	22,407	22,004	21,850	10,780	10,466	10,252	10,184				
8 Unsecured debt	299	361	285	194	299	361	285	194				
9 Secured wholesale funding					2	2	4	4				
10 Additional requirements	10,453	10,426	10,421	10,420	1,788	1,820	1,865	1,905				
Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral												
11 requirements	646	651	646	653	646	651	646	653				
12 Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
13 Credit and liquidity facilities	9,807	9,775	9,775	9,768	1,143	1,169	1,218	1,253				
14 Other contractual funding obligations	776	724	536	448	575	528	349	271				
15 Other contingent funding obligations	9,401	9,215	9,010	8,848	1,104	935	789	672				
16 Total cash outflows					21,543	20,997	20,315	19,898				
Cash-inflows												
17 Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	19	23	29	51	-	-	-	-				
18 Inflows from fully performing exposures	1,065	1,031	992	949	782	745	706	656				
19 Other cash inflows	1,409	1,462	1,340	1,216	741	756	625	499				
(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer					-	-	-	-				
EU-19a restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)					-	-	-	-				
EU-19b (Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)					-	-	-	-				
20 Total cash inflows	2,493	2,516	2,361	2,215	1,523	1,501	1,331	1,155				
EU-20a Fully exempt inflows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
EU-20b Inflows Subject to 90% Cap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
EU-20c Inflows Subject to 75% Cap	2,493	2,516	2,361	2,215	1,523	1,501	1,331	1,155				
Total Adjusted Value												
EU-21 Liquidity Buffer					38,736	38,303	37,929	37,541				
22 Total Net Cash Outflows					20,020	19,496	18,984	18,743				
23 Liquidity Coverage Ratio					193.67%	196.61%	199.91%	200.35%				

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

As per Article 451a(3), Table 11.3 below sets out the NSFR ratio detail of the Group.

Table 11.3 - 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	≥ 1yr	
Dec-25	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Available stable funding (ASF) Items	12,920	-	-	1,352	14,272
1 Capital items and instruments	12,920	-	-	1,352	14,272
2 Own funds		-	-	-	-
3 Other capital instruments		73,613	2,674	1,119	72,025
4 Retail deposits		43,368	1,573	675	43,368
5 Stable deposits		30,245	1,102	444	28,656
6 Less stable deposits		32,328	1,729	6,730	20,179
7 Wholesale funding:		6,021	-	-	3,011
8 Operational deposits		26,306	1,729	6,730	17,168
9 Other wholesale funding		-	-	-	-
10 Interdependent liabilities	-	3,126	-	302	302
11 Other liabilities:	-				
12 NSFR derivative liabilities		3,126	-	302	302
13 All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories					
14 Total available stable funding (ASF)					106,777
Required stable funding (RSF) Items					
15 Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)		8	9	459	959
EU-15a Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool		-	-	-	-
16 Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		4,034	4,730	73,442	57,401
17 Performing loans and securities:		130	-	-	-
18 Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		181	13	185	209
19 Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		2,610	3,632	23,542	23,132
20 Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		-	-	-	-
21 With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		902	972	49,009	33,283
22 Performing residential mortgages, of which:		885	953	48,086	32,478
23 With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		211	114	707	778
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		-	-	-	-
24 Interdependent assets	-	2,135	-	6,401	7,728
25 Other assets:					
26 Physical traded commodities		-	-	-	-
27 Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		-	-	-	320
28 NSFR derivative assets		53			53
29 NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		194			10
30 All other assets not included in the above categories		1,888	-	6,401	7,345
31 Off-balance sheet items		18,866	-	-	1,905
32 Total RSF					68,398
33 Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					156.11%

	a	b	c	d	e
	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	>= 1 yr	
Dec-24	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Available stable funding (ASF) Items	12,546	169	300	1,853	14,549
1 Capital items and instruments	12,546	169	300	1,853	14,549
2 Own funds		-	-	-	-
3 Other capital instruments		70,558	1,728	2,031	69,254
4 Retail deposits		42,347	971	1,069	42,222
5 Stable deposits		28,211	757	962	27,033
6 Less stable deposits		31,637	1,436	7,342	20,603
7 Wholesale funding:		5,637	-	-	2,818
8 Operational deposits		26,001	1,436	7,342	17,784
9 Other wholesale funding		-	-	-	-
10 Interdependent liabilities	0	2,862	-	349	349
11 Other liabilities:	0				
12 NSFR derivative liabilities		2,862	-	349	349
13 All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories					
14 Total available stable funding (ASF)					104,755
Required stable funding (RSF) Items					
15 Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)		15	17	795	499
EU-15a Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool		-	-	-	-
16 Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		3,783	5,086	72,634	57,299
17 Performing loans and securities:		6	-	-	-
18 Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		304	123	473	565
19 Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		2,522	3,925	24,512	24,059
20 Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		-	-	-	-
21 With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		875	976	46,695	31,774
22 Performing residential mortgages, of which:		854	953	45,572	30,792
23 With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		76	61	954	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		-	-	-	-
25 Interdependent assets	-	1,653	-	6,678	7,828
26 Other assets:					
27 Physical traded commodities		-	-	-	-
28 Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		-	-	-	578
29 NSFR derivative assets		-			-
30 NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		565			28
31 All other assets not included in the above categories		1,088	-	6,678	7,222
32 Off-balance sheet items		18,538	-	17	1,263
33 Total RSF					67,592
34 Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					154.98%

Encumbered and unencumbered assets

Bank of Ireland Group plc

As per Article 443, Table 11.4 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 11.4 - EU AE1 - Encumbered and unencumbered assets

	Carrying amount of encumbered assets 10 €m	of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA 30 €m	Fair value of encumbered assets 40 €m	of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA 50 €m	Carrying amount of unencumbered assets 60 €m	of which EHQLA and HQLA 80 €m	Fair value of unencumbered assets 90 €m	of which EHQLA and HQLA 100 €m
Dec-25								
10 Assets	5,063	966			131,924	15,409		
30 Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	106	-	106	-
40 Debt securities	966	966	966	966	16,645	15,409	16,719	15,483
of which:								
50 covered bonds	331	331	331	331	3,815	3,815	3,817	3,817
60 securitisations	-	-	-	-	561	373	562	374
70 issued by general governments	445	445	446	446	9,735	9,640	9,800	9,704
80 issued by financial corporations	633	633	637	637	6,884	5,769	6,894	5,779
90 issued by non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	26	-	26	-
120 Other assets	3,977	-			115,174	-		

	Carrying amount of encumbered assets 10 €m	of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA 30 €m	Fair value of encumbered assets 40 €m	of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA 50 €m	Carrying amount of unencumbered assets 60 €m	of which EHQLA and HQLA 80 €m	Fair value of unencumbered assets 90 €m	of which EHQLA and HQLA 100 €m
Dec-24								
10 Assets	8,437	955			127,053	8,085		
30 Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	101	-	101	-
40 Debt securities	962	955	962	955	9,101	8,085	9,117	8,101
of which:								
50 covered bonds	90	90	90	90	2,688	2,688	2,689	2,689
60 securitisations	-	-	-	-	569	479	571	481
70 issued by general governments	688	682	688	682	4,759	4,643	4,779	4,658
80 issued by financial corporations	274	273	274	273	4,326	3,328	4,328	3,331
90 issued by non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	22	-	22	-
120 Other assets	7,494	-			117,873	-		

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As per Article 443, Table 11.5 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-time (PIT) figures.

Table 11.5 - EU AE2 - Collateral received and own debt securities issued

		Fair value of encumbered collateral received or own debt securities issued		Unencumbered	
		010	of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA 030	Fair value of collateral received or own debt securities issued available for encumbrance 040	of which EHQLA and HQLA 060
Dec-25		€m	€m	€m	€m
130	Collateral received	-	-	120	120
140	Loans on demand	-	-	-	-
150	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-
160	Debt Securities	-	-	120	120
of which:					
170	covered bonds	-	-	-	-
180	securitisations	-	-	-	-
190	issued by general governments	-	-	120	120
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			12,586	-
250	Total collateral received and own debt securities issued	5,063	966		

		Fair value of encumbered collateral received or own debt securities issued		Unencumbered	
		€m	of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA €m	Fair value of collateral received or own debt securities issued available for encumbrance €m	of which EHQLA and HQLA €m
Dec-24					
130	Collateral received	-	-	101	101
140	Loans on demand	-	-	-	-
150	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-
160	Debt Securities	-	-	101	101
of which:					
170	covered bonds	-	-	-	-
180	securitisations	-	-	-	-
190	issued by general governments	-	-	101	101
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			582	-
250	Total collateral received and own debt securities issued	8,437	955		

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As per Article 443, Table 11.6 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 11.6 - 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
Dec-25	10	30
	€m	€m
10 Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities	2,456	3,325

	Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent	Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and ABSs encumbered
Dec-24	10	30
	€m	€m
10 Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities	5,053	6,597

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 2025, €4.7bn of the Group’s assets and collateral received were encumbered, primarily through these structures within the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland (GovCo), Bank of Ireland Mortgage Bank (BOIMB) and Bank of Ireland UK Plc (BOIUK Plc).

Covered bonds are issued through the Group's subsidiary 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 Group manages liquidity by jurisdiction and monitors asset encumbrance by jurisdiction. At 31 December 2025, €2.7bn of encumbered assets are denominated in GBP, with associated liabilities of €2.2bn, primarily related to drawings under the Bank of England (BOE) Term Funding Scheme and Notes in circulation.

At 31 December 2025, the Group has €133.7bn of unencumbered assets. Included in this amount are assets of €7.5bn 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 2025, the Group has €0.5bn of assets securing retained covered bonds. Of these assets, €0.1bn are encumbered.

Table EU LRA - Disclosure of LR qualitative information

The leverage ratio measures the level of Tier 1 capital against both on and off balance sheet exposures. As at 31 December 2025, the leverage ratio was 6.87% on a regulatory basis (30 June 2025: 6.72%).

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 12.1, 12.2 and 12.3 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 2025 and comparative for 30 June 2025 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.

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.

As per Article 451(1) point (b), Table 12.1 below provides a reconciliation of the total assets in BOIG published financial statements under IFRS and the total leverage exposure on a regulatory basis.

Table 12.1 - EU LR1 - LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

	Dec-25	Jun-25
	a	a
	Applicable amount	Applicable amount
	€m	€m
1 Total assets as per published financial statements	164,799	162,376
2 Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	(26,454)	(25,110)
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	(1,599)	(2,017)
9 Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	-	1
10 Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	5,436	7,998
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) and point (ca) 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	(1,951)	(2,291)
13 Total exposure measure	140,232	140,957

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Leverage ratio exposures

Bank of Ireland Group plc

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 12.2 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 regulatory basis.

Table 12.2 - EU LR2 - LRCCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure

	CRR leverage ratio exposures	CRR leverage ratio exposures
	a	b
	Dec-25	Jun-25
	€m	€m
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)		
1 On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs but including collateral)	135,909	134,238
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)	(121)	(239)
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)	(2,186)	(2,469)
7 Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	133,602	131,530
Derivative exposures		
8 Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	278	398
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	785	902
EU-9a Derogation for derivatives: Potential future exposure contribution under the simplified standardised approach	-	-
EU-9b Exposure determined under Original Exposure Method		1
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	1,064	1,301
Securities financing transaction exposures		
14 Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	130	127
15 (Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-	-
16 Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	-	1
EU-16a Derogation for SFTs: Counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Articles 429e(5) and 222 CRR	-	-
17 Agent transaction exposures	-	-
EU-17a (Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposure)	-	-
18 Total securities financing transaction exposures	130	128
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
19 Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	18,861	19,531
20 (Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(13,425)	(11,533)
21 (General provisions deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and specific provisions associated associated with off-balance sheet exposures)	-	-
22 Off-balance sheet exposures	5,436	7,998
Excluded exposures		
EU-22a (Exposures excluded from the leverage ratio total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) and point (ca) 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 (Excluded exposures to shareholders according to Article 429a (1), point (da) CRR)	-	-
EU-22l (Exposures deducted in accordance with point (q) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-22m (Total exempted exposures)	-	-
Capital and total exposures		
23 Tier 1 capital	9,639	9,469
24 Total exposure measure	140,232	140,957
Leverage ratio		
25 Leverage ratio	6.87%	6.72%
EU-25 Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of the exemption of public sector investments and promotional loans) (%)	6.87%	6.72%
25a Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) (%)	6.87%	6.72%
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 Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	-	-
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	124	
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	130	
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)	140,226	
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)	140,226	
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)	6.87%	
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)	6.87%	

As per Article 451(1) point (b), Table 12.3 below analyses the calculation of the leverage ratio exposures on a regulatory basis.

Table 12.3 - EU LR3 - LRSpl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)

		Dec-25	Jun-25
		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:	135,788	133,999
EU-2	Trading book exposures	255	139
EU-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	135,534	133,861
EU-4	Covered bonds	4,774	3,939
EU-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	39,749	39,435
EU-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE, not treated as sovereigns	-	-
EU-7	Institutions	1,059	876
EU-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	51,396	49,983
EU-9	Retail exposures	7,952	7,324
EU-10	Corporates	15,909	18,413
EU-11	Exposures in default	947	1,187
EU-12	Other exposures (e.g. equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	13,746	12,704

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

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

Row number	Business strategy and processes
	Institution's business strategy to integrate environmental factors and risks, taking into account the impact of environmental factors and risks on institution's business environment, business model, strategy and financial planning Sustainability a core strategic pillar The Group's Sustainability Strategy is integrated within the Group's overall strategy. It is focused on the Group's material Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) impacts and opportunities aligning to science and best practice including the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the blueprint for a more sustainable future for all. The Group continues to turn sustainability ambitions into action, delivering practical sustainability solutions that make a difference for customers. The Group's Sustainability Strategy 2023-25 has three core pillars: Supporting the Green Transition, Enhancing Financial Wellbeing and Enabling Our Colleagues to Thrive, supported by a number of foundational topics. Strategy The Group continues to make progress in achieving its objectives under its Sustainability Strategy through the application of its Climate Transition Plan for the 'Supporting the Green Transition' strategic pillar. Since launching this strategy, the Group has made significant progress on supporting the move towards a net zero economy. In 2022, the Group became the first Irish bank to have its Science Based Targets (SBTs) on GHG emission reduction validated by the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), covering all the Group's operations and 71% of its FY20 baseline loan book. As of FY2025 the Group's continued the decarbonisation of its loan book with the carbon intensity of its Republic of Ireland (RoI) residential mortgage and commercial property portfolios down 26% and 34% respectively since 2020, and emissions from its own operations down by more than 64% over the same period. In addition, the Group reached its 2025 target for 25% of its Corporate lending customer base having their own SBTs. The Group exceeded its 2025 Sustainable Finance target of €15.0 billion, with sustainability-related lending increasing to c.€17.7 billion by year-end, up €3.0 billion in the twelve month period (2024: €14.7 billion) and more than double the c.€8.2 billion 2022 baseline, positioning the Group well for our €30.0 billion sustainable finance ambition by 2030. For further details on the Group's Climate Transition Plan, please refer to pages 140-145 of the Group's 2025 Annual Report. 2025 marked the conclusion of the Group's Investing in Tomorrow Sustainability Strategy with strong momentum and delivery across the three pillars: Enabling Colleagues to Thrive, Enhancing Financial Wellbeing, and Supporting the Green Transition. The 2026 to 2028 Sustainability Strategy builds on the strong progress made by the Group during the previous strategic cycle and will focus on three new pillars: Supporting the Green Transition, Supporting Housing and Social Infrastructure, and Supporting Social Inclusion. Materiality Assessments The Group assesses the impact of climate and other environmental impacts on an ongoing basis. Under the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), the Group discloses material ESG matters under a 'Double Materiality' perspective. Following a full Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) in 2024, the Group conducted a refresh in 2025. The Group plans to conduct a full DMA every three years, in line with the Group's overall strategic cycle, with a refresh taking place annually, unless there are indicators or events identified by management which would suggest a full assessment is appropriate. In parallel with ESG risk identification and assessment activities across the Group's Principal risk types, the Group also undertakes an ESG Risk (including climate and other environmental risk) Materiality Assessment on an annual basis. The outputs from this assessment should be consistent with the Group's DMA. The outcome of the DMA and the ESG Risk Materiality Assessment is used to inform the Group's ICAAP, Sustainability Strategy and the management of ESG risk including the composition of the Group's ESG risk metrics. In 2022, the Group set decarbonisation SBTs, validated by the SBTi, that cover 71% of its lending portfolio, and has reported its progress against these targets since FY2023. In line with its decarbonisation ambitions, in 2023 the Group set targets for sustainable financing: c.€15 billion by 2025 and c.€30 billion by 2030. For further details on progress towards these targets, please see the Group's answer to (b) below. The Group recognises the global economic dependency on nature and ecosystem services and its role in mitigating environmental impacts and supporting a transition to a net zero and regenerative economy. One of the main causes of environmental impacts is climate change, which is being addressed through the Group's Climate Transition plan and its targets. Through the Sustainability Strategy the Group aims to address the other drivers of environmental impacts (which are categorised as pollution, water stress, resource scarcity, biodiversity loss) and the transitional impacts towards more environmentally sustainable economic activities. For ICAAP 2025 an enhanced risk materiality assessment and quantification of environmental risk impacts was introduced. This enhancement saw other environmental (non-climate) risk drivers assessed at the sub-risk level (such as pollution, water stress and biodiversity loss) across each principal risk with a potential risk impact quantified across a short, medium and long-term time horizon. While it is not assessed as a material issue for the Group at this point in time, mitigation of other environmental risk is integrated into customer engagement strategies, sectoral strategies and lending procedures as part of the overall Sustainability Strategy, in line with the UNPRB, ECB Guide on Climate-related and Environmental Risks, and EBA Guidelines on ESG Risk Management. These materiality assessment refreshes continue to inform the Group's strategic direction and ensure that its updated 2026-28 Sustainability Strategy continues to align with the views and needs of its stakeholders. For further details on the Group's updated 2026-28 Sustainability Strategy, please refer to pages 19-22 of the Group's 2025 Annual Report. The management of Climate and Other Environmental Risks in Bank of Ireland The Group defines ESG risk as the risk to the Group that ESG factors (environmental, social or governance matters) could cause a material negative impact on: • the Group's earnings, capital, franchise value, or reputation; • the Group's regulatory standing; • the long-term sustainability of its customer's operations and financial wellbeing; and • the communities and environment in which the Group and its customers operate. Climate and Other Environmental risk is defined in the Group as the risk to the Group of any material negative impact from current or prospective impacts of environmental factors arising from: (a) i) the transition to a low-carbon and more environmentally sustainable economy; and ii) climate-related physical events which could lead to: a) higher business costs, lower revenues, stranded assets and potential financial implications from physical phenomena; and b) associated climate trends which disrupt operations for the Group and its customers, the Group's supply value chains, or damage property. The Group defines two key sub-categories of environmental risks that impact its business (in line with the ECB Guide on Climate-related and Environmental risks November 2020). These are the risks associated with the transition to a low carbon economy and from climate-related physical events. In defining these sub-categories, the Group has drawn on the recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). The Group Risk Management Framework (RMF) sets out the Group-wide approach to risk management and reflects the Group's risk culture. The Group ESG Risk Management Framework sets out the Group's approach to ESG risk management, aligning with the new EBA Guidelines on the management of ESG risks (January 2026). ESG factors represent a common driver across the Group's principal and sub risk types. The Group applies a risk lens to ensure that the impact of ESG across the Group's risk types is considered on an ongoing basis and that the aggregate impact arising from ESG risk drivers is given appropriate consideration. While ESG risk management is managed through the Group's principal and sub risk types, the Group also has dedicated resources to lead the co-ordination of the Group's approach to ESG risk management, both in first line of defence (1LOD) (Group Sustainability, Group Strategy) and in second line of defence (2LOD) (Business, Strategic and ESG Risk Team, Group Risk). Identification and assessment of Climate and Other Environmental Risks Guided by the Group's ESG Risk Management Framework, the Group has embedded climate and other environmental risk management into its key risk processes. The Group continues to improve how it assesses climate and other environmental risk drivers taking into account potential impacts, its mitigating actions, and next steps for each risk type. In the Group's key ICAAP planning process, the potential impact of climate risk drivers is assessed for each key risk type over the short (< 3 years), medium (3-5 years) and long-term (> 5 years). An annual quantitative assessment for these risks was established in 2022 and is embedded into the Group's ICAAP. For climate-related risk impacts this assessment is disclosed in pages 148-149 of the Group's 2025 Annual Report and can be summarised as follows: • Credit risk: Increased costs associated with physical and transition risks may impact financial soundness of households and businesses reducing their ability to service debt and impairing asset values, resulting in financial loss to the Group through higher probability of default and higher losses given default. • Business and Strategic risk: Long-term franchise impacts if strategic commitments are not achieved by the Group, and the Group's product offering does not adapt to changing market dynamics. • Operational risk: Physical risks could impact continuity of the Group's operations or operations of its material suppliers, resulting in sustained disruption of the supply chain and ultimately its ability to service customers. • Conduct risk: Potential impact if failures in ESG / green product design, market practice or customer engagement lead to greenwashing claims or poor customer outcomes. The risk materiality assessment, which feeds into the Group's ICAAP, was enhanced in 2025 such that other environmental (non-climate) risk drivers were quantitatively assessed across each principal risk across a short, medium and long-term time horizon. While it is not assessed as a material risk driver for the Group, at this point in time (FY2025), mitigation of other environmental risk is integrated into customer engagement strategies, sectoral strategies and lending procedures as part of the overall Sustainability Strategy. Financial Planning and the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) Climate and other environmental risk considerations are being embedded in key processes where investment decisions and associated climate risks are material. The setting of decarbonisation SBTs and Sustainable Finance targets across key lending portfolios is ensuring that the Group's lending portfolios are aligned with the Paris agreement and through this alignment, mitigating and reducing transition risk over the period to 2030. The ICAAP is a key planning process for the Group and facilitates the Board and senior management in identifying, measuring and monitoring the Group's risks and ensures that the Group holds adequate capital to support its risk profile. Given the long time horizon associated with climate and environmental change, scenario analysis is considered a key tool to inform strategic direction and risk management. The Group has integrated climate into the ICAAP and its broader scenario analysis framework to assess the impacts of climate across all the principal risk types (e.g. credit, business, operational, conduct and regulatory). This scenario analysis informs climate risk materiality assessments to quantify the potential impacts that is integrated into the Group's ICAAP. This materiality assessment also informs the focus and priority of management action to mitigate climate risk across the Group's risk types as set out in in pages 148-149 of the Group's 2025 Annual Report. The short-term financial impacts of climate change can be mitigated by holding adequate capital buffers and providing for expected credit losses (ECL) through impairment loss allowances. As the Group's range of models across risk types cannot fully address all emerging climate risk drivers at this time, the Group includes the outcome of the ESG risk materiality assessment in its economic capital framework within the ICAAP. It is included as an additional economic capital requirement on top of the capital set aside for the key risk types. During 2025, the Group has continued to incorporate climate change into the measurement of credit impairment loss allowances through: •a Post Model Adjustment (PMA) for the SME (Small and Medium Enterprise) lending portfolio; and •following the introduction of a PMA for the Retail Ireland and UK residential mortgage portfolios in 2024 (informed by analysis of the potential impact of physical and transitional climate-related risks on asset valuations), this has now been extended to transition risks (insurability).
(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 UNPRB, the Group has committed to aligning its strategy and processes with the Paris Agreement and is actively contributing to three specific Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Environmental area: (i) SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy; (ii) SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities; and (iii) SDG 13: Climate action. The Group Sustainability Committee's responsibilities include the following: - Monitoring the execution of the Sustainability Strategy, via periodic updates. - Overseeing and making recommendations to the Board on the proposed short and long-term objectives, and ESG metrics and targets. 2025 updates on key targets and limits set as part of the Group's Climate Transition Plan are as follows:

Science Based Targets (SBTs)

The Group's greenhouse gas emission reduction targets, including a target that the Group's own operations will be net zero by 2030, are validated by the SBTi. The Group's validated SBTs guide and measure the Group's progress in decarbonising its own operations and business. As a signatory to the UN Principles for Responsible Banking, the Group has committed to aligning the Group's strategy and practices with the Paris Climate Agreement. Targets validated by SBTi cover the Group's own operations and 71% of its FY20 baseline loan book, with 2020 as base year for the targets. The Group has set a target of a 49% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from its own operations (Scope 1 and 2) by 2030. Reduction targets have also been set for emissions arising from the Group's lending activities (Scope 3) of a 48% reduction in mortgage portfolio emissions (Ireland & UK), a 56% reduction in commercial real estate portfolio emissions by 2030, and a 76% reduction in electricity generation project finance portfolio emissions. In addition, a target was set for 25% of the Group's corporate loan portfolio to have SBTi-validated targets by 2025.

As of FY2025 the Group's continuing the decarbonisation of its loan book with the carbon intensity of its Republic of Ireland (RoI) residential mortgage and commercial property portfolios down 26% and 34% respectively since 2020, and emissions from its own operations down by more than 64% over the same period. In addition, the Group reached its 2025 target for 25% of its Corporate lending customer base having their own SBTs.

Science Based Targets Progress Report FY2025

Own operations:

- Absolute Scope 1 & 2 emissions (Green - down 64% versus 2030 target reduction of 49%)
- Sourcing renewable electricity (Green – c.100% versus 2025 target of 100%)

Lending decarbonisation: Emissions intensity reduced across:

- Residential Mortgages (Amber - down 19% versus 2030 target reduction of 48%)
(ROI Mortgages Green – down 26%, UK Mortgages Amber – down 5%)
- Commercial Real Estate (Amber - down 34% versus 2030 target reduction of 56%)
- Electricity Generation Project Finance (Green - down 43% versus 2030 target reduction of 76%)

SBT lending coverage:

- % Corporate customer base to have set SBTs when weighted by emissions
(Green – 46% versus 2025 target of 25%)
- % Corporate bonds to have set SBTs when weighted by investment value
(Amber – 10% versus 2025 target of 25%)

The Group's progress is benchmarked against convergence pathways that in general reflect a linear progression to the targets. Where its progress to date is ahead or in line with the convergence pathway, the Group have assigned a green RAG rating. Where its progress is lagging the convergence pathway, the Group has assigned an amber RAG rating as the Group deems the lag to be recoverable by the target date. For further details on progress against each target please refer to pages 160-163 of the Group's 2025 Annual Report.

The achievement of these targets is informing the Group's strategic interventions in terms of portfolio management, credit policy products and customer engagement and credit policy. By using these targets to align its lending portfolios to the Paris Agreement, the SBTs can help mitigate the climate-related credit risks associated with the green transition and ensure that the Group can address the opportunities to support the transition with measurable impact.

Sustainable Finance Targets

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

The Group's range of sustainable finance products is carefully designed to help its customers make real, impactful changes. This includes green mortgages, loans for eco-friendly cars, and business loans for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and farmers, focusing on renewable energy, capital expenditure, and sustainability-linked lending. In H1 2024 the Group published its Sustainable Finance Framework to provide transparency to its stakeholders on its approach to Sustainable Financing. Within this framework, the Group is disclosing the criteria the Group uses to classify financial commitments and products as sustainable. For the latest information on Bank of Ireland's product offerings and supports please refer to page 116 of the Group's 2025 Annual Report.

As part of its commitment to the Green Transition, Bank of Ireland is constantly reviewing and expanding its range of Sustainable Finance solutions. In 2025 the Group launched a free online tool called the Sustainable Business Coach to help SMEs develop their environmental, social, and governance (ESG) plans. The Sustainable Business Coach helps businesses identify their sustainability goals and create a strategic plan, which can then be supported by the Group's Green Business Loan which can help fund the implementation of those initiatives through discounted finance.

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

In line with its ambitions, in 2023 the Group set targets for sustainable financing: c.€15 billion by 2025 and c.€30 billion by 2030. The Group achieved its c.€15 billion target in 2025 and has made significant strides towards meeting its c.€30 billion target.

There are a number of lending controls that are de-risking the portfolio with respect to climate and other environmental risk:

- 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.
- The Group has set limits on property energy ratings across its Commercial Real Estate and Buy to Let Residential Real Estate portfolios, with these credit policy amendments supportive of both the national agenda to retrofit existing property stock and the Group's decarbonisation SBTs.
- The addition of climate risk metrics into the Group's risk appetite framework to de-risk the lending book, including limits on fossil fuel related activities.

(c) Integration of Other Environmental Risk into Business Strategy

In conjunction with the enhanced materiality assessment for environmental risk, the Group Sustainability Committee and Board Risk Committee endorsed the strategic course of action to address non-climate other environmental risks within the Group's business strategy through integration into its customer engagement strategies, sectoral strategies and lending procedures. See key points of integration below as part of the Group's overall Sustainability Strategy, in line with the UNPRB, ECB Guidelines on Climate-related and Environmental Risks and EBA Guidelines on the management of ESG risks (January 2026).

1. Sustainable Finance and Customer Engagement

The Group seeks to steer its loan book in alignment with global goals on climate and the environment, starting with the Corporate and Commercial Banking sectors with the biggest impact. The Group does this through the choices the Group makes in its financing and the engagement the Group has with its customers. The Group offers Sustainable Finance products that incentivise customers to make business decisions that benefit the environment. This includes the EnviroFlex farm loan and the Green CapEx loan products. It also includes Sustainability-linked loans that reward customers for their sustainability performance, which can also relate to positive change for nature and ecosystems.

2. Promoting Environmental Awareness through Thought Leadership and Collaboration

Managing for positive environmental impact is about making sure that environmental factors are adequately understood, addressed and factored into relevant policies and practices, both internally and externally. The Group is building these capabilities in its own organisation through training and development initiatives, external collaboration and by providing thought leadership on key issues. To ensure that its customers benefit from its learnings, customer guidance and advisory supports are available through the Group's Green Hubs.

3. Managing Environmental Risks

Guided by the Group ESG risk management framework the Group has progressively embedded the management of ESG risk into its key risk processes. The Group works with its customers and suppliers to understand risks and impacts related to environmental matters and ensure these are mitigated. The Group does this for instance by applying strict environmental exclusion criteria in its lending decisions. The Group does not finance projects with direct impacts on certain high-value ecosystems and has also excluded certain economic activities that are incompatible with its concern for the environment. The Group also analyses the environment-related impacts across the industry sectors in its loan book. This information is guiding the Group's strategy on how best to address both the risks and opportunities this collective challenge presents to both the Group and its customer base (see Bank of Ireland's Food & Farming strategy below).

4. Supporting Ireland's Sustainable Food & Farming Transition (White Paper June 2024)

As the leading lender to Irish agriculture, with over 82,000 farm customers on its books, the Group has prioritised addressing environmental challenges in this key sector of the Irish economy. This paper sets out the Group's strategic approach to supporting the sector in addressing the environmental challenges and opportunities farmers and agri-business face. The Group has a dedicated sustainability and agri team supporting customers through advisory, lending procedures and ongoing collaboration on policy/leadership initiatives, and is providing innovative sustainable finance products like Enviroflex offered in collaboration with co-ops and food processors.

5 Own Operations

The Group also seeks to minimise the environmental impacts that arise from business activities related to its own operations. The mitigation of environmental risks is integrated into the Group's own operations and supply chain in line with the Group's Environmental policy and Code of Supplier Responsibility. The Environmental policy is reviewed annually as part of the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System certification process, which the Group is currently certified against.

The Group Code of Supplier Responsibility 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.

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

In line with its ambitions, in 2023 the Group set targets for sustainable financing: c.€15 billion by 2025 and c.€30 billion by 2030.

The Group met its 2025 €15 billion target during the year. By the end of 2025, its sustainable finance portfolio grew by 20%, reaching €17.7 billion with momentum evident across lending categories per the table below:

- growth in Green Finance during 2025 was materially driven by RoI Green Mortgages and is supported by the EcoSaver mortgage product that offers customers lower rates for higher energy rated homes, thereby incentivising investment in energy efficiency;
- growth in Renewable Project Finance of 51%;
- growth in EV Financing reflected growing market momentum in lending volumes across our RoI and UK motor finance businesses;
- increasing take-up of dedicated sustainable finance products with EnviroFlex for farmers and the Green CapEx loan for commercial and business customers.

Sustainable finance ¹	2025 GCA €bn	2024 GCA €bn	YoY increase % ²	2025 target GCA €bn	2030 target GCA €bn	RAG
Customer lending	17.7	14.7	21%	15.0	30.0	
of which:						
RoI Green Mortgages	11.2	8.6	31%			
UK Green Mortgages	1.7	1.7	(2%)			
Green CRE	2.1	2.2	(3%)			
Renewables Project Finance	0.6	0.4	51%			
RoI Electric Vehicles	0.2	0.2	45%			
UK Electric Vehicles	0.2	0.1	121%			
Sustainability-Linked Loans	1.6	1.5	4%			
Green CapEx loans	0.1	-	n/a			

1 Sustainable Finance Gross Carrying Amount (GCA) volumes classified in line with Eligibility Criteria set out in the Group's Sustainable Finance Framework.

2 Percentages are based on underlying calculation of amounts, rounded off to one decimal place.

The Group has disclosed its EU Taxonomy Green Asset Ratio (GAR) KPIs for the third time in its 2025 Annual Report on pages 175-178. It should be noted that the Group has continued to take a conservative application of the qualifying criteria underpinning the GAR based on the guidance provided to date and currently available data.

(d)	Policies and procedures relating to direct and indirect engagement with new or existing counterparties on their strategies to mitigate and reduce environmental risks Subject to annual approval by the Group Board, the objective of the Group Credit Risk policy is to meet the legitimate credit needs of its customers, and the markets and communities in which the Group operates. The Group does this by serving its customers through delivering appropriate credit decisions that underpin the development of profitable customer relationships. Within the Group's credit procedures ESG factors are included as part of risk mitigation measures such as credit approvals and assessments, loan origination standards, external valuation standards and country risk limit management. For its commercial lending portfolios credit procedures have been informed by ECB publications on climate and environmental risk management good practices and set out the following steps to mitigate the potential for ESG Risks that may arise in the process of lending and granting credit. Step 1: Due Diligence – ESG Risk Screening For corporate and commercial customers, the Group examines climate and environmental considerations as part of its customer onboarding due-diligence process. This process is also conducted on an annual basis for existing customers. The business activity of the company or project will be checked against the list of excluded activities across particularly sensitive sectors which are considered by the Group to cause environmental and/or social harm to society and its communities. If the company or project is involved in the excluded activities it cannot be originated or renewed. Furthermore, any cases considered a heightened ESG risk will be subject to enhanced review and consideration by an ESG Risk Forum. Step 2: ESG Data Collection Key ESG risk factors for each asset class are captured during the lending process both at loan origination and throughout the credit lifecycle through reviews that take place at least on an annual basis. This can include information on the economic activity of a business and the energy ratings of properties. Step 3: Loan Acceptance Criteria Checks Each asset class has loan acceptance criteria that must be met and these include ESG criteria such as minimum EPC ratings, flood and subsidence insurance in the case of property lending. The Group set limits on property energy ratings across its Commercial Real Estate and Buy to Let Residential Real Estate portfolios, with these credit policy amendments supportive of both the national agenda to retrofit existing property stock and the Group's decarbonisation Science Based Targets. Step 4: Collateral Valuation The Group Property Collateral Valuations policy (and related Guidelines) require that market valuations should take into account ESG factors including property energy efficiency, environmental risks such as flooding, subsidence and pollution and social factors (infrastructure and amenities). Step 5: PD (Probability of Default) and Credit Rating 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. Non-retail PD models use a combination of quantitative factors (reflecting the financial characteristics of the counterparty) and qualitative factors. ESG considerations should be considered as part of a Lender's qualitative assessment of PD model inputs. 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. The procedures set out the factors to consider across climate, environmental, social and governance dimensions. Step 6: ESG Risk Loan Conditions In cases where ESG Risk is heightened and have been through enhanced review at the ESG Risk Forum, consideration of mitigating actions through additional ESG risk loan conditions should be considered by lenders. Step 7: Sustainable Financing For commercial customers the Group offers a range of products that should be considered by lenders when engaging customers on how to support their transition plans to take sustainability action and de-risk their ESG Risk profile. Credit approval for residential mortgages is subject to the provision of an EPC (Energy Performance Certificate) and insurance for flood and other environmental risks including subsidence. As the Group continues to further review and update its credit risk policies and procedures, it has rolled out specific sustainability training programmes based on a multi-level curriculum to deliver core, foundational sustainability training to all colleagues as well as more targeted and technical skills development for select groups. Training solutions are tailored across three colleague cohorts at (1) All-Colleague, (2) Divisional; and (3) Board and Leadership levels to meet the different training outcomes being targeted. This includes all colleague training on climate concepts and processes, as well as role specific training on sustainable finance and ESG risk management tailored to the various customer facing divisions. This customer facing training covers key activities such as ESG risk management and sustainable finance, as well as sectoral deep dives on key transitional sectors such as Food & Agri, Energy and Real Estate.
	Governance 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 Board Oversight of Sustainability The Board The Board is collectively responsible for the long-term sustainable success of the Group and for ensuring there is a strong corporate structure in place, which is aligned with the Group's strategy and purpose. It provides leadership of the Group, setting strategic aims, within the boundaries of the Group's risk appetite and a framework of prudent and effective controls. The Board is supported by the Group Sustainability Committee (GSC) and Board Risk Committee (BRC), to monitor climate and other environmental-related risks and progress against ESG commitments such as SBTs and the UNPRB. Group Sustainability Committee On behalf of the Board, the GSC is responsible for guiding the development and direction of the Group's Sustainability Strategy, ensuring it aligns with key stakeholder interests and recommending it to the Board for approval. The GSC also manages the execution of the Sustainability Strategy, reviews key sustainability policies, and ensures alignment with the Group's purpose and long-term success and, together with the BRC, considers ESG related risks. The GSC oversees progress against ESG targets and reviews the Group's ESG related commitments. Additionally, it supports the Group Audit Committee (GAC) in maintaining the integrity of the CSRD disclosures. Board Risk Committee On behalf of the Board, the BRC is responsible, jointly with the GSC, for ensuring that ESG risks are integrated into the overall Group Risk Management Framework and key risk management policies and processes. The BRC makes recommendations to the Board on risk issues, oversees the Group's risk profile, ensures adherence to risk principles, policies, and standards, and approves certain material risk policies. Every three years, the BRC will review the full CSRD Double Materiality Assessment DMA in partnership with the GSC. Group Audit Committee On behalf of the Board, the GAC is responsible for monitoring the quality and integrity of the Group's financial statements, including sustainability disclosures and the review of the annual CSRD Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) refresh (full DMA review every three years). Terms of reference for the GSC, BRC and GAC are available on the Group website. (Board/Court Committees - Bank of Ireland Group Website) Executive Oversight of Sustainability Group Executive Committee (GEC) The most senior executive committee in the Group, the GEC, acts in an advisory capacity to the Group CEO and assists the CEO in the management and leadership of the Group on a day-to-day basis. The GEC has overarching responsibility for delivery and operationalisation of the Group's Sustainability Strategy, with specific executive responsibility for sustainability delegated to the Chief Sustainability and Investor Relations Officer (CSIRO) who reports to the Group Chief Strategy Officer (CSO) on sustainability-related matters. Members of the GEC include the CEO, CFO, CSO, Divisional CEOs and the Chief Risk Officer (CRO). The GEC receives regular updates on the progress against key initiatives from the Sustainability Decision Group (SDG). See below for details on the SDG. Executive Risk Committee (ERC) The ERC supports both the GEC and the BRC, in overseeing the material risks of the Group, taking a holistic approach to overseeing the effective management of risk, including ESG risks. Sustainability Decision Group (SDG) The SDG brings together senior business and functional management across the Group to enable a coordinated approach to sustainability objectives across the three strategic pillars and to provide a discussion and decision-making forum to deliver on the Group's Sustainability Strategy. The SDG is chaired by the CSIRO and regularly updates the GEC on progress against key initiatives. Divisional and Subsidiary ESG Working Groups All materially impacted business divisions and businesses have in place dedicated ESG leads and ESG working groups to ensure ESG strategy and operational aspects are integrated into the Group's business model. ESG Risk Working Group The Group ESG Risk Management Framework sets out the Group's approach to ESG risk management. Coordinated by Group Risk, the ESG Risk Working Group brings together 2LOD risk management from across the principal risk and sub risk types (with representation from 1LOD Group Sustainability) to ensure there is a coordinated, cohesive and challenging approach to the management of ESG risks within the Group.
(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 and other environmental risks. Methods used include the Group's risk identification and assessment processes, integration into the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and ESG risk reporting (including climate and other environmental risks). The Group's oversight and management responsibilities in relation to its sustainability commitments and ESG risk in 2025 are outlined on page 118-119 of the 2025 Annual Report. Page 92 references the BRC considered enhancements to the Group's ESG risk materiality assessment and a new climate stress scenario within ICAAP, consistent with updated EBA guidelines. The BRC recognises that climate risk concerns will grow in importance, and risk mitigation will need to evolve accordingly to ensure the Group remains resilient, forward looking and aligned with emerging regulatory expectations. The Group has continued to increase its understanding of the risks and opportunities that climate and other environmental change presents to its business strategy. The Group assesses the impact of ESG factors on an ongoing basis. These practices are evolving and continue to be enhanced and embedded in business activities. In parallel with ESG risk identification and assessment activities across the risk types, the Group also carries out material risks assessments annually, across the Group's principal risks. On an annual basis the Group undertakes a Climate and Other Environmental Materiality Risks Assessment which feeds into the Group's ICAAP. The outputs from this assessment should be consistent with the Group's DMA. Following a full DMA in 2024, the Group conducted a refresh in 2025. The Group plans to conduct a full DMA every three years, in line with the Group's overall strategic cycle, with a refresh taking place annually, unless there are indicators or events identified by management which would suggest a full assessment is appropriate. The potential impact of climate and environmental transition and physical risk drivers is assessed annually for each key risk type over the short (< 3 years), medium (3-5 years) and long-term (> 5 years) in the ICAAP process. The Group recognises ESG factors represent a common risk driver across the Group's principal and sub risk types. The Group ESG risk management framework sets out the approach to the management of ESG risk factors in the Group. Co-ordinated by Group Risk, the ESG Risk Working Group brings together 2LOD risk management from across the principal and sub risk types (with representation from 1LOD Group Sustainability) to ensure that there is a coordinated, cohesive and challenging approach to the management of ESG risks within the Group. ESG risk factors such as climate and other environmental risks are managed within the framework the Group has in place for its established risk types. Therefore, the Group has integrated the management of climate and other environmental risk into its existing policies, controls, reporting and operating procedures, in accordance with the ECB guidelines on the management of climate-related and environmental risk and the EBA Guidelines on the management of ESG risks (January 2026). •First Line of Defence (1LOD): The business divisions or functions taking on risk have the primary responsibility for managing the risk generated by their actions and this includes managing ESG risk factors. •Second Line of Defence (2LOD): 2LOD has the responsibility for ensuring that ESG risk factors are considered when executing second line responsibilities as set out in the Group risk management framework. This includes consideration as part of policy setting and taking reasonable steps to ensure the Group does not suffer outcomes outside of risk appetite. •Third Line of Defence (3LOD): 3LOD is responsible for ensuring the first and second lines of defence assess whether all significant risks are identified and appropriately reported by management to the executive and board of management, as well as assessing whether risks are adequately controlled. While ESG risk management is managed through the Group's principal and sub-risk types, the Group also has dedicated resources to lead the coordination of the Group's approach to ESG risk management, both in 1LOD (Group Sustainability, Group Strategy) and in 2LOD (Business, Strategic and ESG Risk Team, Group Risk).

(g)	Integration of measures to manage environmental factors and risks in internal governance arrangements, including the role of committees, the allocation of tasks and responsibilities, and the feedback loop from risk management to the management body covering relevant transmission channels Refer to the Group's answers to: (a) above for details on the Group's Board tasks and responsibilities in managing environmental factors and risks within internal governance arrangements. (e) above for details on the Group's organisation of Board committees (BRC and GSC) related to environmental risk and allocation of tasks and responsibilities within those committees to monitor and manage environmental risk. The Group has a reporting line between the BRC, GSC and the Board covering environmental factors and risks. The GSC receives quarterly updates related to climate and other environmental risks and the BRC and Board receives monthly updates via the Board Risk Report.
(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 SDG. - Sustainability and climate executive oversight is provided by the GEC and the ERC For further details on the Group's governance arrangements, please refer to answer (e) above and page 118-119 in the Group's 2025 Annual Report. For further details on internal reporting frequency, refer to the Group's answers to (a) and (g) above. Board and Executive monitoring of climate and other environment related risks The Group has developed methodologies to allow climate and other environmental risk to be actively measured and monitored by the Group and to track the effectiveness of policies, in a similar manner to other key risk types: •The Board Risk Report (BRR) is the report used by the Group to review and monitor the Group's risk profile across all principal risks and monitor compliance with risk appetite and risk policies. ESG risk in the Group is reported through the BRR and is the primary source of reporting for the impact of ESG-related risks on the Group's risk profile; and •Key risk metrics on the lending portfolio are monitored by the GEC and GSC on a quarterly basis and are aligned to Pillar 3 ESG reporting to ensure transparency and comparability. These include: -Exposure to Transition Climate Risks; -Credit concentrations to sectors most sensitive to climate change; -The energy efficiency profile of property lending portfolios; -Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI); -Emission reduction progress against SBT pathways; -Sustainable Finance Lending Volumes progress against Strategic Targets; -Exposure to Physical Climate Risks; -Geographical credit concentrations exposure to physical climate risks; and -Other Environmental Risks. Environmental reporting monitors sectoral concentration metrics with respect to Pollution, Water Stress and Biodiversity impacts using the WWF (World Wildlife Fund) Biodiversity Risk Filter tool. Further external metrics are monitored to inform risk management including the relative global rankings of Ireland and the UK in terms of environmental policy as well as local EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) assessments.
(i)	Alignment of the remuneration policy with institution's environmental risk-related objectives The Group operates a regulatory compliant Group Performance Scheme (GPS) for all eligible colleagues in all jurisdictions. The appropriateness of the final GPS pool is assessed against a range of financial and non-financial criteria, including profit, affordability, customer, and Sustainability, with the pool as a whole subject to risk adjustment considering the performance of the Group in terms of risk management. The GPS qualitative metrics and targets, including sustainability measures (progress against our climate initiatives of increasing sustainable financing) are reviewed annually and approved by the Group Remuneration Committee. The measures incorporated to help drive accountability for both senior leadership and our colleagues across the organisation are kept under review each year, and are expected to continue to evolve over time, to keep pace with our priorities and requirements.
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 and other environmental risks. Due to the longer timeframes associated with climate and environmental impacts, a short, medium, and long-term horizon, as referenced in (a) and (e) above, is being applied to the consideration of impacts. The Group continues to embed climate and other environmental 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 The Group ESG RMF sets out the Group's approach to ESG risk management, aligning with the new EBA Guidelines on the management of ESG risks (January 2026). ESG risk is defined in the Group as the risk to the Group that ESG factors (environmental, social or governance matters) could cause a material negative impact on: • the Group's earnings, capital, franchise value or reputation; • the Group's regulatory standing; • the long-term sustainability of our customer's operations and financial wellbeing; and • the communities and environment in which the Group and our customers operate. ESG factors represent a common driver across the Group's Principal and Sub risk types. The Group applies a risk lens to ensure that the impact of ESG across the Group's risk types is considered on an ongoing basis and that the aggregate impact arising from ESG risk drivers is given appropriate consideration. While ESG risk management is managed through the Group's principal and sub-risk types, the Group also has dedicated resources to lead the co-ordination of the Group's approach to ESG risk management, both in 1LOD (Sustainability Team, Group Strategy) and in 2LOD (Business, Strategic and ESG Risk Team, Group Risk). The Group defines two key sub-categories of environmental risks that impact its business (in line with the ECB Guide on Climate-related and Environmental Risks, November 2020). These are the risks associated with the transition to a low carbon economy and from climate-related physical events. In defining these sub-categories, the Group has drawn on the recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the Taskforce on Nature- related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). The Group's strategic commitment to supporting its customers' green transition is underpinned by its management of the risks associated with climate and other environmental change. The Group does this by embedding climate and other environmental related impacts in key decision-making processes.
(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. The Group has built out a climate and environmental scenario analysis framework and in 2023 developed scenarios internally to assess these impacts. As these methodologies continue to develop, the Group will be progressively drawing on its scenario analysis to inform its corporate strategy, business model and financial plans. The ICAAP is a key annual 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. The Group has integrated climate into the ICAAP and its broader scenario analysis framework to assess the impacts of climate across all the principal risk types (e.g. credit, business, operational, conduct and regulatory). The potential impact of transition and physical risk drivers is assessed for each key risk type over the short (< 3 years), medium (3-5 years) and long-term (> 5 years). This scenario analysis informs climate risk materiality assessments to quantify the potential impacts that is integrated into the Group's ICAAP. This materiality assessment also informs the focus and priority of management action to mitigate climate risk across the Group's risk types as set out in on page 147 of the 2025 Annual Report. The short-term financial impacts of climate change can be mitigated by holding adequate capital buffers and providing for ECL through impairment loss allowances. As the Group's range of models across risk types cannot fully address all emerging climate risk drivers at this time, the Group includes the outcome of the climate risk materiality assessment in its economic capital framework within the ICAAP. It is included as an additional economic capital requirement on top of the capital set aside for the key risk types. In addition, this year the Group integrated a new climate stress scenario within ICAAP, consistent with updated EBA guidelines. The Group assesses the impact of ESG factors on an ongoing basis. These practices are evolving and continue to be enhanced and embedded in business activities. Under the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), the Group discloses material ESG matters under a 'Double Materiality' perspective. Following a full Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) in 2024, the Group conducted a refresh in 2025. The Group plans to conduct a full DMA every three years, in line with the Group's overall strategic cycle, with a refresh taking place annually, unless there are indicators or events identified by management which would suggest a full assessment is appropriate. In parallel with ESG risk identification and assessment activities across the Group's Principal risk types, the Group also undertakes an ESG Risk (including climate and other environmental risk) Materiality Assessment on an annual basis. The outputs from this assessment should be consistent with the Group's DMA. The outcome of the DMA and the ESG Risk Materiality Assessment is used to inform the Group's ICAAP, Sustainability Strategy and the management of ESG risk including the composition of the Group's ESG risk metrics. In addition, Climate and Other Environmental Risk Management Reporting is also provided to the GEC and GSC on a quarterly basis. The Group also has set lending related risk appetite metrics in relation to Climate and Other Environmental Risk which are reported on to the BRC and Board as part of Board Risk Reporting. The following key metrics on the credit lending portfolio including credit concentrations are monitored in internal reporting aligned to Pillar 3 ESG reporting: Exposure to Transition Climate Risks; • Credit concentrations to sectors most sensitive to climate change; • The energy efficiency profile of property lending portfolios; • Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI); • Emission reduction progress against SBT pathways; and • Sustainable Finance Lending Volumes progress against Strategic Targets. Exposure to Physical Climate Risks; • Geographical credit concentrations exposure to physical climate risks; and • Other Environmental Risks – see answer (h) for further details. In terms of portfolio mix, the Group has no direct exposure to fossil fuels in energy and extraction, and as a predominantly retail lending bank, c.76% of its customer lending is in residential and commercial property and car finance. The breakdown table on page 151 of the Group's 2025 Annual Report shows the current composition of its commercial lending portfolio and the percentage of lending to sectors the Group considers most sensitive to climate change. This assessment also highlights that the Group's direct exposure to fossil fuels and to commercial lending segments with high emissions is relatively low (with the exception of the agricultural sector, which due to its specific challenges requires broader support in which the Group will play an active role through our sustainable financing options like EnviroFlex). In terms of the Group's property lending portfolios the energy efficiency of the property stock is monitored quarterly – see table on page 151 of the Group's 2025 Annual Report. Quarterly monitoring of physical risks is also conducted with a property level assessment of property collateral exposure to heightened flood risk - see pages 153-154 of the Group's 2025 Annual Report.

(m)	Activities, commitments and exposures contributing to mitigate environmental risks The Group's key risk mitigation strategy is as follows: (i) The Group has committed to SBTs aligning its lending portfolios on a pathway to the Paris Agreement and reducing the carbon emissions that the Group finances. This portfolio alignment will additionally build resilience against climate-related risks as the Group progressively embeds climate-related considerations into its lending strategies; and (ii) The Group has committed to supporting its 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 SBTi. For more information, refer to (b) above. In line with its ambitions, in 2023 the Group set targets for sustainable financing: c.€15 billion by 2025 and c.€30 billion by 2030. The Group achieved its c.€15 billion target in 2025 and has made significant strides towards meeting its c.€30 billion target – see Section (c) above. While it is not assessed as a material focus area for the Group at this point in time, environmental risk mitigation is integrated into its customer engagement strategies, sectoral strategies and lending procedures as part of its overall Sustainability Strategy, in line with the UNPRB and ECB Guide on Climate-related and Environmental Risks. See section (b) above for details. 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 climate and other environmental high-risk sectors. In addition, the Group has set limits on property energy ratings across its Commercial Real Estate and Buy to Let Residential Real Estate portfolios, with these credit policy amendments supportive of both the national agenda to retrofit existing property stock and the Group's decarbonisation SBTs. ESG is embedded in the Group's risk appetite. In support of the Group's decarbonisation targets and to de-risk the lending book, risk appetite has been defined across lending portfolios. This includes the requirement that the Group will not provide lending to companies and projects involved in the excluded activities outlined in the published Responsible and Sustainable Business Sector Statement. The Group continues to develop methodologies to enable climate and other environmental risk to be actively measured and monitored in a similar manner to other key risk types. These methodologies are being developed collaboratively with peer institutions through engagement in industry initiatives (such as the UNEP FI TCFD Working Group and climate-focused European Banking Federation Working Groups). The Group assesses the impact of ESG factors on an ongoing basis. These practices are evolving and continue to be enhanced and embedded in business activities. In parallel with ESG risk identification and assessment activities across the risk types, the Group also carries out material risks assessments annually, across the Group's principal risks. On an annual basis the Group undertakes an ESG Risk Materiality Assessment which addresses climate and other environmental risk drivers and feeds into the Group's ICAAP. The outputs from this assessment also inform the Group's Double Materiality Assessment which is also undertaken on an annual basis. To progress further action on nature, the Group participates in several key initiatives to help improve its understanding of its impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities. This included participation in the TNFD Forum, the Partnership for Biodiversity Accounting Financials (PBAF), and the UNPRB Nature Target setting working group. Over the 2026 to 2028 strategic cycle the Group's updated Sustainability Strategy will maintain its support for the Green Transition as a priority - partnering with customers to support the transition to a low-carbon and sustainable economy. Reflecting the evolving regulatory and wider stakeholder focus this includes championing agriculture and nature. The Group has integrated climate KPIs in its strategic planning framework to ensure its progress against objectives laid out under the Sustainability Strategy is measurable. These activities form the foundation of the Group's future risk analysis and target setting activities, leading to mitigation activities to help reduce future environmental risks to the Group, as well as to improve the Group's impact on the external environment.
(n)	Implementation of tools for identification, measurement and management of environmental risks In identifying, measuring and managing environmental risk, the Group uses the following tools: •Scenario Analysis - Given the long time horizon associated with climate change, scenario analysis is considered a key tool to inform strategic direction and risk management. The Group is continually developing its climate and other environmental scenario analysis capabilities on an iterative basis, leveraging improvements in data and methodologies as they become available. Climate and other environmental scenario analysis is integrated within the ICAAP process in order to increase its understanding and insights into the potential impacts of climate and other environmental risk factors. •Transition Pathways – Its decarbonisation SBTs are independently validated based on their alignment to internationally recognised transition pathways. the Group RAG rate its progress towards its targets based on these transition pathways as a key assessment tool of its level of progress. •Third Party Data Models – the Group integrates third party data sources and models to ensure coverage and insight on key climate and environmental risk factors including physical risks, primarily flood risk and transition risk – company emissions and property energy ratings. •Credit Procedures - Corporate and commercial lenders are required to implement the requirements of the ESG screening process and incorporate ESG and climate change as a key credit risk which should be formally noted / documented where applicable in the credit rating and application process in the same way as other credit risks relevant to a transaction are highlighted and mitigants detailed. •Supplier Management: Through its membership of the FSQS (Financial Supplier Qualification System), its on-line portal enables suppliers to submit environmental information and compliance data about their organisation.
(o)	Results and outcome of the risk tools implemented and the estimated impact of environmental risk on capital and liquidity risk profile See response to (l) above which addresses how the Group has integrated climate into the ICAAP and its broader scenario analysis framework to assess the impacts of climate on different risk types. For each principal risk type the potential impact of transition and physical risk drivers is assessed for each key risk type over the short (< 3 years), medium (3-5 years) and long-term (> 5 years), with materiality categorised across five buckets: (1) Not Material, (2) Low, (3) Moderate, (4) Moderately High and (5) High. The impact on capital adequacy is from the risk of increased capital depletion from the aggregated impact of climate, other environmental and other ESG risks across the Group's other principal risks. It is categorised as significant and is incorporated into the quantitative assessment of the Group's capital adequacy under the ICAAP Economic Perspective. As the Group's range of models across risk types cannot fully address all emerging climate risk drivers at this time, the Group includes the outcome of the climate and other environmental risk materiality assessment in its economic capital framework within the ICAAP. It is included as an additional economic capital requirement on top of the capital set aside for the key risk types. During 2025, the Group has continued to incorporate climate change into the measurement of credit impairment loss allowances through: •a Post Model Adjustment (PMA) for the SME (Small and Medium Enterprise) lending portfolio; and •following the introduction of a PMA for the Retail Ireland and UK residential mortgage portfolios in 2024 (informed by analysis of the potential impact of physical and transitional climate-related risks on asset valuations), this has now been extended to transition risks (insurability). Climate risk scenario analysis for funding & liquidity risk integrated into the Group's internal liquidity adequacy assessment process (ILAAP) as well as the ICAAP. The Group's liquidity risk profile does not include instruments where climate concerns may significantly impact funding and liquidity pools. Based on ongoing scenario analysis, impact materiality is classified as negligible.
(p)	Data availability, quality and accuracy, and efforts to improve these aspects Given the criticality of data to the climate risk management agenda, a multi-year data and technology roadmap was developed as part of the 2022 planning cycle to support delivery of the data needed to meet the evolving requirements on an agile and iterative basis. The roadmap saw an initial focus in 2022 on aggregating a golden source of data to support upcoming external and regulatory reporting requirements and to support progressive enhancements to risk management methodologies and reporting. Third party data has been onboarded from Moody's and JBA Risk Management to provide data insights on physical risks, including flood risk assessments across residential and commercial property in Rol and the UK. Modelled estimates by ICE Data Services on emissions and transition risk impacts were integrated during 2023 to supplement internal data collection and analysis on the Group's portfolios. This developing capability was strengthened further in 2023 with the development focus moving to integrate ESG/climate data in front-end systems to aid credit and pricing decisions and support customers' transition plans. Climate KPI and Risk Management Reporting is centrally produced on a quarterly basis by the Group Sustainability function, with internal reporting definitions and data structures aligned to external Pillar 3 ESG Reporting to ensure transparency and comparability. This centralised reporting dataset also forms the basis for forward looking scenario analysis to assess climate and other environmental risk drivers. Data quality is continually tracked and disclosed in annual reporting with the use of PCAF (Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials) data quality scores used to rate the quality of data used in the Group's SBT and financed emissions reporting. Additionally, the level of actual EPC data used in monitoring transition risk in the property portfolios is disclosed. Improving data quality is a high priority and the Group has made significant interventions to improve the quality and coverage of climate and other environmental data in 2025: (1) The Group continues to include the full range of Pillar 3 ESG risk metrics used in its internal reporting within the limited assurance scope for its Annual Report under CSRD. This provides internal and external users of the data assurance across the full spectrum of climate metrics. (2) 2024 saw system implementation of BER data capture (Building Energy Ratings – the Irish equivalent of EPC) and the launch of EcoSaver which incentivises Rol Mortgage customers to provide EPC ratings for properties. These actions have seen substantial progress on increasing EPC data coverage on the portfolio during 2024-25, ending FY25 at 34% from 0% end FY23. See page 151-152 of the 2025 Annual Report. (3) The Group reported Financed Emissions across its customer lending portfolio for the second time in the 2025 Annual Report including customer emissions across Scopes 1, 2 and 3. The reporting provides a breakout of customer lending by NACE sectors for non-financial corporates and by location (Rol and UK) for residential mortgages and car finance. The Group is leveraging these financed emissions estimates and monitors a WACI (Weighted Average Capital Intensity) metric to its internal board level reporting to inform portfolio strategies to decarbonise the lending portfolio and mitigate climate-driven credit risk. (5) Further developments are ongoing to expand and enhance the range of climate and environmental metrics informed by the EBA Guidelines on ESG Risk Management. •The Group launched Sustainable Business Coach, a free to use digital tool designed to support businesses with sustainability planning. The platform is designed as an ESG questionnaire, allowing SMEs to identify their ESG priorities and goals with the aim of achieving a more sustainable and future fit business model. •The Group offered innovative Farm Environmental Health Reviews to farming customers based on geospatial data as part of a pilot programme.
(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 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 existing customers ensuring that the Group does not provide new financing to customers who are deemed to engage in a defined list of excluded business activities. Any breaches to these exclusions represent a breach of the Group's risk appetite and are escalated to the Board in line with the requirements of the Group's risk management framework. 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 prior to credit review. The Group has aligned its Screening Criteria to its Sustainability Exclusion List. For further details on this process and its governance arrangements, please refer to the Group's disclosure in Governance Risk Template. In addition, the Group has limits on property energy ratings across its Commercial Real Estate and Buy to Let Residential Real Estate portfolios, with these credit policy amendments supportive of both the national agenda to retrofit existing property stock and the Group's decarbonisation SBTs. Climate risk metrics are included into the Group's risk appetite framework to de-risk the lending book. Any breaches to these restrictions are escalated in the same manner as any credit exception as set out in the Group's risk management framework. The Group also has set lending related risk appetite metrics in relation to ESG Risk which are reported on quarterly to the BRC and Board as part of Board Risk Reporting with any breaches escalated to the Board in line with the requirements of the Group's risk management framework.

Climate and other environmental risk drivers can intensify risks to the Group, impacting across existing key risk categories including, but not limited to:

- Credit risk: Increased costs associated with physical and transition risks may impact financial soundness of households and businesses reducing their ability to service debt and impairing asset values, resulting in financial loss to the Group through higher probability of default and higher losses given default.
- Business and Strategic risk: Long term franchise impacts if strategic commitments are not achieved by the Group and the Group's product offering does not adapt to changing market dynamics.
- Operational risk: Physical risks could impact continuity of the Group's operations or operations of its material suppliers, resulting in sustained disruption of the supply chain and ultimately its 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.

On an ongoing basis, through its risk management frameworks and processes, the Group identifies and assesses risks to which the Group is exposed. The Group ensures appropriate identification of risk through both top-down and bottom-up risk identification processes. A standard risk library is used to define all of the Group's risks in a consistent manner. Principal risks are the highest-level categorisation used to assist with identifying, assessing, monitoring and mitigating risks to which the Group is exposed. ESG factors represent a common risk driver across the Group's principal risk types. The Group ESG risk management framework sets out the approach to the management of ESG risk factors in the Group.

Principal Risk Types	What are we doing to mitigate climate and environmental risk drivers	Mitigates climate Risk drivers	Mitigates other environmental Risk drivers
1. Credit risk	Credit Risk Policy and Procedures: ESG risks form part of lifecycle credit assessments (both at origination and ongoing review points). Collateral Valuation Procedures: Consideration of transition and physical risk included in collateral valuation guidance and minimum loan agreement requirements (covering EPC ratings, Physical risks such as Flood, Subsidence) Limits and Controls: Credit policy limits on property energy ratings (Commercial Real Estate/Buy to Let); requirements for flood and subsidence insurance. Scenario Analysis: Climate and environmental risk scenario analysis for Credit risk integrated into the Group's ICAP. Sustainable Finance and Customer Engagement: Ongoing engagement with customers on sustainability action and ongoing product development of a range of supportive Sustainable Finance (SF) products. Monitoring and Reporting: Monitoring by Executive and Board Committees on status versus a range of sustainability risks including climate and environmental risk metrics.	✓ Exclusion and enhanced review criteria for climate risk drivers (eg fossil fuels) ✓ Covers climate risk drivers (eg flood, property energy efficiency) ✓ Covers climate risk drivers (e.g. excluded activities, EPC ratings, flood cover) ✓ Quantified from ICAP 2023 ✓ Sustainable Finance Targets encompass lending products to improve climate impacts (EcoSaver) ✓ Sustainability reporting monitors climate risk KfIs	✓ Exclusion and enhanced review criteria for other environmental risk drivers (eg mining activities, impeding water and soil quality) ✓ Guidance covers (i) natural environmental potential risks such as flooding, subsidence etc. and (ii) non-natural potential risks such as land contamination ✓ Covers environmental risk drivers (e.g. excluded activities, flood and land contamination) ✓ Introduced in ICAP 2024 ✓ Sustainable Finance Targets encompass lending to improve environmental impacts (Enviroflex) ✓ Sustainability reporting monitors environmental risk KfIs
2. Market risk	Scenario Analysis: Climate and environmental risk scenario analysis for Market risk integrated into the Group's ICAP.	✓ Non-material impacts	✓ Non-material impacts
3. Funding & Liquidity risk	Scenario Analysis: Climate and environmental risk scenario analysis for Funding & Liquidity risk integrated into the Group's internal liquidity adequacy assessment process (ILAP)	✓ Non-material impacts	✓ Non-material impacts
4. Life Insurance risk	Scenario Analysis: Climate risk scenario analysis for life insurance risk is part of the ORSA (Own Risk & Solvency Assessment) process for the business, which includes financial impacts of the event.	✓ Non-material impacts	✓ Non-material impacts
Principal Risk Types	What are we doing to mitigate climate and environmental risk drivers	Mitigates climate Risk drivers	Mitigates other environmental Risk drivers
5. Business & Strategic risk	Climate and Environmental Policy: Policy requires ESG risk factors to be reflected in strategic planning and internal and external business and environmental risk criteria. Group Strategy Implementation: Sustainable external is a key strategic pillar underpinned by Group Guidelines and Key Business Goals (including Risk Criteria).	✓ Environmental Risk Assessments have been embedded into Strategy and Business Goals since 2023 ✓ Sustainable Finance Targets encompass lending products to improve environmental impacts	✓ Environmental Risk Assessments have been embedded into Strategy and Business Goals since 2024 ✓ Sustainable Finance Targets encompass lending to improve environmental impacts
6. Operational risk	Group Environmental Policy: This policy guides our environmental management and the environmental impacts associated with our own operations. This policy is reviewed and approved by the Board. The Group's Environmental Management System (EMS) ISO 14001 Scenario Analysis: Climate and environmental risk scenario analysis for Operational risk integrated into the Group's ICAP and Business Continuity Mission Critical Services Scenario Third Parties and Outsourcing: ESG (including climate change) is part of our supplier selection and management in line with the group's Code of Supplier Responsibility. Data Risk: Standard group control framework applies to climate data. Model Risk: Climate risk factors to be considered in models including assessing data collection requirements to enable inclusion in models	✓ Drives reduction in consumption of electricity, gas and oil and associated carbon emissions ✓ Material impacts assessed given climate change in heat levels and weather patterns ✓ Suppliers encouraged to have ISO 14001 Environmental Management System certification ✓ Climate and environmental data used in reporting against group standards and subject to external assurance where applicable ✓ Climate Scenario Analysis (operational and environmental risk factors) subject to second line independent validation	✓ Mitigates the environmental impacts of our own operations and paper consumption, waste management and suppliers. ✓ Non-material impacts based on assessment ✓ For Environmental Impacts suppliers are encouraged to have ISO 14001 Environmental Management System (EMS) certification
Principal Risk Types	What are we doing to mitigate climate and environmental risk drivers	Mitigates climate Risk drivers	Mitigates other environmental Risk drivers
7. Conduct risk	Group Customer Protection Risk Policy requires mitigation of greenwashing risk. ESG risk factors are included in new product approvals and ongoing product lifecycle reviews for all product/segment/channel/initiative. Claims are classified or marketed as a Green/ ESG proposition to mitigate potential claims of 'Greenwashing'. Sustainability Training: All colleague training on climate concepts and processes, as well as role specific training on sustainable finance and ESG risk management.	✓ ESG Risks and objectives in new product approvals and ongoing product lifecycle reviews incorporates climate risk factors	✓ ESG Risks and objectives in new product approvals and ongoing product lifecycle reviews incorporates environmental risk factors.
8. Regulatory risk	Upstream Regulatory Change Monitoring: ongoing horizon scanning with quarterly ICAP/2023 review any developments captured in climate regulation applicable to the Group	✓ Sustainability training programme covers climate risk drivers ✓ Ongoing horizon scanning conducted for climate related regulation	✓ Sustainability training content to be iterated for increasing focus on environmental matters. ✓ Ongoing horizon scanning conducted for environmental related regulation
9. Capital Adequacy risk	ICAP Integration: Aggregation into ICAP quantitative Climate Risk Assessment across principal risk types.	✓ Integrated into the ICAP process since 2023	✓ Integrated into the ICAP process since 2024

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

Row number	Business strategy and processes
	Adjustment of the institution’s business strategy to integrate social factors and risks taking into account the impact of social risk on the institution’s business environment, business model, strategy and financial planning Strategy and processes As noted above, social factors have been considered within the Group’s Sustainability Strategy. The Group’s Sustainability Strategy takes into account changes in technology, business, environmental and stakeholder preferences, reflecting key social factors, under the ‘Enhancing financial wellbeing’, ‘Enabling colleagues to thrive’ and ‘Foundations’ pillars. The activities below demonstrate the ongoing implementation of the Group’s Sustainability Strategy to integrate social factors and risks. As part of the Double Materiality Assessment (DMA), aligned to the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), material social impacts, risks and opportunities were identified and assessed, including those relating to own workforce, consumers and end-users, and affected communities. The results help inform the Group’s continuing actions on social factors and risks thereby ensuring its strategy implementation continues to support the requirements of its stakeholders and society. ‘Enhancing financial wellbeing’: The Group’s Financial Wellbeing ambition is driven by three focus areas: fostering financial inclusion, improving financial literacy and capability, and building a more financially resilient and confident Ireland. • Fostering financial inclusion – The Group seeks to ensure equal and effective access to financial products and services, including through digital inclusion initiatives, targeted customer supports and engagement with industry bodies. • Improving financial literacy and capability – The Group delivers financial education initiatives for consumers, communities and colleagues, supporting improved understanding of budgeting, saving, borrowing, pensions and fraud awareness. • Building a more financially resilient and confident Ireland - The Group takes steps to increase customers’ and colleagues’ capacity to withstand financial shocks, including through tools, educational content, savings and protection products. ‘Enabling Colleagues to Thrive’: The Group’s People strategy recognises the importance of employees to its success and prioritises building a future-ready workforce, creating a differentiated colleague experience and simplifying ways of working. •Build a future ready workforce - The Group focuses on developing growth skills and capabilities through learning, development and future skills pathways. •Create a differentiated colleague experience - The Group continues its journey to be an employer of choice through leading edge colleague supports, flexibility and an enhanced reward proposition. •Simplify its ways of working The Group has helped to simplify ways of working by improving processes and systems in a range of ways. Our tribe-based agile model ensures change is delivered faster, with higher quality and greater stability benefiting all our stakeholders. We will continue to simplify operations, increase automation and digitisation across Retail and Commercial sales and service, and bring a human touch to more complex customer needs. ‘Foundations’: To enable the Group to operate as a sustainable company, it is crucial to have solid foundations. Transparently managing, monitoring and disclosing against these foundational topics supports the Group’s efforts to build and maintain the trust the Group has with its key stakeholders. The Group’s Social and Governance foundation topics consist of: Sourcing responsibly, Business ethics, Financial Crime, Health & Safety, Culture, Human Rights, Cyber Security, Data protection and Community Investment. Outcomes 2025: the Group made significant progress on its social commitments in 2025, with examples of key Group activities under each of its key strategic headings below. Enhancing Financial Wellbeing: the Group continues to be the #1 bank recognised for financial wellbeing in the Irish market and progressed a range of initiatives during 2025 to support customers, colleagues and communities: Fostering financial inclusion – In 2025, the Group continued to embed financial inclusion through a range of customer-focused supports and accessibility initiatives, including: • The perspectives of consumers and end-users that may be at particular risk of harm or marginalised are obtained through the Group’s Extra Help Team which provided enhanced support to colleagues dealing with over 7,300 customers in 2025; • In partnership with the Irish Alzheimer’s Society of Ireland, dementia awareness training was launched in November 2025, helping all colleagues become ‘Dementia Inclusive’; • The Group engaged with industry bodies such as the Banking and Payments Federation of Ireland and the Irish Banking Culture Board to ensure prioritised and marginalised groups have equal and effective access to financial products; and • In line with requirements under the European Accessibility Act, improvements have been made to the digital accessibility of the Group’s websites and apps, as well as simplification of customer communications and the introduction of new services across the Group (Sign Video and the Irish Text Relay Service). Improving Financial Literacy – The Group’s ambition is to empower people with the knowledge and skills to help improve their financial literacy and capability which are key building blocks on the journey to financial health. In 2025, the Group continued to deliver and expand financial education and literacy initiatives across customers, colleagues and communities, including: •A partnership with two charities, facilitated by Community Foundation Ireland, whereby the Group provided funding to develop a pilot financial resilience programme to demonstrate the feasibility of financial education to positively impact the financial lives of marginalised women. This commitment was delivered in 2025, with ambition to scale based on demonstrable impact; •Engagement of more than 26,000 adults in financial education initiatives through a combination of talks, podcasts and other outreach activities. The talks covered topics including saving, budgeting, borrowing, cost of living, mortgages, pensions and fraud awareness; and •In the 2024/25 school year more than 8,600 primary and over 129,500 secondary school students participated in Bank of Ireland’s financial literacy programmes. Building a more financially resilient and confident Ireland – The Group’s ambition is to increase the number of customers and colleagues who have the resilience to withstand the financial impact of an unexpected day-to-day expense or a major life event. The Group has set targets in the area of financial resilience under the UNPRB (United Nations Principles for Responsible Banking) Commitment to Financial Health and Inclusion, which form a key component of the Group’s Financial Wellbeing Ambition. The Group has committed to the following targets, which apply to all personal customers in Rol: • increase from 62% (April 2023) to 70% the percentage of customers who are confident (strongly or somewhat) that they have funds available to cover an unexpected day-today expense by 2030. At the end of 2025, this figure was 64% (+2% vs April 2023 baseline) among people who identified Bank of Ireland as their main day-to-day bank; and • increase from 44% (April 2023) to 50% the percentage of customers who are confident (strongly or somewhat) that they have funds (savings or insurance) available to cover a major unexpected event by 2030. At the end of 2025, this figure was 45% (+1% vs April 2023 baseline) among people who identified Bank of Ireland as their main day-to-day bank. The Group also introduced voluntary blocks on debit and credit cards for customers who want to stop transacting with gambling operators. Fraud Prevention: The Group remains vigilant on fraud and cyber risks, ensuring advanced detection and prevention capability are in place, as well as ongoing customer communication and awareness campaigns. There are over 225 Bank of Ireland colleagues dedicated to fighting fraud and financial crime, including our colleague availability 24/7 which continues to support customers who are targeted by fraudsters. Colleague Wellbeing Inclusion and Diversity The Group is committed to fostering inclusion and diversity, promoting and creating equal opportunities and building a workforce that is representative of society. This ambition is supported through inclusive recruitment practices, training, early career support initiatives, talent development programmes and employee network groups. • As part of its commitment to transparency around Inclusion and Diversity (I&D) at Bank of Ireland, the Group has voluntarily published a Gender Pay Gap figure since 2020. Gender imbalance at senior levels is a significant contributor to the gender pay gap at Bank of Ireland. With the introduction of CSRD, the Group have reported a consolidated Group gender pay gap figure for 2025 of 24%. The gender pay gap shows the Group has proportionately more female colleagues in junior roles and proportionately fewer female colleagues in senior roles. For this reason, in 2018 Bank of Ireland announced a target to establish 50:50 gender balance in appointments to senior management. The Group saw 47% female senior management appointments in 2025 (48% in 2024) with an ongoing commitment to achieve a 50:50 ratio. • In 2025, the Group was included in the Top 100 Europe’s Diversity Leaders List, published by the Financial Times. • The Group has an ‘Inclusion Passport’ which is a tool that aims to remove barriers employees may face in the workplace due to their personal circumstances, including but not limited to health conditions, disabilities, caring responsibilities, and other personal circumstances. The Inclusion Passport is a record of workplace accommodations agreed between employees and people managers. • The Group continues to advance its neuroinclusion strategy, enhancing understanding, infrastructure and workplace practices to better support neurodivergent colleagues and candidates. Wellbeing - The Group’s wellbeing ethos focuses of finding and maintaining a healthy balance with work and life. A vast range of wellbeing supports include an Employee Assistance Programme, a Private Health Insurance contribution, a Wellbeing app, a digital Wellbeing Hub, peer support from trained mental health first aid colleagues and an emergency financial care grant. The Group also has a range of family friendly supports as outlined in the Family Matters Handbook. Supports cover maternity, paternity, parental, adoptive, foster care, force majeure, medical care, and carer’s leave as well as fertility, surrogacy and early pregnancy loss supports. All family matters offerings are a day-one entitlement with no minimum service requirement. • Colleague Engagement - The Colleague Engagement Index reached a record high of 75% in 2024, however declined to 68% in 2025, impacted by organisational changes. The Group is targeting a rebound and improvement over the 2026 to 2028 period. Future Ready Workforce The Group’s People strategy prioritises building a future-ready workforce by developing skills and capabilities that support long-term organisational resilience and delivery of the Group’s strategy. • The Group continues to deliver Emerging Careers programmes that provide access to work and skills development for individuals from diverse backgrounds. These programmes focus on ethnicity, accessibility, gender, socio-economic background and future skills, with activity under each area contributing to the Group’s evolving skills profile. In 2025, the Group continued to partner with external bodies such as the DCU Access to the Workplace programme, African Professional Network of Ireland (APNI) and Trinity Centre for People with Intellectual Disabilities (TCPID). • The Group continues to invest and strengthen the hybrid working hub network, with further plans to open four new locations, bringing the total hybrid hub network to 20 hubs around Ireland.

	Foundational: In terms of its foundational activities, the Group has made the following progress during 2025: • Community investment: The Group recognises its role in supporting the local communities where its customers live and work, and community investment remains an important part of its sustainable business activity. The Group supports local communities by providing financial support and other forms of engagement with not-for-profit organisations, community groups, and social enterprises who are working to address social challenges and support positive, long-term outcomes in communities. Community investment activities are aligned to the Group's broader approach to managing impacts on affected communities, including supporting financial wellbeing, inclusion and resilience among groups that may be more vulnerable or marginalised. • Begin Together: Through the Begin Together initiative, the Group directs philanthropic investment to support local communities. In partnership with Community Foundation Ireland, €500,000 was allocated to grassroots projects across the island of Ireland in 2025 via the Bank of Ireland Community Fund. Since 2020, the Group has facilitated €3 million in funding to support 307 community projects. Housing: Housing remains one of the most pressing economic and social issues in Ireland. In response, the Group continues to play a significant role in supporting increased housing supply through debt and equity financing. During 2025, the Group increased its ambition to support the construction of up to 30,000 homes across Ireland, spanning private, affordable and social housing, through a combination of debt and equity financing. At 31 December 2025, the Group was funding c.26,000 residential units in the Republic of Ireland across c.220 sites including the development of c.11,000 units for social and affordable housing. Building on broader national housing policy discussions, the Group convened a panel of key housing market stakeholders – drawn from homebuilders, equity investors, representative bodies and professional services – to consider how the private sector can further increase housing supply in a responsible manner. The findings from this engagement were published by the Group in November 2025. • Social and Affordable Housing: In support of Ireland's social housing needs and the Group's UN PRB objectives, the Group continues to progress its Housing Support strategy, which focuses on enhanced delivery of private, affordable and social housing. As part of this strategy, the Group has established a €1 billion fund to support up to 10,000 social and affordable homes. At December 2025, the Group was providing more than €550 million of debt and equity funding to support approximately 12,700 social and affordable homes across Ireland. • First Home Scheme: The Group is a leading participant in the First Home Scheme, a joint venture between the Irish State and the Irish retail banking sector to bridge the affordability gap for first-time buyers purchasing newly built homes. As of December 2025, the Group accounted for approximately 47% of drawdowns under the scheme since its inception in July 2022. The total capacity of the scheme was extended during 2025 to €740 million, including further capital investment by the Group, enabling the scheme to continue supporting additional first-time buyers. • Financial crime: Protecting the integrity of the financial system from financial crime risks including money laundering, terrorist financing, bribery and corruption is of paramount importance to us. The Group is committed to playing its part in safeguarding the financial systems and its customers from the impact of financial crime. The Group's financial crime framework, including its policies and procedures, support this objective. All colleagues are required to complete mandatory training on an annual basis to ensure that the Group's policies and procedures are embedded in operational activities. The Group manages financial crime risk, including bribery and corruption, through a Three Lines of Defence model, with Board oversight of financial crime risk. The Group's Head of Financial Crime Compliance and Money Laundering Reporting Officer lead the execution of annual enterprise-wide financial crime risk assessments covering money laundering and terrorist financing, sanctions and fraud risk. The outcomes of these assessments are reported to the Board Risk Committee, and key risk indicators are monitored and reported to senior management and the Board on an ongoing basis. Through the work of its Financial Crime Compliance team, the Group also continued its significant involvement with the Infinitech Project which began in 2022 as a collaboration between various organisations, including the European Union, IBM, University of Galway, Stop the Traffik and Bank of Ireland. The scope of the project is to leverage AI technologies and 'big data' to help identify human trafficking typologies, which might be present in large data sets, for the purpose of providing more accurate and useful intelligence for financial crime investigation teams. • Sourcing responsibly: It is important that suppliers providing goods and services to or on behalf of the Group operate in an ethical, sustainable, inclusive and accessible manner. The Group continues to maintain and apply its Code of Supplier Responsibility which sets out the responsible business practices the Group expects of all its suppliers. This Code is further supported by its Group Procurement, Group Third Party, Group Human Rights and Group Environmental policies. Supplier due diligence is undertaken using a risk-based approach, including participation in the Financial Supplier Qualification System, which incorporates environmental, social and governance considerations such as labour standards, human rights, modern slavery and human trafficking. • Human rights: Several policies and initiatives, including the Group's Code of Supplier Responsibility, Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement and Extra Help Unit, guide the Group's approach to ensuring that modern slavery and human trafficking do not affect its operations or its supply chain. The Group is committed to identifying, preventing and mitigating adverse human rights impacts across its own operations, affected communities and supply chain. The Group's Human Rights policy sets out its commitments and efforts to respect human rights in all business activities and relationships, including the governance structure and related policies that support these commitments. The policy is reviewed annually to ensure alignment with international instruments and to manage adverse impacts identified in the due diligence processes. The Group regularly reviews its business practices to ensure adherence to its Human Rights policy, with compliance monitored through ongoing risk assessments and corrective actions implemented where required. • Cyber security: the Group continues to invest in its cyber capability across people, process and technology. The 'Security Zone' page on the Group's website supports customer security awareness by providing fraud alerts and clear guidance on how to report suspicious online activity, emails or phone calls. The Group Operational Risk Information Security and Cyber Risk policy establishes the Group-wide approach to Cyber Risk management and details the risk mitigating requirements for the Cyber Risk sub risk types, such as security design risk and confidentiality risk. These provide the foundations that the business should have in place to meet the objectives of operating within risk appetite. The policy is based on applicable legislation, regulation rules, and best practice guidance including, but not limited to: Central Bank of Ireland, European Banking Authority, Prudential Regulation Authority and Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) Guidelines and Rulebooks. • Data Protection: Customers, clients and colleagues place trust in the Group to handle their personal data responsibly. The Group is committed to protecting personal information, safeguarding privacy and enabling individuals to exercise appropriate control over how their data is used. The Group Data Privacy Notice explains how personal information is collected, held and used, and outline the rights of individuals in relation to personal information data processing. The Group Data Privacy Risk policy sets out the Group's commitment to upholding the privacy rights of all data subjects and provides the organisational foundations required to ensure compliance with data protection and privacy legislation. The policy defines the Group's approach to managing data protection and privacy risks and establishes standards to support the effective protection of personal data. Key mitigation requirements include: • embedding data protection and privacy into business activities by design and by default; • enabling data subjects to exercise their privacy rights; • ensuring that data protection events, including personal data breaches, are appropriately managed and reported; • meeting legal and regulatory requirements prior to transferring personal data to third parties or across jurisdictions; and • managing external engagement on data protection and privacy matters in an effective and timely manner. The Group further supports colleagues through dedicated training and awareness programmes, including mandatory annual data protection and privacy training delivered on a Group-wide basis. Further detail on the initiatives delivered under these strategic pillars and foundations is available on pages 19 to 22, 118, 119, 138, 193, 196, 199, 200, 201, 208, 209 and 217 of the 2025 Group Annual Report. Business environment & model The Group has been progressively aligning its business model to address social factors and related risks, informed by the UNPRB. This alignment spans key areas including financial wellbeing, digitalisation, customer service, credit and supplier agreements, and supports the delivery of the Group's sustainability ambitions. The Group is a signatory to the following UN frameworks: the UNPRB, the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (UNPRI) and the UNPRB Commitment to Financial Health and Inclusion. The Group's Financial Health and Inclusion targets to 2030 were submitted to the UN Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) in June 2023 and were published by the UNEP FI in July 2023. Given the long-term nature of the targets, an interim plan was developed to the end of the 2023 to 2025 strategic cycle, referred to as the Group's 'Financial Wellbeing Ambition 2023 to 2025'. Details of these targets and progress in 2025 are included in the Group's answer to (a) above. These initiatives support and complement the ambitions set out in its Group Sustainability Strategy. The Group offers a wide range of digital banking services through the mobile app, complemented by in-person services delivered through the branch network and through our post office partnership locations. The Group's digital banking offering is central to its purpose of helping customers, colleagues, shareholders and society to thrive. The Enterprise Digital Strategy is the strategic framework for enterprise-wide digital transformation across the Group. The strategic objectives for Digital align with the Group Strategic Pillars of Stronger relationships, Simpler business and Resilient company. The Strategy is positioned as an 'Enabler' to the overall Group Strategy, recognising the importance of digital transformation to deliver the Group's strategic priorities and support business units. Technology and digital investments are transforming productivity and delivering customer value. Underpinned by the Enterprise Digital strategy, in 2025 the Group has seen a considerable increase in initiatives delivered which include: • delivery of outbound Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA) Instant Payments capability alongside the launch of Fraud Payment Interrupts and Verification of Payee, strengthening fraud prevention and payment security; • extension of telephony capabilities to key service units including Insurance Services, Extra Help Team, Bereavement Support, and UK Complaints; • launch of fully digital lending origination journey for Small Business & Agriculture (SB&A) customers leading to faster and easier access to credit, and completion of infrastructure upgrade for Business On Line; and • delivery of substantive compliance with the European Accessibility Act within mandated timelines. Continued focus on customer service and technology enhancements has helped to improve customer satisfaction in 2025, with our Personal customer Relationship Net Promoter Score (RNPS) finishing the year strongly at +31, its highest ever level, and Group customer RNPS improving to +21 from a H2 2022 baseline of +4. Rol customer complaints continue to trend downwards (24% lower year on year), with 2025 experiencing the lowest level of customer complaints on record. The Group manages social risks in its supply chain through its Code of Supplier Responsibility, which sets out expectations for suppliers across human rights, health and safety, supply chain practices, inclusion and diversity, business integrity, responsible business conduct, and environmental and energy management. The Group ensures suppliers' compliance with its Code through the Financial Supplier Qualification System (FSQS) process. The Group demonstrates its consideration of social factors and risks through a comprehensive suite of policies, including the Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement; Code of Supplier Responsibility; Group Human Rights policy; the vulnerability requirements of the Group Customer Protection Risk policy; Group Procurement policy; Group Data Privacy policy; Board Diversity policy; Group Code of Conduct; Inclusion and Diversity policy; and Group Health and Safety policy. The Group's Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking statement is approved by the Group Sustainability Committee, a sub-committee of the Group's Board, and is reviewed on an annual basis. In addition, the Group has published its Sustainability Exclusion List which sets out its risk appetite for lending to potentially sensitive sectors which the Group believes cause environmental and/or social harm to society and the Group's communities. 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.
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	Financial planning The Group's strategic objectives to mitigate social risk, as set out above, are embedded in the Group's strategic and financial planning ICAAP process, through the following ongoing investments: •CapEx investment and OpEx funding in the initiatives set out in this section across Financial Wellbeing, Colleague Wellbeing and Foundational topics. •The Group has a €1 billion fund to support up to 10,000 social and affordable homes. •Supporting the extension of the total capacity of the First Home Scheme in 2025 to €740 million, which included a further capital investment by the Group.
(b)	Objectives, targets and limits to assess and address social risk in short-term, medium-term and long-term, and performance assessment against these objectives, targets and limits, including forward-looking information in the design of business strategy and processes The Group's approach to managing social risks is underpinned by its Sustainability Strategy, which establishes clear objectives and 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. Progress against the Group's social objectives and targets is monitored through a number of metrics, which are disclosed in the Group's 2025 CSRD disclosures in the Group Annual Report 2025 (see ESRS S1, S3 and S4 disclosures). In relation to workforce diversity, the Group has continued to target 50:50 gender balance across all senior management appointments, with a range of 45-55% targeted to be achieved by the end of 2025. The Group achieved a 47% female senior leadership appointments ratio in 2025. The Group's targets in the areas of financial resilience under the UNPRB 'Commitment to Financial Health and Inclusion' are a key component of the Group's Financial Wellbeing Ambition. Please see response to (a) above for further detail on the Group targets and 2025 performance. To support the financial wellbeing of the communities in which it operates, the Group set a target to establish two partnerships (RoI only) by December 2025 from a base value of zero partnerships as of April 2023. This target aligns to the Group's wider UNPRB Commitment to Financial Health and Inclusion, and its outcome will be used to inform the Group's short to medium term plans to continue with the progression towards meeting the UNPRB targets. The Group has achieved the target through establishing partnerships with two charities, facilitated by the Community Foundation Ireland. A pilot financial resilience programme helping marginalised women build financial confidence was delivered, with future opportunities for expansion being explored for 2026. We remain active in the UNPRB Healthy and Inclusive Economies Community of Practice, sharing learnings and developing best practice approaches. In 2025, we commenced an engagement to strengthen our financial resilience metrics and targets, working with Prof. Elaine Kempson and the UNPRB team. The progress against and maintenance of this targets is monitored and reported to the Group Sustainability Committee (GSC) on a quarterly basis.
(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 examines ESG considerations as part of its customer onboarding due-diligence process and for lending, ESG considerations are outlined in the Corporate and Commercial 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 its risk appetite for lending to potentially sensitive sectors which the Group believes cause environmental and/ or social harm to society and its communities. This list applies to all new lending and existing customers ensuring that the Group does not provide new financing to customers who are deemed to engage in a defined list of excluded business activities. This list includes companies who have operations in internationally protected conservation areas, those which have been subject to major or sustained environmental or socially related campaigns against them, companies which have been found to abuse human rights and those companies which have incurred a major environmental or social incident or fine. Any cases considered a heightened ESG risk during initial review will be subject to 'Enhanced Review' and will be considered by Corporate and Commercial Banking's ESG Risk Credit Forum prior to credit review. For further details on this process and its governance arrangements, please refer to the Group's disclosure in Governance Risk Template. Please see response to (a) above for further detail on the Group's engagement with respect to social housing and the First Home Scheme.
Governance	
(d)	Responsibilities of the management body for setting the risk framework, supervising and managing the implementation of the objectives, strategy and policies in the context of social risk management covering counterparties' approaches to: (i) Activities towards the community and society (ii) Employee relationships and labour standards (iii) Customer protection and product responsibility (iv) Human rights Responsibilities of the management body 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 Board Risk Committee (BRC) and the GSC on progress against key ESG commitments and delivery of the Sustainability Strategy, which includes social dimensions as indicated in the Group's answers to (a) and (b) above. At the report date, the Board comprises twelve Directors: two Executive Directors, the Chairman, who was independent on appointment, and nine independent Non-Executive Directors (NEDs). The biographical details of each of the Directors, along with each of their individual dates of appointment, are set out on pages 56-59 of the Annual Report. Pages 77-78 of the Annual Report provide further details on the diversity of the Board and its Committees and on the Board members' skills and experience. The Group Nomination & Governance Committee (N&G) undertakes a rigorous and transparent procedure when considering candidates for appointment to the Board and maintains oversight of the Board's composition to ensure it remains appropriate. On behalf of the Board, the GSC oversees the development and implementation of the Group's Sustainability Strategy and, together with the BRC, oversees related risk. In the context of social factors and risks this includes: - Oversee progress against ESG targets, the UNPRB Commitment to Financial Health & Inclusion, and other social related targets. - Monitor the execution of the Board approved Sustainability Strategy, via periodic updates across key dimensions of the strategy including financial wellbeing interventions social topics (diversity and inclusion activity and supply chain). - Review and challenge key sustainability policies of the Group, in the context of the Group's Sustainability Strategy, to ensure they are aligned to the Group's purpose and values and support the long term success of the Group. This includes approval, on an annual basis, of the Group Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement and the Group Human Rights policy. Please see its terms of reference for further details: Group-Sustainability-Committee-Terms-of-Reference.pdf The Board is fully committed to diversity in all forms and believes that diversity is an essential ingredient of sound decision-making. The Board's commitment to diversity is set out in the Board Diversity policy which, following review in 2025 led by N&G, includes the following specific targets: • having a minimum of 40% female representation on the Board, with a medium-term aspiration to have broadly equal gender representation on the Board. As of year-end 2025, the Board had 33% female representation, which it plans to improve through targeted succession planning. • the inclusion of at least one Director that is from an ethnic minority. At the report date this target has been met; and • the appointment of a female to one of the four senior Board roles of CEO, CFO, Chair and SID. Michele Greene was appointed Deputy Chair and SID on 1 June 2025, meeting the expectation that at least one senior Board role is held by a woman. The Group's Board level GSC receives ongoing updates on Financial Wellbeing and on UNPRB commitments. The GEC sponsor for Financial Wellbeing is the Chief Customer Officer. The Group's Begin Together Fund is delivered annually in partnership with third party experts in Community Foundation Ireland (CFI), which enables the Group to focus its community investment on a wide variety of causes within an overarching strategic framework, designed to enable inclusion and build capability among vulnerable groups. On an ongoing basis, through its Risk Management Framework, policies and processes, the Group identifies and assesses risk to which it is exposed. The Risk Management Framework sets out the requirements for the identification, management, measurement, and reporting of risks across the Group. The Group ESG Risk Management Framework sets out the Group's approach to ESG risk management. ESG factors represent a common risk driver across the Group's principal and sub risk types and are managed through each of the Group's principal and sub risk types. The Group applies a risk lens to ensure that the impact of ESG across the Group's risk types is considered on an ongoing basis and that the aggregate impact arising from ESG risk drivers is given appropriate consideration. While ESG risk management is managed through the Group's principal and sub risk types, the Group also has dedicated resources to lead the co-ordination of the Group's approach to ESG risk management, both in first line of defence (1LOD) (Sustainability Team, Group Strategy) and in second line of defence (2LOD) (Business, Strategic and ESG Risk Team, Group Risk). ESG risk is defined in the Group as the risk to the Group that ESG factors (environmental, social or governance matters) could cause a material negative impact on: • the Group's earnings, capital, franchise value, or reputation; • the Group's regulatory standing; • the long-term sustainability of its customers' operations and financial wellbeing; and • the communities and environment in which the Group and its customers operate. Social and Governance risk is defined in the Group as the risk to the Group of any material negative impact from current or prospective impacts of social or governance risk factors including, actions by the Group or by the Group's supply chain, which could lead to a negative impact on the rights, well-being and interests of the Group and its customers, colleagues, and wider stakeholders. Social risks, including employee relationships and labour standards, customer protection and product responsibility and human rights, are managed through the relevant Group's risk types (Credit Risk, Conduct Risk and Other Operational Risk).
	Credit Risk: Regarding counterparty risk, the Group's Credit Risk policies and loan origination standards address social risk factors including customer and employee engagement and protection considerations. For corporate and commercial customers, the Group examines social considerations as part of its customer onboarding due-diligence process. This process is also conducted on an annual basis for existing customers. The business activity of the company or project will be checked against the Group's list of excluded activities across particularly sensitive sectors, which are considered by the Group to cause social harm to society and its communities. If the company or project is involved in the excluded activities, the exposure cannot be originated or renewed. Furthermore, any cases considered a heightened ESG risk will be subject to enhanced review and consideration by Corporate and Commercial Banking's ESG Risk Credit Forum. 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. Please see Table 1 Section (d) for further details on the ESG Risk credit procedures.

	Conduct Risk • The Group has a Customer Protection Risk policy which highlights how customers are protected, covering topics of customer engagement, customer error and remediation, and customer complaints. The policy outlines the Product and Service Approval and Governance (PSAG) process which is a four stage control process incorporating different levels of independent review, challenge and approval for any in-scope product or service proposal. • The Group Code of Conduct covers those working in or for the Group and outlines its guiding values and principles. It applies to all employees directly employed by the Group and Independent NEDs. The Code includes an overview of what the Group stands for, the Group's values and purpose, what happens in instances where the Code is breached and how to keep the Group safe against unacceptable behaviour, including bribery and corruption. Employees must complete the Group Code of Conduct training each year as well as other assigned mandatory training. • The purpose of the Group's Speak Up policy is to detail how all workers can confidentially raise a concern about suspected or actual wrongdoing, without fear of penalisation. The Speak Up & Investigation unit (SUI) reports updates to the Audit Committee at least semi-annually on the number, categorisation and outcome of investigations, any thematic findings and trends which may impact the Group, and KPIs which allow for the monitoring and measurement of the Group's Speak Up arrangements. The Group Audit Committee is responsible for considering, reviewing and evaluating arrangements for dealing with Speak Up concerns arising from the implementation of the Group Speak Up policy. • The Group Data Privacy policy outlines the Group's commitment to ensuring that the privacy rights of all data subjects for whom it processes personal data are upheld. It provides the Group with the foundations and organisational structure for ensuring compliance with legislative data protection and privacy obligations. It sets out the Group's approach to protecting personal data, taking account of the data protection and privacy principles and requirements that must be followed, and defines the standards for effective management of data protection and privacy-related risks. Other Operational Risk • The Group Third Party Risk Management (TPRM) and Outsourcing policy details the minimum risk-mitigating requirements relating to TPRM and Outsourcing risk to which the Group is exposed. The policy requires Group Procurement to establish and maintain a mandatory Onboarding Due Diligence Process for new outsourcing providers that is applied Group-wide. Criteria and/or factors to mitigate and measure ESG risk (including social risks) which may follow from the outsourcing to a supplier are considered as part of this due diligence process. • Through its Human Rights policy, the Group aims to ensure that its business operations do not infringe upon the human rights of its employees, customers, suppliers and communities. This policy applies to all employees, contractors, and business partners of the Group and its subsidiaries. Stakeholders include suppliers' employees, sub-contractors and other third parties in their supply chain, business partners and stakeholders engaged in the Group's operations across all locations it operates in. It was also informed by relevant legal requirements, internationally agreed standards and external human rights experts. • The Code of Supplier Responsibility applies to all suppliers to the Group. It defines what the Group expects from them in terms of responsible business practice and behaviour, including prohibiting forced labour (slavery) and human trafficking in their supply chains, and to prohibit child labour with reference to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition. It applies together with the Group's Third-Party policies document and the Group's membership of the FSQS. The FSQS online portal is used by suppliers to submit information and compliance data about their organisation.
(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 Group has a reporting line between the BRC, GSC and the Board covering ESG risks. The GSC and BRC receive quarterly updates related to ESG risks and the BRC and GSC hold a joint meeting on at least an annual basis. The Board is updated accordingly on ESG risks. The Board Risk Report (BRR) is used by the Board to review and monitor the Group's risk profile across all Principal Risks, compliance with risk appetite and risk policies. The BRR is the primary source of reporting for the impact of ESG-related risks on the Group's risk profile. ESG is embedded in the Group's risk appetite including a measure related to environmental and social risks. The Group ESG Risk Management Framework (ESG RMF) sets out the Group approach to ESG risk management, aligning with the new European Banking Authority (EBA) Guidelines on the management of ESG risks (January 2026) and is reviewed and approved by the Executive Risk Committee (ERC) on a minimum annual basis. 1LOD has the primary responsibility for managing the risk generated by their actions and this includes managing ESG factors. 2LOD has responsibility for ensuring that ESG risk factors are considered when executing second line responsibilities, as set out in the Group Risk Management Framework. While ESG risk management is managed through the Group's principal and sub risk types, the Group also has dedicated resources to lead the co-ordination of the Group's approach to ESG risk management, both in 1LOD (Sustainability Team, Group Strategy, and in 2LOD (Business, Strategic and ESG Risk Team, Group Risk). For information on the Group's risk committees and their tasks and responsibilities for monitoring and managing ESG risks, please refer to the Group's answer to (d) above.
(f)	Lines of reporting and frequency of reporting relating to social risk The Board Risk Report (BRR) is used by the Board to review and monitor the Group's risk profile across all Principal Risks, compliance with risk appetite and risk policies. The BRR is the primary source of reporting on the impact of ESG-related risks on the Group's risk profile. The Report is subject to review by ERC prior to review by the Group's management body (Board and BRC). The Board receives monthly updates via the BRR on the ESG Risk Lens profile and risk appetite compliance. The Group's Sustainability Board Committee receives quarterly updates on ESG matters, which include 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 As announced in the Group's strategy refresh in March 2026, 'Resilient Company' is now one of the core strategic pillars of the Group, of which delivering a sustainable organisation for colleagues, customers and society is a key focus area. The Group Performance Scheme sees colleagues rewarded based on both the financial and operating performance of the company and individual performance. The Group performance scheme is based on an assessment of a mix of financial and non-financial criteria, including profit, a key measure of financial success of the Group, and continued progress on customer satisfaction and employee engagement and culture scores. Environmental criteria include strong progress against our climate initiatives of increasing green / sustainable financing. In making the assessment for 2025 the Group Remuneration Committee took into consideration social factors on customer and employee engagement.

Risk management	
	Definitions, methodologies and international standards on which the social risk management framework is based The management of Social Risks in Bank of Ireland The Group defines ESG risk as the risk to the Group that ESG factors (environmental, social or governance matters) could cause a material negative impact on: • the Group's earnings, capital, franchise value, or reputation; • the Group's regulatory standing; • the long-term sustainability of its customers' operations and financial wellbeing; and • the communities and environment in which the Group and its customers operate. Social and Governance risk is defined in the Group as the risk to the Group of any material negative impact from current or prospective impacts of social or governance risk factors including, actions by the Group or by the Group's supply chain, which could lead to a negative impact on the rights, well-being and interests of the Group and its customers, colleagues, and wider stakeholders. The Group's Risk Management Framework sets out the risk management, measurement, and reporting requirements for the Group's risks. The Group ESG Risk Management Framework sets out the Group's approach to ESG risk management. As outlined in (a), the Group leverages the UNPRB, UNPRI and the UNPRB 'Commitment to Financial Health and Inclusion', to help determine relevant ESG factors. Human Rights The Group operates in an industry where regulation protects workers against severe human rights violations and therefore does not have material risks associated with human rights in the context of own workforce. It does not operate within any countries or geographic areas that are at significant risk of incidents of forced labour, compulsory labour or child labour. Details of regulations the Group must adhere to, along with processes and mechanisms to monitor compliance with these regulations, are available in the Human Rights policy which is publicly available on the Group's website. The Group is committed to identifying, preventing, and mitigating adverse human rights impacts across our operations and supply chain. Our due diligence process continues to develop to ensure compliance with international human rights standards and to provide transparency and accountability. The Group's Human Rights policy draws on the Group's commitment to respecting and promoting human rights in accordance with the highest international standards, including the United Nations (UN) Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct. The policy also aligns with the Group's commitments under the UNPRB, UNPRI and UNPRB Commitment to Financial Health and Inclusion. The policy describes the governance structure and related policies supporting the commitments. The policy is publicly available on the Group's website: Human-Rights-Policy-Dec-2025.pdf The Group's Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement communicates the Group's commitment to trade ethically, source responsibly and work to combat modern slavery, human trafficking and forced or compulsory labour, as defined in the Modern Slavery Act 2015. While the Group recognises human rights risks associated with modern slavery, the Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement 2025 outlines the Group's actions to prevent human rights abuses, and this is reflected in its commitments under the UNPRB and the UNPRI.
(h)	

	Code of Conduct The Group Code of Conduct covers those working in or for the Group and applies to all employees directly employed by the Group and Independent NEDs. Reviewed annually and approved by the Board, the Code defines the Group's guiding values and principles in accordance with: • The Central Bank of Ireland (CBI) Common Conduct Standards; • UK Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) and Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) Individual Conduct Rules; and • where applicable CBI Additional Conduct Standards, CBI Fitness and Probity (F&P), the Individual Accountability framework (IAF) or the Senior Managers and Certification Regime (SMCR). Code of Supplier Responsibility The Code of Supplier Responsibility applies to all suppliers to the Group and defines what the Group expects from them in terms of responsible business practice and behaviour, including prohibiting forced labour (slavery) and human trafficking in their supply chains, and to prohibit child labour. It applies together with the Group's Third-Party policies document and the Group's membership of the FSQS. The FSQS online portal is used by suppliers to submit information and compliance data about their organisation. The code references relevant social legislation, standards, guidance, and regulations including: • UK Modern Slavery Act; • The Disability Act 2005 (Ireland), Equality Act 2010 (UK) and the European Accessibility Act 2019 (effective 28th June 2025); and • ISO 45001, the internationally recognised Occupational Health and Safety Management Standard. The Code is publicly available on the Group's website: BOIG Code of Supplier Responsibility(i)
(i)	Processes to identify, measure and monitor activities and exposures (and collateral where applicable) sensitive to social risk, covering relevant transmission channels The Group assesses the impact of ESG factors on an ongoing basis. These practices are evolving and continue to be enhanced and embedded in business activities. Under the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), the Group discloses material ESG matters under a 'Double Materiality' perspective. Following a full Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) in 2024, the Group conducted a refresh in 2025. The Group plans to conduct a full DMA every three years, in line with the Group's overall strategic cycle, with a refresh taking place annually, unless there are indicators or events identified by management which would suggest a full assessment is appropriate. In parallel with ESG risk identification and assessment activities across the Group's Principal risk types, the Group also undertakes an ESG Risk (including Social & Governance Risk) Materiality Assessment on an annual basis. The outputs from this assessment should be consistent with the Group's DMA. The Group ESG risk management framework sets out the Group's approach to ESG risk management, aligning with the new EBA Guidelines on the management of ESG risks (January 2026). ESG factors (including social factors) represent a common driver across the Group's principal and sub risk types. The Group addresses social risk factors through the risk policies attached to the relevant principal and sub risks including Conduct Risk, Operational Risk (including Third Party Risk Management & Outsourcing), Business and Strategic Risk, Regulatory Risk and Credit Risk. The Group also uses the definitions set out in the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) reporting framework as a guide when considering social risk factors. Through the Group's Sustainability Exclusion List, the Group has aligned its lending strategy to minimise its exposures to environmentally and socially high-risk sectors.
(j)	Activities, commitments and assets contributing to mitigate social risk Please refer to the Group's answer to (d) above with respect to the processes in place to mitigate social risks through the Group's ESG risk management framework. Please refer to the Group's answer to (a) - (b) above, for the Group's objectives regarding social factors such as the Financial Wellbeing Programme (FWP) including: - Special assistance for vulnerable customers; - Enhancing learning and development opportunities for customers and colleagues; and - The Group's commitment to achieving 50:50 gender ratio within its management and leadership. As noted in the Group's answer to (d) above, the Group's Begin Together Fund is delivered annually in partnership with third party experts in Community Foundation Ireland (CFI), which enables the Group to focus its community investment on a wide variety of causes within an overarching strategic framework.
(k)	Implementation of tools for identification and management of social risk The Group has aligned its lending strategy to minimise its exposures to environmentally and socially high-risk sectors through the Group's Sustainability Exclusion List and through the requirement to address E, S and G risks as part of individual credit applications (Corporate & Commercial Banking). Furthermore, the Group has leveraged behavioural science and digital tools to deliver its financial wellbeing behavioural campaigns. Behavioural science helps us understand why and how people make financial decisions and what works well. To support this work, the Group continues to collaborate with behavioural science experts to bring best in class expertise to support customers' decision making and promote positive behaviours to support customers' financial wellbeing. The Group is continuing its partnership with Harvard's Sustainability, Transparency, and Accountability Research (STAR) Lab. In 2022, the Group launched Money Insights 365 (Mi365), an in-app money management tool that delivers personalised insights and tailored nudges to enable customers to understand and manage day-to-day spending, stay in control of their finances, and enhance their financial wellbeing. The tool is available to all mobile app users with 52 insights across a number of categories ranging from subscriptions to cash-flow tracking. As part of its focus on safeguarding customers from fraud, the Group used AI technology to assess one billion card transactions for fraud in 2025, preventing €9.7 million in potential customer losses. It deploys advanced AI and machine learning to monitor and assess card transactions in real time. AI technology assesses card transactions and rapidly produces a score that flags the likelihood of the transaction being fraudulent. By using these scores, the system decides whether to let the transaction proceed or if it requires additional verification. The Infinitech Project to help identify human trafficking typologies for financial crime investigation teams is also now progressing to a fully embedded process which will significantly enhance the Group's capabilities in detecting and disrupting human trafficking activity. The Group has a Code of Supplier Responsibility which outlines its expectations of its 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 FSQS process.
(l)	Description of setting limits to social risk and cases to trigger escalation and exclusion in the case of breaching these limits The Group has published a Sustainability Exclusion List that sets out the Group's risk appetite for lending to potentially sensitive sectors which it believes cause environmental and / or social harm to society and the Group's communities. This List applies to new lending and existing corporate and commercial customers ensuring that the Group does not provide new financing to customers who are deemed to engage in a defined list of excluded business activities (including specified activities within sectors such as Oil, Gas & Coal, Power & Energy, Mining, Defence and Adult Entertainment). Also, ESG risk factors are used to screen for heightened ESG risk. If there is recent evidence in the public domain of direct involvement in a defined list of issues the transaction is subject to an enhanced review. This list includes companies who have operations in internationally protected conservation areas, those which have been subject to major or sustained environmental or socially related campaigns against them, companies which have been found to abuse human rights and those companies which have incurred a major environmental or social incident or fine. Transactions may also be considered as having a heightened ESG risk during initial review which will result in additional formal review by relevant risk forums and committees. This may be due, for example, to material or repeat noncompliance of environmental and social laws or a lack of adequate policies and procedures for managing ESG risks. Any cases considered a heightened ESG risk during initial review will be subject to 'Enhanced Review' and will be considered by Corporate and Commercial Banking's ESG Risk Credit 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. Key policies and statements addressing social risk factors include: • Group Code of Conduct • Speak Up policy • Group Customer Protection Risk policy • Respect at Work policy • Group Recruitment policy • Corporate Affairs Statement • Group Financial Crime policy • Group Financial Crime Compliance statement • Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking statement • Human Rights policy • Group Third Party Risk Management and Outsourcing policy • Code of Supplier Responsibility • Group Procurement policy • Group Inclusion and Diversity policy • Group Health and Safety policy • Group Data Privacy Risk policy • Group Learning policy • Group Third Party policies • Responsible and Sustainable Business Sector Statement The Group has reporting and escalation processes in place in the event of non-compliance with the risk mitigation requirements in the Group's Risk policies.

(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 The Group ESG Risk Management Framework sets out the Group’s approach to ESG risk management, aligning with the with the new EBA Guidelines on the management of ESG risks (January 2026). ESG factors represent a common driver across the Group’s Principal and Sub risk types. The Group address ESG risk factors through the risk policies attached to the Group’s principal and sub risk types. The Group has integrated climate-related and other environmental risk into the Group’s Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk policies. The Group addresses social risk factors in the Group’s Conduct Risk, Operational Risk and Credit Risk policies – see Section (d) above for further details. As per the Group’s Double Materiality Assessment, the impact of social risk factors has been assessed as having a non-material impact for liquidity risk and market risk, similar to the non-material impact for Climate and Environmental Risk.
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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 Risk Policy is approved by the Board. The policy is aligned with and has regard to, the Group's risk appetite statement, which is approved annually by the Board. The Group's credit risk management systems operate through a hierarchy of lending authorities which are related to internal loan ratings. Governance criteria have been integrated within the Group's procedures, as part of the Customer Due Diligence and Credit Process. With respect to counterparties, the Group assesses general governance arrangements of counterparties as part of due diligence requirements, both as part of ESG risk assessments but also as part of standard credit rating assessments. ESG risk factors are likely to impact on a variety of key risk areas, which include but are not limited to: • management & governance, reputation and brand value; • regulatory risk & compliance, country and industry risk; and • competitive position and cash-flows. Credit submissions should assess the incorporation of ESG policies into its strategic objectives and the securing of relevant industry accreditations. Management assessment should also consider best practice governance perspectives, which would include board effectiveness, diversity and ESG leadership. As part of the Group's credit rating process, the general governance arrangements, including quality of management body and sound financials of the counterparty, are considered as part of the credit rating and PD (Probability of Default) assessments. The Group has in place specific procedures outlined within its Corporate and Commercial 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 Group's communities. The Group has aligned its ESG Screening Criteria, within its lending procedures, to its Sustainability Exclusion List. The Board Risk Report (BRR) is used by the Board to review and monitor the Group's risk profile across all Principal Risks, compliance with risk appetite and risk policies. The BRR is the primary source of reporting on the impact of ESG-related risks on the Group's risk profile. The Report is subject to review by ERC prior to review by the Group's management body (Board and BRC). The Board receives monthly updates via the BRR on the ESG Risk Lens profile and risk appetite compliance. ESG is embedded in the Group's risk appetite. In support of the Group's decarbonisation targets and to de-risk the lending book, risk appetite has been defined across lending portfolios. This includes the requirement that the Group will not provide lending to companies and projects involved in the excluded activities outlined in the published Responsible and Sustainable Business Sector Statement. In relation to the Group's internal governance on evaluating cases for corporate and commercial lending, any cases considered a heightened ESG risk during initial review by the relationship manager will be subject to enhanced review and consideration by the Corporate and Commercial Banking's ESG Risk Credit Forum, prior to consideration by credit risk transaction governance or committees. 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 and ESG risk assessment procedures.
(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 Commercial Banking ESG Risk Lending Procedures. 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 programmes, relationship managers use best efforts to assess their counterparties' ESG risk.
(c)	Institution's integration in governance arrangements of the governance performance of their counterparties including: (i) Ethical considerations (ii) Strategy and risk management (iii) Inclusiveness (iv) Transparency (v) Management of conflict of interest (vi) Internal communication on critical concerns 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; and - 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. With respect to the assessment of general governance arrangements of counterparties as part of due diligence requirements and as part of standard credit rating, the ESG Risk assessment will consider a range of factors. Relevant factors will differ depending on the industry and business activity; however, governance examples include: i) Ethical considerations: Assessment of a counterparties' code of conduct and company values, anti-bribery and corruption policies ii) Strategy and risk management: Assessment of a counterparties': • management & governance, reputation and brand value, • regulatory risk & compliance, country and industry risk, • competitive position and cash-flows, • the incorporation of ESG policies into its strategic objectives, and • the securing of relevant industry accreditations iii) Inclusiveness: Assessment of a counterparties' policies on diversity and ESG leadership, iv) Transparency: Assessment of a counterparties' policies on political contributions and lobbying, and remunerations v) Management of conflict of interest and internal communication on critical concerns: Assessment of a counterparties' Speak Up policy and corporate governance frameworks Credit submissions are required to assess the incorporation of ESG policies into its strategic objectives and the securing of relevant industry accreditations. Management assessments are also required to consider best practice governance perspectives, which would include board effectiveness, diversity and ESG leadership. As part of its credit rating process, the general governance arrangements, including quality of management body and sound financials of the counterparty, are considered as part of the credit rating and PD (Probability of Default) assessments.

(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 On an ongoing basis, through its risk management framework, policies and processes, the Group identifies and assesses risk to which the Group is exposed. The Group's Risk Management Framework sets out the risk management, measurement, and reporting requirements for the Group's risks. The Group ESG Risk Management Framework sets out the Group approach to ESG risk management, aligning with the new European Banking Authority (EBA) Guidelines on the management of ESG risks (January 2026). ESG factors represent a common risk driver across the Group's principal and sub risk types and are managed through each of the Group's principal and sub risk types. The Group applies a risk lens to ensure that the impact of ESG across the Group's risk types is considered on an ongoing basis and that the aggregate impact arising from ESG risk drivers is given appropriate consideration. While ESG risk management is managed through the Group's principal and sub risk types, the Group also has dedicated resources to lead the co-ordination of the Group's approach to ESG risk management, both in first line of defence (1LOD) (Sustainability team, Group Strategy) and in second line of defence (2LOD) (Business, Strategic and ESG Risk Team, Group Risk). The Group defines ESG risk as the risk to the Group that ESG factors (environmental, social or governance matters) could cause a material negative impact on: • the Group's earnings, capital, franchise value, or reputation; • the Group's regulatory standing; • the long-term sustainability of its customers' operations and financial wellbeing; and • the communities and environment in which the Group and its customers operate. Social and Governance risk is defined in the Group as the risk to the Group of any material negative impact from current or prospective impacts of social or governance risk factors including, actions by the Group or by the Group's supply chain, which could lead to a negative impact on the rights, well-being and interests of the Group and its customers, colleagues, and wider stakeholders. Co-ordinated by Group Risk, the ESG Risk Working Group brings together 2LOD risk management from across the principal and sub risk types (with representation from 1LOD Group Sustainability) to ensure that there is a co-ordinated, cohesive and challenging approach to the management of ESG risks within the Group. Management of risk exposure to lending counterparties is managed through the Group's credit policies and standards and lending procedures. The Group's requirements in this regard include assessment of ESG risk factors as part of lending applications, the ESG screening process (see below). The Corporate and Commercial Banking's 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; and - 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 answers to (a) and (c) above, the Group's Corporate and Commercial Banking lending strategy is aligned to the ESG Risk screening and assessment process set out above. For more details on ESG Risk credit procedures please see Table 1 section (d). The Group's lending activities are governed by the Group Credit policy. In addition to the screening for ESG governance issues described above, the Group is dedicated to supporting the ongoing protection of the financial system and its customers from the impact of financial crime.
	The Group's comprehensive Financial Crime framework includes policies and procedures designed to identify, assess, mitigate and manage financial crime risks. Through this framework, the Group complies with its regulatory obligations and aligns its strategy with industry best practices, ensuring the Group is supporting its customers and communities while also building its own resilience. The Group manages financial crime risk through a Three Lines of Defence approach with the Group's Board responsible for oversight of financial crime risk. The Group's Head of Financial Crime Compliance (FCC) and Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO) lead the Group's Financial Crime Compliance team responsible for undertaking annual Enterprise-Wide Risk Assessments. These assessments evaluate Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk, Sanctions Risk and Fraud Risk and identify enhancements to the Financial Crime framework to ensure continued compliance with relevant regulations and legislative duties. The outcomes of these assessments are reported to the Board Risk Committee. The MLRO monitors and oversees financial crime controls across the Group, working with its assurance teams to regularly report on Key Risk Indicators to Senior Management and the Board. The Group Financial Crime policies are all essential to its framework and are informed by its engagement with law enforcement, regulators, and industry. In line with the Financial Crime policy, and mandatory procedures, all colleagues are responsible for completing their mandatory training curriculum to understand their obligations in respect of mitigating financial crime risk. Training requirements (mandatory annual web-based training and tailored training) are called out in the Financial Crime policy and cover money laundering risk, sanctions risk and fraud, bribery, corruption and tax evasion risk. All colleagues are assigned mandatory annual Bribery & Corruption (B&C) web-based training. Objectives for this course include defining what constitutes B&C, describing how the Group aims to prevent, detect and report B&C and how the Group manages B&C risk, and identifying potential indicators which may signal B&C. Employees complete an attestation to certify their understanding of the Anti-Bribery and Corruption Risk Awareness training course, including a point that they are aware of the Financial Crime policy and its requirements. Finally, the course includes Resources including a link to the Group Risk Hub intranet site, where employees can easily navigate to the Financial Crime policy. Group Financial Crime Compliance (FCC) provide annual Anti-Money Laundering (AML) / countering the financing of terrorism (CFT) training to the Group Board whilst subsidiary MLROs are responsible for providing the training to their respective boards. The latest training to the Group Board was provided by FCC in December 2025. The Group monitors customer transactions to identify unusual or suspicious activities. When the Group onboards new customers, it conducts due diligence and screens them against national and international sanctions or terrorism lists. Where customers present as high-risk, the Group completes enhanced due-diligence, requesting further information to understand the risk. Irrespective of risk rating, all its customers are screened on an ongoing basis to ensure continued compliance with screening obligations.
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Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Risk

Bank of Ireland Group plc

Table 13.1 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 13.1 - Template 1 - Banking book- Indicators of potential 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 l): 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*	17,269	127	-	4,218	803	(542)	(208)	(270)	8,713,927	7,755,644	2%	12,096	2,579	1,098	1,496	4
2 A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,731	-	-	257	53	(45)	(15)	(19)	1,443,195	1,276,503	0%	741	323	455	211	7
3 B - Mining and quarrying	39	1	-	10	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	163,891	38,325	0%	22	16	0	1	4
4 B.05 - Mining of coal and lignite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
5 B.06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
6 B.07 - Mining of metal ores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
7 B.08 - Other mining and quarrying	28	0	-	4	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	127,730	28,222	0%	15	12	-	1	4
8 B.09 - Mining support service activities	11	1	-	7	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	36,161	10,103	0%	7	4	0	0	4
9 C - Manufacturing	3,789	21	-	1,366	258	(211)	(101)	(101)	5,351,750	5,021,934	2%	2,948	527	25	289	3
10 C.10 - Manufacture of food products	1,190	7	-	330	13	(19)	(12)	(7)	1,409,819	1,326,226	0%	881	123	2	185	3
11 C.11 - Manufacture of beverages	140	-	-	84	-	(3)	(3)	-	32,940	30,285	16%	135	-	-	5	2
12 C.12 - Manufacture of tobacco products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
13 C.13 - Manufacture of textiles	15	-	-	9	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	20,253	16,997	0%	14	0	0	0	1
14 C.14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	113	-	-	42	42	(10)	(5)	(5)	39,556	36,960	0%	113	-	-	-	2
15 C.15 - Manufacture of leather and related products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
16 C.16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw	86	-	-	8	32	(26)	(1)	(21)	109,452	101,244	0%	64	9	0	13	3
17 C.17 - Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	33	-	-	-	31	(17)	(2)	(14)	36,948	34,122	0%	32	-	-	1	2
18 C.18 - Printing and service activities related to printing	80	-	-	43	-	(1)	(1)	-	32,160	29,957	30%	66	13	-	1	3
19 C.19 - Manufacture of coke oven products	3	-	-	-	3	(1)	-	(1)	3,800	2,782	0%	1	-	-	2	1
20 C.20 - Production of chemicals	171	-	-	71	27	(22)	(9)	(13)	321,071	247,564	0%	165	3	2	1	3
21 C.21 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	130	-	-	60	-	(4)	(4)	-	10,602	7,548	0%	116	-	-	-	4
22 C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products	145	-	-	46	37	(20)	(8)	(11)	398,609	387,282	0%	114	28	3	-	4
23 C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	35	-	-	7	-	(1)	(1)	-	39,966	25,547	0%	24	5	-	7	1
24 C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals	41	-	-	23	-	(1)	(1)	-	17,912	11,808	0%	-	39	-	2	5
25 C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	116	-	-	54	-	(3)	(3)	-	134,853	124,486	0%	94	5	2	15	3
26 C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	134	-	-	82	-	(7)	(7)	-	148,021	136,810	3%	129	5	-	-	3
27 C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment	187	-	-	115	-	(8)	(8)	-	545,859	542,454	0%	155	29	-	4	3
28 C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	347	12	-	200	5	(16)	(14)	(2)	1,259,804	1,251,170	0%	257	76	2	12	3
29 C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	55	-	-	36	14	(16)	(6)	(11)	62,037	57,306	0%	55	-	-	-	2
30 C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment	40	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	39,234	36,699	0%	14	23	-	3	4
31 C.31 - Manufacture of furniture	20	-	-	0	0	(1)	-	-	21,035	19,431	0%	5	14	-	1	5
32 C.32 - Other manufacturing	652	1	-	151	54	(35)	(17)	(18)	602,833	535,281	0%	494	120	14	23	4
33 C.33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	55	-	-	3	-	(1)	(1)	-	64,986	59,975	0%	18	23	-	14	4
34 D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	697	20	-	65	21	(16)	(4)	(10)	145,919	20,386	0%	54	234	285	125	11
35 D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	663	20	-	65	1	(6)	(4)	(1)	138,630	18,061	0%	21	233	285	123	12
36 D35.11 - Production of electricity	643	20	-	64	0	(5)	(4)	(1)	126,257	14,523	0%	20	233	285	105	12
37 D35.2 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	0	0	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	200	197	0%	0	0	-	-	9
38 D35.3 - Steam and air conditioning supply	34	0	-	-	20	(10)	(1)	(10)	7,089	2,128	0%	32	-	-	2	2
39 E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	90	-	-	0	-	(1)	-	-	26,207	10,057	0%	32	59	-	-	5
40 F - Construction	319	-	-	30	11	(8)	(2)	(4)	104,600	92,576	0%	176	132	3	9	5
41 F.41 - Construction of buildings	47	3	-	0	3	(1)	-	(1)	9,376	8,450	0%	42	1	-	1	3
42 F.42 - Civil engineering	121	-	-	-	3	(3)	-	(2)	46,858	39,892	0%	96	23	-	1	4
43 F.43 - Specialised construction activities	151	-	-	27	8	(4)	(1)	(2)	48,366	44,234	0%	37	104	3	7	6
44 G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,244	80	-	474	54	(46)	(23)	(16)	1,113,057	1,077,528	6%	1,019	302	100	823	3
45 H - Transportation and storage	779	5	-	187	48	(43)	(7)	(34)	122,851	74,795	1%	459	204	82	35	5
46 H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines	204	-	-	33	5	(5)	(3)	(2)	39,459	25,336	0%	159	13	2	31	4
47 H.50 - Water transport	91	0	-	75	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	16,495	8,402	0%	88	1	0	2	4
48 H.51 - Air transport	10	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	10,720	1,967	100%	10	-	-	-	4
49 H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation	474	4	-	78	43	(37)	(4)	(32)	56,177	39,090	0%	202	191	79	2	5
50 H.53 - Postal and courier activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
51 I - Accommodation and food service activities	1,436	-	-	250	22	(22)	(13)	(6)	233,868	186,315	0%	950	291	87	108	5
52 L - Real estate activities	7,579	-	-	1,829	357	(173)	(56)	(86)	242,457	143,540	0%	6,647	782	148	3	3
53 Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change*	7,907	-	-	1,849	315	(263)	(71)	(166)	5,158	1,630	0%	5,158	1,630	459	660	4
54 K - Financial and insurance activities	43	-	-	1	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	0%	0	-	-	43	-
55 Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)	6,428	-	-	1,599	294	(240)	(58)	(160)	4,208	1,339	0%	4,208	1,339	372	510	4
56 TOTAL	25,176	127	-	6,068	1,119	(805)	(279)	(437)	9,614,105	8,504,439	0%	17,254	4,208	1,557	2,156	4

* 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 - Rectal 6: Sectors listed in Sections A to H and Section L of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006

* 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

Quantitative ESG Risk Templates - Narrative Disclosures

Bank of Ireland Group plc

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 25 billion, distributed between those sectors identified by the EBA as major climate change contributors (69% – NACE A–H and L) and other, less polluting sectors (31% – NACE I, K, J, M–U).
Paris-aligned benchmarks
For the H2 2025 disclosure, the Group has conducted a materiality-based exercise to identify counterparties within relevant sectors that are excluded from the EU Paris-aligned benchmarks as specified in Article 12(1), points (d) to (g) and Article 12(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818. The criteria as prescribed were applied to corporate banking counterparties which resulted in exposures being identified in column b of Template 1. The Group acknowledges the request from the regulator for this portion of the template to exclude companies that significantly harm one or more of the EU Taxonomy Environmental Objectives, however no significant testing against the DNSH criteria has taken place as of publication of this disclosure. The percentage of lending to non-financial corporates excluded from Paris-aligned benchmarks on this basis is <1%.
Environmentally Sustainable Exposures (CCM)
In August 2025, the EBA published a no-action letter regarding the implementing technical standards on amended disclosures requirements for ESG risks. The publication of the GAR templates was suspended until December 2026. Therefore, the "Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)" column of this template will also not be reported.

GHG Emissions
GHG financed emissions are provided in line with the PCAF Part A Standards on Financed Emissions. This sees the estimates reported in columns (i-j) with the percentage of the portfolio weighted by gross carrying amount (GCA) where the Group has been able to estimate the counterparties scope 1, 2 & 3 financed emissions based on: (i) information disclosed by the counterparties; (ii) proxy estimates provided by ICE Sustainable Finance when direct disclosed estimates are not available. These proxy estimates are inferred by ICE based on economic activity (NACE Sector), geographic location and revenue of counterparties (based on available data); (iii) emissions for the NACE Sector L - Real estate activities and D35.11 - Production of electricity are estimated in line with the Group's emission quantification methods applied for Science Based Targets.
This sees the majority of the estimated emissions generated by the NFC portfolio in the Scope 3 category, and this proportionality is in line with ECB system level emissions studies. However the Group recognises that measurement methodologies and data availability remain at an early stage of development across the industry which means emissions intensity estimates are not necessarily comparable across different financial institutions.
This is a particular consideration for Scope 3 estimation where limitations are noted in the PCAF Standard: 'PCAF acknowledges that, to date, the comparability, coverage, transparency, and reliability of Scope 3 data still varies greatly per sector and data source'. Due to this the Group has leveraged ICE's methodologies that infer Scope 3 estimates that accounts for incomplete coverage in reported emissions by counterparties. Furthermore as financial institutions are aggregators of emissions data for NFC counterparties, the potential for double counting of emissions due to overlaps across company supply chains is a further inherent limitation of the current approach.
The Group acknowledges these current limitations and is continuing to develop its methodologies and data coverage in this space. In addition, the level of direct estimates disclosed by counterparties will increase over time in line with the introduction of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and will reduce current levels of dependence on proxy estimates. In the meantime, variation in emission metrics may not always reflect changes in customers' emissions, but could result from changes in other factors, such as changes in revenue and production for various reasons such as global events, and new data sources and methodologies used to estimate emissions in the absence of externally published customer emissions.

Table 13.2 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 13.2 - Template 2 - Banking book - Indicators of potential 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 (in MEUR)															
		Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral)						Level of energy efficiency (EPC label of collateral)						Without EPC label of collateral		
		0; <= 100	> 100; <= 200	> 200; <= 300	> 300; <= 400	> 400; <= 500	> 500	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		Of which level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated
1 Total EU area	41,381	11,990	12,654	8,745	3,034	2,477	2,281	5,833	2,379	3,216	1,328	712	272	203	27,437	99%
2 Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	3,776	293	101	338	553	11	2,281	447	459	214	50	26	6	8	2,566	92%
3 Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	37,605	11,697	12,553	8,407	2,481	2,466	-	5,386	1,920	3,001	1,278	686	266	196	24,871	100%
4 Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable prop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
5 Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated	28,447	6,388	8,848	6,569	2,259	2,221	2,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,437	100%
6 Total non-EU area	16,291	1,425	4,126	6,529	2,010	492	212	99	1,765	4,349	5,233	1,475	229	53	3,089	62%
7 Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	1,497	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	136	137	8	-	-	6	1,173	0%
8 Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	14,794	1,425	4,126	6,529	2,010	492	212	62	1,629	4,212	5,225	1,475	229	46	1,916	100%
9 Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable prop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
10 Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated	1,926	23	300	1,274	285	38	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,916	100%

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 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
2024 saw system implementation of BER data capture (Building Energy Ratings – the Irish equivalent of EPC) and the launch of EcoSaver which incentives customers to provide EPC ratings for properties. These actions have seen continued progress on increasing EPC data coverage on the portfolio during 2025, ending H2 2025 at 34% from 0% end FY23. A national database maintained by the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) on domestic properties with recorded energy ratings has been used to provide a proxy view on the energy rating profile of ROI lending collateralised by residential property, based on key explanatory factors (namely year of build, property type and location).
For the H2 2025 disclosure, 32% of the EPC data for ROI and other EU commercial lending collateralised by commercial immovable property is based on specific EPC labels collected through internal processes. For the residual ROI located properties, SEAI national data on non-domestic properties is used to estimate the energy rating profile for those properties based on property type.
Energy Performance (EP) scores are estimated as a midpoint EP kWh/m² per annum value attaching to the energy rating per SEAI reference datasets.
UK lending collateralised by immovable property
In the UK jurisdiction, the Group has had procedures in place for the collection of EPC data for household lending collateralised by residential immovable property since 2020 and has extended the procedures to capture Energy Performance (EP) data from 2023. For this H2 2025 disclosure, 87% of the EPC data for the stock of UK mortgages 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 H2 2025 disclosure, 22% of the EPC data for UK and other non-EU lending collateralised by commercial immovable property is based on specific EPC labels collected through internal processes. For the residual UK located properties, UK national data on non-domestic properties was used to estimate the energy rating profile for those properties based on property type. Energy Performance (EP) scores and estimates are not currently available from the Group's data sources for UK commercial lending collateralised by commercial immovable property and this capability continues to be developed. Energy Ratings and EP scores and estimates are not currently available for the low volume of commercial properties outside ROI and UK from the Group's data sources for this cohort.

Table 13.3 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 13.3 - Template 3 - Banking Book – Indicators of potential 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 % ¹	Target (year of reference + 3 years)
1	Power	D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	310	0.089 kgCO2e/kWh	2025	-35.86%	0.061 kgCO2e/kWh
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 institution						

¹ - Point in Time (PIT) distance to 2030 NZE2050 scenario in % (for each metric)

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

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

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

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

In 2022, the Group became the first Irish bank to have its Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction targets validated by SBTi, covering all the Group's operations and 71% of its FY2020 baseline loan book. This includes Scope 1 and 2 emissions present in its operations and Scope 3 emissions in its downstream value chain. Having its GHG targets validated by the global gold standard SBTi reinforces the credibility of its commitment to assisting Ireland in achieving its climate targets.

The SBTi validated its target of a 49% reduction in GHG emissions from its own operations (Scope 1 and 2), which supports its broader aim of net zero emissions in its own operations by 2030. Reduction targets have also been set for emissions arising from the Bank's lending activities (Scope 3) which are consistent with levels required to meet the goals that are aligned to the 1.5°C Paris Agreement. Under the SBTi validated sector decarbonisation approach (SDA) targets, the Group are committing to a 48% reduction in residential mortgage portfolio emissions (Ireland and UK), a 56% reduction in commercial real estate portfolio emissions and a 76% reduction in electricity generation project finance portfolio emissions by 2030. The base year for the reduction targets is 2020. Under the SBTi validated portfolio coverage approach (PCA) targets, 25% of the Bank's corporate loan portfolio and corporate bonds will have SBTi validated targets by 2025.

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

The Group's Annual Report (AR) serves as its primary disclosure, where the Group provide comprehensive updates on its progress in implementing its climate strategy. Individual SBT report cards in its FY2025 Annual Report track its progress against the six target categories. Please refer to pages 160-163 of the Group's 2025 Annual Report for details on metrics, progress to date, convergence pathways and data quality. Targets have been validated by SBTi with reference to convergence pathways that are denoted in the report cards as follows:

- SBTi 1.5°C: SBTi pathway designed to facilitate limiting warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.
- ETP B2DS: Beyond 2 Degrees Scenario (B2DS) aims to limit with a 50% chance global temperature rise to 1.75 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

As of FY2025 the Group is on track to meet its 2030 SBTs across RoI mortgages, commercial real estate, electricity generation project finance and its own operations. In addition, the Group reached its 2025 target for 25% of its Corporate lending customer base having their own SBTs. Progress accelerated in 2025 and the Group expect to report further progress towards its SBTs as the Group executes its strategy, with the full impact of decarbonisation of the energy grid expected in the back end of the decade.

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

The project finance electricity generation (Power sector) is primarily comprised of renewable energy assets and is therefore starting at a lower level of intensity of emissions in its 2020 baseline relative to the IEA baseline (0.155 kgCO2/kWh versus 0.438 kgCO2/kWh). BOI's targeted 2030 intensity of 0.058 kgCO2/kWh reflects a 76% reduction versus the BOI baseline and emissions intensity is reducing aligned to a linear path towards this 2030 target. This sees BOI's current carbon intensity below the IEA 2030 target of 0.138 kgCO2/kWh with further reductions planned in the next three years in line with the Group's convergence path to target.

Table 13.4 below shows the exposures towards the top 20 carbon-intensive companies in the world.

Table 13.4 - Template 4 - Banking book - Indicators of potential 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 H2 2025 disclosure, these top 20 lists were reviewed as at H2 2025 to determine if the Group had any exposure to any of the counterparties on the listings in the banking book. This assessment resulted in a nil exposure return.

Table 13.5 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 13.5.1 - Template 5 - Banking book - Indicators of potential 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 (Min 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	1,488	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	()
2 B - Mining and quarrying	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 C - Manufacturing	1,602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 F - Construction	214	0	-	-	-	1	-	0	-	0	-	()	()	-
7 G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,745	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 H - Transportation and storage	604	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 L - Real estate activities	5,637	95	-	-	-	3	-	95	-	35	-	(1)	(1)	-
10 Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	37,605	11	34	139	277	22	-	461	-	14	5	(2)	()	(1)
11 Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	3,733	237	11	29	-	4	-	276	-	14	1	(1)	()	()
12 Repossessed collaterals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)	4,406	2	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	()	-	-

Table 13.5.2 - Template 5 - Banking book - Indicators of potential 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 (Min 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	217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 B - Mining and quarrying	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 C - Manufacturing	238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 F - Construction	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 H - Transportation and storage	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 L - Real estate activities	1,664	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	14,794	76	84	91	275	19	174	340	13	54	8	(3)	(1)	(2)
11 Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	1,316	0	-	-	-	3	-	0	-	-	-	()	-	-
12 Repossessed collaterals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)	1,489	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13.5.3 - Template 5 - Banking book - Indicators of potential 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
1 A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 B - Mining and quarrying	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 C - Manufacturing	1,949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 F - Construction	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 H - Transportation and storage	58	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	()	-	-
9 L - Real estate activities	279	0	-	-	-	5	0	-	-	-	-	()	-	-
10 Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Repossessed collaterals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)	2,012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Physical Risk Assessment

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

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

Acute Physical Risks:

- Floods
- Hurricanes & Typhoons
- Wildfires

Chronic Physical Risks:

- Heat Stress
- Sea Level Risk
- Water Stress

For exposures collateralised by immovable property (residential and commercial), in line with guidance the collateral location is used to assign exposures to the NUTS3 regions level to assess the exposure to physical risk. Where the lending is not collateralised, the country of risk is used.

- If any of the three chronic risks together with any of the three acute risks are classed as "Highly Exposed" for that region – the exposure is classed as Sensitive to Impact from both Chronic and Acute Physical Risks – column (j), if applicable.
- Else if any of the three chronic physical risks are classed as "Highly Exposed" for that region – the exposure is classed as "Sensitive to Impact from Chronic Physical Risks" - column (h)
- Else if any of the three acute physical risks are classed as "Highly Exposed" for that region – the exposure is classed as "Sensitive to Impact from Acute Physical Risks" – column (i)

Additional Risk Assessment

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

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

Properties classed at high risk of flooding are:

- Properties in ROI with a score of 31 and above by 2050 on an undefined 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 Previous reporting of flood risk in ROI did not take into account mitigating flood defences. Flood defence data is now being integrated on new properties and reflected in the reported ROI data.
- 4 Probability based on projected JBA Flood Scores.

Appendix I - Table References	Bank of Ireland Group plc		
	Table Reference	Table Name	Location Pillar 3
Article 1 - Disclosure of key metrics and overview of risk-weighted exposure amounts	EU OV1	Overview of total risk exposure amounts	Tab 2.1
Article 1 - Disclosure of key metrics and overview of risk-weighted exposure amounts	EU KM1	Key metrics template	Tab 1.1
Article 1 - Disclosure of key metrics and overview of risk-weighted exposure amounts	EU CMS1	Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts at risk level	Tab 2.2
Article 1 - Disclosure of key metrics and overview of risk-weighted exposure amounts	EU INS1	Insurance participations	not applicable to BOI
Article 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
Article 1 - Disclosure of key metrics and overview of risk-weighted exposure amounts	EU OVC	ICAAP information	Capital Adequacy Risk Tab
Article 1 - Disclosure of key metrics and overview of risk-weighted exposure amounts	EU CMS2	Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts for credit risk at asset class level	Tab 2.3
Article 2 - 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.
Article 2 - Disclosure of risk management objectives and policies	EU OVB	Disclosure on governance arrangements	Risk Management Tab, Tab 3.1
Article 3 - 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 1.5
Article 3 - Disclosure of the scope of application	EU LI2	Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements	Tab 1.6
Article 3 - Disclosure of the scope of application	EU LI3	Outline of the differences in the scopes of consolidation (entity by entity)	Appendix III
Article 3 - Disclosure of the scope of application	EU LIA	Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts	Tab 1.4
Article 3 - Disclosure of the scope of application	EU LIB	Other qualitative information on the scope of application	Tab 1.4
Article 3 - Disclosure of the scope of application	EU PV1	Prudent valuation adjustments (PVA)	Tab 2.7
Article 4 - Disclosure of Own Funds	EU CC1	Composition of regulatory own funds	Tab 2.4
Article 4 - Disclosure of Own Funds	EU CC2	Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements	Tab 2.5
Article 4 - Disclosure of Own Funds	EU CCA	Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments	Appendix IV
Article 5 - Disclosure of countercyclical capital buffers	EU CCyB1	Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer	Tab 2.6
Article 5 - Disclosure of countercyclical capital buffers	EU CCyB2	Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer	Tab 2.6
Article 6 - Disclosure of the leverage ratio	EU LRA	Disclosure of LR qualitative information	Leverage Ratio tab
Article 6 - Disclosure of the leverage ratio	EU LR1	LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures	Tab 12.1
Article 6 - Disclosure of the leverage ratio	EU LR2	LRCOM: Leverage ratio common disclosure	Tab 12.2
Article 6 - Disclosure of the leverage ratio	EU LR3	LRSpI: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)	Tab 12.3
Article 8 - Disclosure of liquidity requirements	EU LIQA	Liquidity risk management	Funding and liquidity risk tab
Article 8 - Disclosure of liquidity requirements	EU LIQB	Qualitative information on LCR which complements template EU LIQ1	Tab 11.1
Article 8 - Disclosure of liquidity requirements	EU LIQ1	LCR Disclosures template	Tab 11.2
Article 8 - Disclosure of liquidity requirements	EU LIQ2	Net Stable Funding Ratio	Tab 11.3
Article 9 – Disclosure of exposures to credit risk, dilution risk and credit quality	EU CRA	General qualitative information about credit risk	Credit Risk Tab
Article 9 – Disclosure of exposures to credit risk, dilution risk and credit quality	EU CRB	Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets	Credit Risk Tab
Article 9 – Disclosure of exposures to credit risk, dilution risk and credit quality	EU CR1	Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions	Tab 4.12
Article 9 – Disclosure of exposures to credit risk, dilution risk and credit quality	EU CR1-A	Maturity of exposures	Tab 4.13
Article 9 – Disclosure of exposures to credit risk, dilution risk and credit quality	EU CR2	Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances	Tab 4.15
Article 9 – Disclosure of exposures to credit risk, dilution risk and credit quality	EU CR2-A	Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related net accumulated recoveries	not applicable to BOI as NPL below 5% threshold
Article 9 – Disclosure of exposures to credit risk, dilution risk and credit quality	EU CQ1	Credit quality of forborne exposures	Tab 4.16
Article 9 – Disclosure of exposures to credit risk, dilution risk and credit quality	EU CQ2	Quality of forbearance	not applicable to BOI as NPL below 5% threshold
Article 9 – Disclosure of exposures to credit risk, dilution risk and credit quality	EU CQ3	Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days	Tab 4.14
Article 9 – Disclosure of exposures to credit risk, dilution risk and credit quality	EU CQ4	Quality of non-performing exposures by geography	Tab 4.17
Article 9 – Disclosure of exposures to credit risk, dilution risk and credit quality	EU CQ5	Credit quality of loans and advances by industry	Tab 4.18
Article 9 – Disclosure of exposures to credit risk, dilution risk and credit quality	EU CQ6	Collateral valuation - loans and advances	not applicable to BOI as NPL below 5% threshold
Article 9 – Disclosure of exposures to credit risk, dilution risk and credit quality	EU CQ7	Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes	not applicable to BOI
Article 9 – Disclosure of exposures to credit risk, dilution risk and credit quality	EU CQ8	Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes – vintage breakdown	not applicable to BOI
Article 10 - Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques	EU CRC	Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques	Tab 4.19
Article 10 - Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques	EU CR3	CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques	Tab 4.19
Article 11 - Disclosure of the use of the standardised approach	EU CRD	Qualitative disclosure requirements related to standardised model	Standardised Approach Tab
Article 11 - Disclosure of the use of the standardised approach	EU CR4	Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects	Tab 4.1
Article 11 - Disclosure of the use of the standardised approach	EU CR5	Standardised approach	Tab 4.2
Article 12 - Disclosure of the use of the IRB approach to credit risk	EU CRE	Qualitative disclosure requirements related to IRB approach	IRB Approach Tab
Article 12 - Disclosure of the use of the IRB approach to credit risk	EU CR6	IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range	Tab 4.3 and Tab 4.4
Article 12 - Disclosure of the use of the IRB approach to credit risk	EU CR6-A	Scope of the use of IRB and SA approaches	Tab 4.5
Article 12 - Disclosure of the use of the IRB approach to credit risk	EU CR7	IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques	Tab 4.6
Article 12 - Disclosure of the use of the IRB approach to credit risk	EU CR7-A	IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques	Tab 4.7
Article 12 - Disclosure of the use of the IRB approach to credit risk	EU CR8	RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach	Tab 4.8
Article 12 - Disclosure of the use of the IRB approach to credit risk	EU CR9	IRB approach – Back-testing of PD per exposure class (fixed PD scale)	Tab 4.9 and 4.10
Article 12 - Disclosure of the use of the IRB approach to credit risk	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)	not applicable to BOI
Article 13 - Disclosure of specialised lending and equity exposure under the simple risk weight approach	EU CR10.1	Specialised lending : Project finance (Slotting approach)	not applicable to BOI as slotting approach not used
Article 13 - Disclosure of specialised lending and equity exposure under the simple risk weight approach	EU CR10.2	Specialised lending : Income-producing real estate and high volatility commercial real estate (Slotting approach)	not applicable to BOI as slotting approach not used
Article 13 - Disclosure of specialised lending and equity exposure under the simple risk weight approach	EU CR10.3	Specialised lending : Object finance (Slotting approach)	not applicable to BOI as slotting approach not used
Article 13 - Disclosure of specialised lending and equity exposure under the simple risk weight approach	EU CR10.4	Specialised lending : Commodities finance (Slotting approach)	not applicable to BOI as slotting approach not used
Article 13 - Disclosure of specialised lending and equity exposure under the simple risk weight approach	EU CR10.5	Equity exposures under Articles 133 (3) to (6) and 495a(3) CRR	Tab 4.11
Article 14 - Disclosure of exposures to counterparty credit risk	EU CCRA	Qualitative disclosure related to CCR	Counterparty Credit Risk Tab
Article 14 - Disclosure of exposures to counterparty credit risk	EU CCR1	Analysis of CCR exposure by approach	Tab 5.1
Article 14 - Disclosure of exposures to counterparty credit risk	EU CCR3	Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weight	Tab 5.2
Article 14 - Disclosure of exposures to counterparty credit risk	EU CCR4	IRB approach – CCR exposures by exposure class and PD scale	Tab 5.3
Article 14 - Disclosure of exposures to counterparty credit risk	EU CCR5	Composition of collateral for exposures to CCR	Tab 5.4
Article 14 - Disclosure of exposures to counterparty credit risk	EU CCR6	Credit derivatives exposures	Tab 5.5
Article 14 - Disclosure of exposures to counterparty credit risk	EU CCR7	RWA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM	not applicable to BOI as IMM not used
Article 14 - Disclosure of exposures to counterparty credit risk	EU CCR8	Exposures to CCPs	Tab 5.6
Article 14 - Disclosure of exposures to counterparty credit risk	EU SECA	Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitisation exposures	Securitisations Tab
Article 15 - Disclosure of exposures to securitisation positions	EU SEC1	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book	Tab 7.1
Article 15 - Disclosure of exposures to securitisation positions	EU SEC2	Securitisation exposures in the trading book	not applicable to BOI
Article 15 - Disclosure of exposures to securitisation positions	EU SEC3	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as originator or as sponsor	Tab 7.2
Article 15 - Disclosure of exposures to securitisation positions	EU SEC4	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as investor	Tab 7.3
Article 15 - Disclosure of exposures to securitisation positions	EU SEC5	Exposures securitised by the institution - Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments	Tab 7.4
Article 16 - Disclosure of the use of the standardised approach and of the internal models for market risk	EU MRA	Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk	Market Risk Tab
Article 16 - Disclosure of the use of the standardised approach and of the internal models for market risk	EU MR1	Market risk under the alternative standardised approach (ASA)	not applicable as pending implementation of FRTB
Article 16 - Disclosure of the use of the standardised approach and of the internal models for market risk	EU MRB	Qualitative disclosure requirements for institutions using the internal Market Risk Models	not applicable to BOI as BOI don't use the IMA approach.
Article 16 - Disclosure of the use of the standardised approach and of the internal models for market risk	EU MR2	Market risk under the alternative internal model approach (AIMA)	not applicable as pending implementation of FRTB
Article 16 - Disclosure of the use of the standardised approach and of the internal models for market risk	EU MR3	Market risk under the simplified standardised approach (SSA)	not applicable as pending implementation of FRTB
Article 16 - Disclosure of the use of the standardised approach and of the internal models for market risk	EU MR1	Market risk under the standardised approach	Market Risk tab
Article 16 - Disclosure of the use of the standardised approach and of the internal models for market risk	EU MR2-A	Market risk under the internal Model Approach (IMA)	not applicable to BOI as BOI don't use the IMA approach.
Article 16 - Disclosure of the use of the standardised approach and of the internal models for market risk	EU MR2-B	RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA	not applicable to BOI as BOI don't use the IMA approach.
Article 16 - Disclosure of the use of the standardised approach and of the internal models for market risk	EU MR3	IMA values for trading portfolios	not applicable to BOI as BOI don't use the IMA approach.
Article 16 - Disclosure of the use of the standardised approach and of the internal models for market risk	EU MR4	Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses	not applicable to BOI
Article 17 - Disclosure of credit valuation adjustment risk	EU CVAA	Qualitative disclosure requirements related to credit valuation adjustment risk	Credit Valuation Adjustment
Article 17 - Disclosure of credit valuation adjustment risk	EU CVA1	Credit valuation adjustment risk under the Reduced Basic Approach (R-BA)	Credit Valuation Adjustment

Article 17 - Disclosure of credit valuation adjustment risk	EU CVAB	Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CVA risk for institutions using the Standardised Approach	not applicable to BOI as BOI don't use the Standardised approach.
Article 17 - Disclosure of credit valuation adjustment risk	EU CVA2	Credit valuation adjustment risk under the Full Basic Approach (F-BA)	not applicable to BOI don't use the Full Basic Approach
Article 17 - Disclosure of credit valuation adjustment risk	EU CVA3	Credit valuation adjustment risk under the Standardised Approach (SA)	not applicable to BOI as BOI don't use the Standardised approach.
Article 17 - Disclosure of credit valuation adjustment risk	EU CVA4	RWEA flow statements of credit valuation adjustment risk under the Standardised Approach	not applicable to BOI as BOI don't use the Standardised approach.
Article 18 -Disclosure of operational risk	EU ORA	Qualitative information on operational risk	Operational Risk Tab
Article 18 -Disclosure of operational risk	EU OR1	Operational risk losses	Tab 10.1
Article 18 -Disclosure of operational risk	EU OR2	Business Indicator, components and subcomponents	Tab 10.2
Article 18 -Disclosure of operational risk	EU OR3	Operational risk own funds requirements and risk exposure amounts	Tab 10.3
Article 19 - Disclosure of exposures to interest rate risk on positions not held in the trading book	EU IRRBBA	Qualitative information on interest rate risks of non-trading book activities	IRRB Tab
Article 19 - Disclosure of exposures to interest rate risk on positions not held in the trading book	EU IRRBB1	Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities	Tab 9.1
Article 20 - Disclosure of remuneration policy	EU REMA	Remuneration policy	Provided in a separate disclosure
Article 20 - Disclosure of remuneration policy	EU REM1	Remuneration awarded for the financial year	Provided in a separate disclosure
Article 20 - Disclosure of remuneration policy	EU REM2	Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)	Provided in a separate disclosure
Article 20 - Disclosure of remuneration policy	EU REM3	Deferred remuneration	Provided in a separate disclosure
Article 20 - Disclosure of remuneration policy	EU REM4	Remuneration of 1 million EUR or more per year	Provided in a separate disclosure
Article 20 - Disclosure of remuneration policy	EU REM5	Information on remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)	Provided in a separate disclosure
Article 21 -Disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered assets	EU AE1	Encumbered and unencumbered assets	Tab 11.4
Article 21 -Disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered assets	EU AE2	Collateral received and own debt securities issued	Tab 11.5
Article 21 -Disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered assets	EU AE3	Sources of encumbrance	Tab 11.6
Article 21 -Disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered assets	EU AE4	Accompanying narrative information	Tab 11.6
Article 22 - Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks)	Table 1	Qualitative information on Environmental risk	Environmental risk tab
Article 22 - Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks)	Table 2	Qualitative information on Social risk	Social risk tab
Article 22 - Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks)	Table 3	Qualitative information on Governance risk	Governance risk tab
Article 22 - Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks)	Template 1	Banking book- Indicators of potential climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	Tab 13.1
Article 22 - Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks)	Template 2	Banking book - Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral	Tab 13.2
Article 22 - Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks)	Template 3	Banking book - Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Alignment metrics	Tab 13.3
Article 22 - Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks)	Template 4	Banking book - Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive firms	Tab 13.4
Article 22 - Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks)	Template 5	Banking book - Indicators of potential climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk	Tab 13.5
Article 22 - Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks)	Template 6	Summary of key performance indicators (KPIs) on the Taxonomy-aligned exposures	Not applicable as on hold – ref EBA no Action letter (EBA-2025-D-5275) of 5-August-2025
Article 22 - Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks)	Template 7	Mitigating actions: Assets for the calculation of GAR	Not applicable as on hold – ref EBA no Action letter (EBA-2025-D-5275) of 5-August-2025
Article 22 - Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks)	Template 8	GAR (%)	Not applicable as on hold – ref EBA no Action letter (EBA-2025-D-5275) of 5-August-2025
Article 22 - Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks)	Template 9	Mitigating actions: BTAR	Not applicable as on hold – ref EBA no Action letter (EBA-2025-D-5275) of 5-August-2025
Article 22 - Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks)	Template 10	Other climate change mitigating actions that are not covered in Regulation (EU) 2020/852	Not applicable as on hold – ref EBA no Action letter (EBA-2025-D-5275) of 5-August-2025
Article 23 - Disclosure of crypto assets	EU CAE1	Risk weighted exposure amounts and the own funds requirements for the types of exposures to crypto-assets	not applicable to BOI as BOI have no crypto assets
Guidelines on uniform disclosures under Article 473a of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 as regards the transitional period for mitigating the impact of the introduction of IFRS 9 on own funds (EBA/GL/2018/01)	IFRS 9-FL	Comparison of institutions' own funds and capital and leverage ratios with and without the application of transitional arrangements for IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs	Tab 1.2
Final Draft Implementing Technical Standards amending the ITS on disclosures and reporting on MREL and TLAC with regard to the disclosures and reporting of information on daisy chains and prior permissions (EBA/Rep/2023/41)	EU KM2	Key metrics - MREL and, where applicable, G-SII requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities	Tab 1.3
Final Draft Implementing Technical Standards amending the ITS on disclosures and reporting on MREL and TLAC with regard to the disclosures and reporting of information on daisy chains and prior permissions (EBA/Rep/2023/41)	EU TLAC 1	Composition - MREL and, where applicable, G-SII requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities	Tab 2.8
Final Draft Implementing Technical Standards amending the ITS on disclosures and reporting on MREL and TLAC with regard to the disclosures and reporting of information on daisy chains and prior permissions (EBA/Rep/2023/41)	EU TLAC3b	Creditor ranking - resolution entity	Tab 2.9

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 4 Annex 14 Annex 16 Annex 30 Annex 32	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, Regulatory risk and Model risk tabs.
CRR 435 - Risk management objectives and policies	(a) the strategies and processes to manage those categories of risks;	Annex 4 Annex 14 Annex 16 Annex 30 Annex 32	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, Regulatory risk and Model 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 4 Annex 14 Annex 16 Annex 30 Annex 32	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, Regulatory risk and Model risk tabs.
CRR 435 - Risk management objectives and policies	(c) the scope and nature of risk reporting and measurement systems;	Annex 4 Annex 14 Annex 30 Annex 32	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, Regulatory risk and Model 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 4 Annex 14 Annex 16 Annex 30 Annex 32	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, Regulatory risk and Model 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 4 Annex 14 Annex 32	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, Regulatory risk and Model 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 4 Annex 14 Annex 16 Annex 32	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, Regulatory risk and Model 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 4 Annex 14 Annex 16 Annex 32	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, Regulatory risk and Model 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 4	EU OVB - Disclosure on governance arrangements	EU OVB - Tab 3.1
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 4	EU OVB - Disclosure on governance arrangements	EU OVB - Tab 3.1
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 4	EU OVB - Disclosure on governance arrangements	EU OVB - Tab 3.1
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 4	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 4	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 this Regulation applies;	Annex 6		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 6	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 6	EU LI1 - Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories	EU LI1 - Tab 1.5
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 6	EU LI2 - Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements	EU LI2 - Tab 1.6
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 6	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 6	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 6	EU LIB - Other qualitative information on the scope of application	EU LIB - Tab 1.4
CRR 436 – Scope of application	(h) where applicable, the circumstances under which use is made of the derogation referred to in Article 7 or the individual consolidation method laid down in Article 9.	Annex 6	EU LIB - Other qualitative information on the scope of application	EU LIB - Tab 1.4
CRR 437 – Own funds	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 8	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 2.4 EU CC1 - Tab 2.5
CRR 437 – Own funds	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 8	EU CCA: Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments	EU CCA - Appendix IV
CRR 437 – Own funds	c.) the full terms and conditions of all Common Equity Tier 1, Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 instruments;	Annex 8	EU CCA: Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments	EU CCA - Appendix IV
CRR 437 – Own funds	d.) separate disclosure of the nature and amounts of the following: (i) each prudential filter applied pursuant to Articles 32 to 35;	Annex 8	EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds	EU CC1 - Tab 2.4
CRR 437 – Own funds	(ii) each deduction made pursuant to Articles 36, 56 and 66;	Annex 8	EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds	EU CC1 - Tab 2.4
CRR 437 – Own funds	(iii) items not deducted in accordance with Articles 47, 48, 56, 66 and 79;	Annex 8	EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds	EU CC1 - Tab 2.4
CRR 437 – Own funds	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 8	EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds	EU CC1 - Tab 2.4
CRR 437 – Own funds	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
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 – 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 and in point (a) of Article 104(1) 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 2	EU OVC - ICAAP information	EU OVC - Capital Adequacy Risk Tab
CRR 438 – 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 Article 104(1) point (a) of Directive 2013/36/EU to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage and its composition;	Annex 2	EU KM1 - Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts	EU KM1 - Tab 1.1
CRR 438 – 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 2	EU OVC - ICAAP information	EU OVC - Capital Adequacy Risk Tab

CRR 438 – Own funds requirements and risk weighted exposure amounts	(d) the total risk exposure amount as calculated in accordance with Article 92(3) and the corresponding own funds requirements as determined in accordance with Article 92(2), to be broken down by the different risk categories or risk exposure classes, as applicable, set out in Part Three and, where applicable, an explanation of the effect on the calculation of the own funds and risk-weighted exposure amounts that results from applying capital floors and not deducting items from own funds;	Annex 2	EU OV1 - Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts	EU OV1 - Tab 2.1
CRR 438 – Own funds requirements and risk weighted exposure amounts	(da) where required to calculate the unfloored total risk exposure amount as calculated in accordance with Article 92(4), and the standardised total risk exposure amount as calculated in accordance with Article 92(5), to be broken down by the different risk categories or risk exposure classes, as applicable, 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 2	EU OV1 - Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts	EU OV1 - Tab 2.1
CRR 438 – 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 133(3) to (6), and Article 495a(3);	Annex 24	EU CR10.5 – Equity exposures under Articles 133 (3) to (6) and 495a(3) CRR	EU CR10.5 - Tab 4.11
CRR 438 – 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 2	EU INS1 - Insurance participations	EU INS1 - Not applicable to BOI
CRR 438 – 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 2	EU INS2 - Financial conglomerates information on own funds and capital adequacy ratio	EU OVC - Capital Adequacy Risk Tab
CRR 438 – 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 22 Annex 26 Annex 30	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 4.8 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 26	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 26	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 26	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 26	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 26	EU CCR5 – Composition of collateral for CCR exposures	EU CCR5 – Tab 5.4
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 26	EU CCR1 – Analysis of CCR exposure by approach	EU CCR1 - Tab 5.1
CRR 439 – Exposure to counterparty credit risk	(g) for securities financing transactions, the exposure values before and after the effect of the credit risk mitigation as determined under the methods set out in Chapters 4 and 6 of Title II of Part Three, whichever method is used, and the associated risk exposure amounts broken down by applicable method;	Annex 26	EU CCR1 – Analysis of CCR exposure by approach	EU CCR1 - Tab 5.1
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 42		Credit Valuation Adjustment Tab
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 26	EU CCR8 – Exposures to CCPs	EU CCR8 – Tab 5.6
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 26	EU CCR6 – Credit derivatives exposures	EU CCR6 – Tab 5.5
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 26	EU CCR1 – Analysis of CCR exposure by approach	EU CCR1 - Tab 5.1
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 26	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 26	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 10	EU CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer	EU CCyB1 - Tab 2.6
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 10	EU CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer	EU CCyB1 - Tab 2.6
CRR 440 - Capital Buffers	b. the amount of their institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer.	Annex 10	EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer	EU CCyB2 - Tab 2.6
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 16	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 16	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 16	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	(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 16	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 to non-financial corporations 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 CQ6: Collateral valuation - loans and advances EU CQ7: Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes EU CQ8: Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes – vintage breakdown	EU CQ3 - Tab 4.14 EU CR1 - Tab 4.12 EU CQ1 - Tab 4.16 EU CQ4 - Tab 4.17 EU CQ5 - Tab 4.18 EU CQ2 - not applicable to BOI as NPL below 5% threshold EU CR2a - not applicable to BOI as NPL below 5% threshold EU CQ6 - not applicable to BOI as NPL below 5% threshold 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 16	EU CQ3: Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days	EU CQ3 - Tab 4.14
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 16	EU CQ4: Quality of non-performing exposures by geography EU CQ5: Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry	EU CQ4 - Tab 4.17 EU CQ5 - Tab 4.18
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 16	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 - Tab 4.15 EU CR1 - Tab 4.12 EU CR2a - not applicable to BOI as NPL below 5% threshold
CRR 442 – exposures to credit risk and dilution risk	(g) the breakdown of loans and debt securities by residual maturity.	Annex 16	EU CR1-A: Maturity of exposures	EU CR1-A - Tab 4.13
CRR 443 – encumbered and 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 36	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 11.4 EU AE2 - Tab 11.5 EU AE3 - Tab 11.6 EU AE4 - Tab 11.6
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 20	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 ECALs and ECAs and the reasons for any changes in those nominations over the disclosure period;	Annex 20	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 20	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 20	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 20	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 20 Annex 26	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 under the standardised approach	1. Institutions that have not been granted permission by competent authorities to use the alternative internal model approach as set out in Article 325az, and that use the simplified standardised approach in accordance with Article 325a or the alternative standardised approach in accordance with Part Three, Title IV, Chapter 1a, shall disclose an overview of their trading book positions.	Annex 30	EU MRA: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk EU MR1 - Market risk under the standardised approach	EU MRA - Market Risk Tab EU MR1 - Tab 8.1
CRR 445 – Exposure to market risk under the standardised approach	2. Institutions calculating their own funds requirements in accordance with Part Three, Title IV, Chapter 1a, shall disclose their total own funds requirements, own funds requirements for the sensitivities-based method, default risk charge and own funds requirements for residual risks. The disclosure of own funds requirements for the measures of the sensitivities-based method and for default risk shall be broken down into the following instruments:	Annex 30		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 445 – Exposure to market risk under the standardised approach	(a) financial instruments other than securitisation instruments held in the trading book, with a breakdown by risk class, and a separate identification of the own funds requirements for default risk;	Annex 30		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 445 – Exposure to market risk under the standardised approach	(b) securitisation instruments not held in the ACTP, with a separate identification of the own funds requirements for credit spread risk and of the own funds requirements for default risk;	Annex 30		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 445 – Exposure to market risk under the standardised approach	(c) securitisation instruments held in the ACTP, with a separate identification of the own funds requirements for credit spread risk and of the own funds requirements for default risk.	Annex 30		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 445a – Disclosure of CVA risk	1. Institutions subject to the own funds requirements for CVA risk shall disclose the following information:	Annex 42	Table EU CVAA: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to credit valuation adjustment risk)	Credit Valuation Adjustment Tab
CRR 445a – Disclosure of CVA risk	(a) an overview of their processes to identify, measure, hedge and monitor their CVA risk;	Annex 42	Table EU CVAA: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to credit valuation adjustment risk)	Credit Valuation Adjustment Tab
CRR 445a – Disclosure of CVA risk	(b) whether institutions meet all of the conditions set out in Article 273a(2); where those conditions are met, whether institutions have chosen to calculate the own funds requirements for CVA risk using the simplified approach set out in Article 385; where institutions have chosen to calculate the own funds requirements for CVA risk using the simplified approach, the own funds requirements for CVA risk in accordance with that approach;	Annex 42	Table EU CVAA: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to credit valuation adjustment risk)	Credit Valuation Adjustment Tab
CRR 445a – Disclosure of CVA risk	(c) the total number of counterparties for which the standardised approach is used, with a breakdown by counterparty types.	Annex 42	Table EU CVAB: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CVA risk for institutions using the Standardised Approach Template EU CVA3 - Credit valuation adjustment risk under the Standardised Approach (SA) Template EU CVA4 - RWEA flow statements of credit valuation adjustment risk under the Standardised Approach (SA)	Not applicable to BOI
CRR 445a – Disclosure of CVA risk	2. Institutions using the standardised approach set out in Article 383 for calculating the own funds requirements for CVA risk shall disclose, in addition to the information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the following information:	Annex 42	Table EU CVAB: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CVA risk for institutions using the Standardised Approach Template EU CVA3 - Credit valuation adjustment risk under the Standardised Approach (SA) Template EU CVA4 - RWEA flow statements of credit valuation adjustment risk under the Standardised Approach (SA)	Not applicable to BOI
CRR 445a – Disclosure of CVA risk	(a) the structure and the organisation of their internal CVA risk management function and governance;	Annex 42	Table EU CVAB: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CVA risk for institutions using the Standardised Approach Template EU CVA3 - Credit valuation adjustment risk under the Standardised Approach (SA) Template EU CVA4 - RWEA flow statements of credit valuation adjustment risk under the Standardised Approach (SA)	Not applicable to BOI
CRR 445a – Disclosure of CVA risk	(b) their total own funds requirements for CVA risk under the standardised approach with a breakdown by risk class;	Annex 42	Table EU CVAB: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CVA risk for institutions using the Standardised Approach Template EU CVA3 - Credit valuation adjustment risk under the Standardised Approach (SA) Template EU CVA4 - RWEA flow statements of credit valuation adjustment risk under the Standardised Approach (SA)	Not applicable to BOI
CRR 445a – Disclosure of CVA risk	(c) an overview of the eligible hedges used in that calculation, with a breakdown by type of instruments set out in Article 386(2).	Annex 42	Table EU CVAB: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CVA risk for institutions using the Standardised Approach Template EU CVA3 - Credit valuation adjustment risk under the Standardised Approach (SA) Template EU CVA4 - RWEA flow statements of credit valuation adjustment risk under the Standardised Approach (SA)	Not applicable to BOI
CRR 445a – Disclosure of CVA risk	3. Institutions using the basic approach set out in Article 384 for calculating the own funds requirements for CVA risk shall disclose, in addition to the information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the following information:	Annex 42	EU CVA1 - Credit valuation adjustment risk under the Reduced Basic Approach (R-BA)	EU CVA 1 - Credit Valuation Adjustment Tab
CRR 445a – Disclosure of CVA risk	(a) their total own funds requirements for CVA risk under the basic approach, and the components BACVA total and BACVA csr-hedged;	Annex 42	EU CVA1 - Credit valuation adjustment risk under the Reduced Basic Approach (R-BA) EU CVA2 - Credit valuation adjustment risk under the Full Basic Approach (F-BA)	EU CVA1 - Credit Valuation Adjustment Tab EU CVA2 - not applicable
CRR 445a – Disclosure of CVA risk	(b) an overview of the eligible hedges used in that calculation, with a breakdown by type of instruments set out in Article 386(3).	Annex 42	EU CVA2 - Credit valuation adjustment risk under the Full Basic Approach (F-BA)	EU CVA2 - not applicable
CRR 446 – Operational risk	1. Institutions shall disclose the following information:	Annex 32	EU ORA - Qualitative information on operational risk	EU ORA - Operational Risk Tab
CRR 446 – Operational risk	(a) the main characteristics and elements of their operational risk management framework;	Annex 32	EU OR3 - Operational risk own funds requirements and risk exposure amounts	EU OR3 - Tab 10.3
CRR 446 – Operational risk	(b) their own funds requirement for operational risk equal to the business indicator component calculated in accordance with Article 313;	Annex 32	EU OR2 – Business Indicator, components and subcomponents	EU OR2 - Tab 10.2
CRR 446 – Operational risk	(c) the business indicator, calculated in accordance with Article 314(1), and the amounts of each of the business indicator components and their sub-components for each of the three years relevant for the calculation of the business indicator;	Annex 32	EU OR2 – Business Indicator, components and subcomponents	EU OR2 - Tab 10.2
CRR 446 – Operational risk	(d) the amount of the reduction of the business indicator for each exclusion from the business indicator in accordance with Article 315(2), as well as the corresponding justifications for such exclusions	Annex 32	EU OR1 - Operational risk losses	EU OR1 - Tab 10.1
CRR 446 – Operational risk	2. Institutions that calculate their annual operational risk losses in accordance with Article 316(1) shall disclose the following information in addition to the information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article:	Annex 32	EU OR1 - Operational risk losses	EU OR1 - Tab 10.1
CRR 446 – Operational risk	(a) their annual operational risk losses for each of the last 10 financial years, calculated in accordance with Article 316(1);	Annex 32	EU OR1 - Operational risk losses	EU OR1 - Tab 10.1
CRR 446 – Operational risk	(b) the number of exceptional operational risk events and the amounts of the corresponding aggregated net operational risk losses that were excluded from the calculation of the annual operational risk loss in accordance with Article 320(1), for each of the last 10 financial years, and the corresponding justifications for those exclusions.	Annex 32	EU OR1 - Operational risk losses	EU OR1 - Tab 10.1
CRR 447 – Key Metrics	Institutions shall disclose the following key metrics in a tabular format:	Annex 2	EU KM1 - EU KM1 - Key metrics template	EU KM1 - Tab 1.1
CRR 447 – Key Metrics	(a) the composition of their own funds and their risk-based capital ratios as calculated in accordance with Article 92(2);	Annex 2	EU KM1 - EU KM1 - Key metrics template	EU KM1 - Tab 1.1
CRR 447 – Key Metrics	(aa) where applicable, the risk-based capital ratios as calculated in accordance with Article 92(2), by using the un-floored total risk exposure amount instead of the total risk exposure amount;	Annex 2	EU KM1 - EU KM1 - Key metrics template	EU KM1 - Tab 1.1
CRR 447 – Key Metrics	(b) the total risk exposure amount as calculated in accordance with Article 92(3) and, where applicable, the unfloored total risk exposure amount as calculated in accordance with Article 92(4);	Annex 2	EU KM1 - EU KM1 - Key metrics template	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 2	EU KM1 - EU KM1 - Key metrics template	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 2	EU KM1 - EU KM1 - Key metrics template	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 2	EU KM1 - EU KM1 - Key metrics template	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 2	EU KM1 - EU KM1 - Key metrics template	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 2	EU KM1 - EU KM1 - Key metrics template	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 held in the trading book	1.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:	Annex 38	EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities	EU IRRBB1 - Tab 9.1
CRR 448 – Exposure to interest rate risk on positions not held 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;	Annex 38	EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities	EU IRRBB1 - Tab 9.1
CRR 448 – Exposure to interest rate risk on positions not held 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;	Annex 38	EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities	EU IRRBB1 - Tab 9.1
CRR 448 – Exposure to interest rate risk on positions not held 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;	Annex 38	EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities	EU IRRBB1 - Tab 9.1
CRR 448 – Exposure to interest rate risk on positions not held 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;	Annex 38	EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities	EU IRRBB1 - Tab 9.1
CRR 448 – Exposure to interest rate risk on positions not held 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;	Annex 38	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 held in the trading book	(f) the description of the overall risk management and mitigation strategies for those risks	Annex 38	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 held in the trading book	(g) average and longest repricing maturity assigned to non-maturity deposits.	Annex 38	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 held 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.	Annex 38	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 28	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 28	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 28	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 28	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 28	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 28	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 28	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 28	EU-SECA - Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitisation exposures	EU SECA - Securitisations Tab
CRR 449 – Exposure to securitisation positions	(h) the names of the ECALs used for securitisations and the types of exposure for which each agency is used;	Annex 28	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 28	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 28	EU-SEC1 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book EU-SEC2 - Securitisation exposures in the trading book	EU-SEC1 - Tab 7.1 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 securitisations, 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 28	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 7.2 EU-SEC4 - Tab 7.3
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 28	EU-SEC5 - Exposures securitised by the institution - Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments	EU-SEC5 - Tab 7.4
CRR 449a – Environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks)	1. Institutions shall disclose information on ESG risks, distinguishing environmental, social and governance risks, and physical risks and transition risks for environmental risks.	Annex 40	Table 1 - Qualitative information on Environmental risk Table 2 - Qualitative information on Social Risk Table 3 - Qualitative information on Governmental risk Template 1 Banking book- Indicators of potential climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity Template 2 Banking book - Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral Template 3 Banking book - Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Alignment metrics Template 4 Banking book - Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive firms Template 5 Banking book - Indicators of potential climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk	Table 1 - ESG Risk Tab Table 2 - ESG Risk Tab Table 3 - ESG Risk Tab Template 1 – Tab 13.1 Template 2 – Tab 13.2 Template 3 – Tab 13.3 Template 4 – Tab 13.4 Template 5 – Tab 13.5
CRR 449a – Environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks)	2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, institutions shall disclose information on ESG risks, including: (a) the total amount of exposures to fossil fuel sector entities;	Annex 40		
CRR 449a – Environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks)	(b) how institutions integrate the identified ESG risks in their business strategy and processes, and governance and risk management.	Annex 40		
CRR 449a – Environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks)	3. EBA shall develop draft implementing technical standards to specify uniform disclosure formats, as laid down in Article 434a, for ESG risks ensuring that they are consistent with and uphold the principle of proportionality while avoiding duplication of disclosure requirements already established in other applicable Union law. Those formats shall not require disclosure of information beyond the information to be reported to competent authorities in accordance with Article 430(1), point (h), and shall in particular take into account the size and complexity of the institution and the relative exposure of small and non-complex institutions subject to Article 433b to ESG risks.	Annex 40		
CRR 449a – Environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks)	Power is conferred on the Commission to adopt the implementing technical standards referred to in the first subparagraph of this paragraph in accordance with Article 15 of Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010.	Annex 40		
CRR 449b - aggregate exposure to shadow banking entities	Institutions shall disclose the information concerning their aggregate exposure to shadow banking entities, as referred to in Article 394(2), second subparagraph.			not applicable for 31 December 2025
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 34	EU REMA - Remuneration policy	Provided in a separate disclosure
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 34	EU REMA - Remuneration policy	Provided in a separate disclosure
CRR 450 – Remuneration policy	(b) information about the link between pay of the staff and their performance;	Annex 34	EU REMA - Remuneration policy	Provided in a separate disclosure
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 34	EU REMA - Remuneration policy	Provided in a separate disclosure
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 34	EU REMA - Remuneration policy	Provided in a separate disclosure
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 34	EU REMA - Remuneration policy	Provided in a separate disclosure
CRR 450 – Remuneration policy	(f) the main parameters and rationale for any variable component scheme and any other non-cash benefits;	Annex 34	EU REMA - Remuneration policy	Provided in a separate disclosure

CRR 450 – Remuneration policy	(g) aggregate quantitative information on remuneration, broken down by business area;	Annex 34	EU REM5 - Information on remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)	Provided in a separate disclosure
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 34	EU REM1 - Remuneration awarded for the financial year	Provided in a separate disclosure
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 34	EU REM1 - Remuneration awarded for the financial year	Provided in a separate disclosure
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 34	EU REM3 - Deferred remuneration	Provided in a separate disclosure
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 34	EU REM3 - Deferred remuneration	Provided in a separate disclosure
CRR 450 – Remuneration policy	(v) the guaranteed variable remuneration awards during the financial year, and the number of beneficiaries of those awards;	Annex 34	EU REM2 - Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)	Provided in a separate disclosure
CRR 450 – Remuneration policy	(vi) the severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year;	Annex 34	EU REM2 - Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)	Provided in a separate disclosure
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 34	EU REM2 - Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)	Provided in a separate disclosure
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 34	EU REM4 - Remuneration of 1 million EUR or more per year	Provided in a separate disclosure
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 34	EU REMA - Remuneration policy	Provided in a separate disclosure
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 34	EU REMA - Remuneration policy	Provided in a separate disclosure
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 34	EU REMA - Remuneration policy	Provided in a separate disclosure
CRR 451 - Leverage ratio	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 12	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 12.1 EU LR2 - Tab 12.2 EU LR3 - Tab 12.3 EU LRA - Leverage Ratio Tab
CRR 451 - Leverage ratio	(a) the leverage ratio and how the institutions apply Article 499(2);	Annex 12	EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure	EU LR2 - Tab 12.2
CRR 451 - Leverage ratio	(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 12	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 12.1 EU LR2 - Tab 12.2 EU LR3 - Tab 12.3
CRR 451 - Leverage ratio	(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 12	EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure	EU LR2 - Tab 12.2
CRR 451 - Leverage ratio	(d) a description of the processes used to manage the risk of excessive leverage;	Annex 12	EU LRA: Free format text boxes for disclosure on qualitative items	EU LRA - Leverage Ratio Tab
CRR 451 - Leverage ratio	(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 12	EU LRA: Free format text boxes for disclosure on qualitative items	EU LRA - Leverage Ratio Tab
CRR 451 - Leverage ratio	(f) the amount of the additional own funds requirements based on the supervisory review process as referred to in Article 104(1), point (a), of Directive 2013/36/EU to address the risk of excessive leverage and its composition.	Annex 12	EU LRA: Free format text boxes for disclosure on qualitative items	EU LRA - Leverage Ratio Tab
CRR 451 - Leverage ratio	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 12	EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure (up to rows 28)	EU LR2 - Tab 12.2
CRR 451 - Leverage ratio	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 12	EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure (rows 28 to 31a)	EU LR2 - Tab 12.2
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 14	EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR EU LIQB on qualitative information on LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1	EU LIQ1 - Tab 11.2 EU LIQB - Tab 11.1
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 14	EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR EU LIQB on qualitative information on LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1	EU LIQ1 - Tab 11.2 EU LIQB - Tab 11.1
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 14	EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR EU LIQB on qualitative information on LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1	EU LIQ1 - Tab 11.2 EU LIQB - Tab 11.1
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 14	EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR EU LIQB on qualitative information on LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1	EU LIQ1 - Tab 11.2 EU LIQB - Tab 11.1
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 14	EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR EU LIQB on qualitative information on LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1	EU LIQ1 - Tab 11.2 EU LIQB - Tab 11.1
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 14	EU LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio	EU LIQ2 - Tab 11.3
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 14	EU LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio	EU LIQ2 - Tab 11.3
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 14	EU LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio	EU LIQ2 - Tab 11.3
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 14	EU LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio	EU LIQ2 - Tab 11.3
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 14	EU LIQA - Liquidity risk management	EU LIQA - Funding and liquidity risk tab
CRR 451b - Crypto-asset exposures and related activities	1. Institutions shall disclose the following information on crypto-assets and crypto-asset services as well as any other activities related to crypto-assets:	Annex 44		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 451b - Crypto-asset exposures and related activities	(a) the direct and indirect exposure amounts in relation to crypto-assets, including the gross long and short components of net exposures;	Annex 44		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 451b - Crypto-asset exposures and related activities	(b) the total risk exposure amount for operational risk;	Annex 44		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 451b - Crypto-asset exposures and related activities	(c) the accounting classification for crypto-asset exposures;	Annex 44		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 451b - Crypto-asset exposures and related activities	(d) a description of the business activities related to crypto-assets and their impact on the risk profile of the institution;	Annex 44		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 451b - Crypto-asset exposures and related activities	(e) a specific description of their risk management policies related to crypto-asset exposures and crypto-asset services.	Annex 44		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 451b - Crypto-asset exposures and related activities	For the purposes of the first subparagraph, point (d), of this paragraph, institutions shall provide more detailed information on material business activities, including on the issuance of significant asset-referenced tokens and of significant e-money tokens and on the provision of crypto-asset services under Articles 60 and 61 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114.	Annex 44		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 451b - Crypto-asset exposures and related activities	2. Institutions shall not apply the exception laid down in Article 432 for the purposes of the disclosure requirements laid down in paragraph 1 of this Article.	Annex 44		Not applicable to BOI
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 22	EU CRE – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to IRB approach	EU CRE – IRB Approach Tab
CRR 452 – Use of the IRB Approach to credit risk	(a) the competent authority's permission of the approach or approved transition;	Annex 22	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 22	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 EU CR6-A -Tab 4.5
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 22	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 22	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 22	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 22	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 22 Annex 26	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 22	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 18	EU CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques	EU CRC – Tab 4.19
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 18	EU CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques	EU CRC – Tab 4.19
CRR 453 – Use of credit risk mitigation techniques	(b) the core features of the policies and processes for eligible collateral evaluation and management;	Annex 18	EU CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques	EU CRC – Tab 4.19
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 18	EU CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques	EU CRC – Tab 4.19
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 18	EU CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques	EU CRC – Tab 4.19
CRR 453 – Use of credit risk mitigation techniques	(e) information about market or credit risk concentrations within the credit risk mitigation taken;	Annex 18	EU CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques	EU CRC – Tab 4.19
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 18	EU CR3 – CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques	EU CR3 – Tab 4.19
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 20 Annex 22	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 4.7
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 20	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 20	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 22	EU CR7 – IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques	EU CR7 – Tab 4.6
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 32		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Models for Market Risk	1. An institution using the internal models referred to in Article 325az for the calculation of the own funds requirements for market risk shall disclose:	Annex 30		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Models for Market Risk	(a) its objectives in undertaking trading activities and the processes implemented to identify, measure, monitor and control the market risk;	Annex 30		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Models for Market Risk	(b) the policies referred to in Article 104(1) for determining which position is to be included in the trading book;	Annex 30		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Models for Market Risk	(c) a general description of the structure of the trading desks covered by the internal models, including for each desk a broad description of the desk's business strategy, the instruments permitted therein and the main risk types in relation to that desk;	Annex 30		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Models for Market Risk	(d) an overview of the trading book positions not covered by the internal models, including a general description of the desk structure and of types of instruments included in the desks or in the desk categories in accordance with Article 104b;	Annex 30		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Models for Market Risk	(e) the structure and organisation of the market risk management function and governance;	Annex 30		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Models for Market Risk	(f) the scope, the main characteristics and the key modelling choices of the different internal models used to calculate the risk exposure amounts for the main models used at the consolidated level, and a description of the extent to which those internal models represent the models used at the consolidated level, including, where applicable, a broad description of the following:	Annex 30		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Models for Market Risk	(i) the modelling approach used to calculate the expected shortfall referred to in Article 325ba(1), point (a), including the frequency of data update;	Annex 30		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Models for Market Risk	(ii) the methodology used to calculate the stress scenario risk measure referred to in Article 325ba(1), point (b), other than the specifications provided for in Article 325bk(3);	Annex 30		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Models for Market Risk	(iii) the modelling approach used to calculate the default risk charge referred to in Article 325ba(2), including the frequency of data update.	Annex 30		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Models for Market Risk	2. Institutions shall disclose on an aggregate basis for all trading desks covered by the internal models referred to in Article 325az the following components, where applicable:	Annex 30		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Models for Market Risk	(a) the most recent value as well as the highest, lowest and mean value for the previous 60 business days of:	Annex 30		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Models for Market Risk	(i) the unconstrained expected shortfall measure referred to in Article 325bb(1);	Annex 30		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Models for Market Risk	(ii) the unconstrained expected shortfall measure referred to in Article 325bb(1) for each regulatory broad risk factor category;	Annex 30		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Models for Market Risk	(b) the most recent value as well as the mean value for the previous 60 business days of:	Annex 30		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Models for Market Risk	(i) the expected shortfall risk measure referred to in Article 325bb(1);	Annex 30		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Models for Market Risk	(ii) the stress scenario risk measure referred to in Article 325ba(1), point (b);	Annex 30		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Models for Market Risk	(iii) the own funds requirement for default risk referred to in Article 325ba(2);	Annex 30		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Models for Market Risk	(iv) the sum of the own funds requirements referred to in Article 325ba(3), including all components of the formula and the applicable multiplier factor;	Annex 30		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Models for Market Risk	(c) the number of back-testing overshootings over the most recent 250 business days at the 99th percentile as referred to in Article 325bf(6).	Annex 30		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 455 - Use of Internal Models for Market Risk	3. Institutions shall disclose on an aggregate basis for all trading desks the own funds requirements for market risk that would be calculated in accordance with Part Three Title IV, Chapter 1a, had the institutions not been granted permission to use their internal models for those trading desks.	Annex 30		Not applicable to BOI
CRR 473a	Introduction to IFRS9	EBA/GL/2018/01	IFRS 9-FL - Key metrics - Regulatory basis	IFRS 9-FL - Tab 1.2
Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) Article	Disclosure Requirement	Annex	Template	P3 Location
Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) 2014/59/EU Article 45i (3) - Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities.	Entities referred to in paragraph 1 shall make the following information publicly available on at least an annual basis:	Annex V - Disclosure on MREL and TLAC		
Article 45i(3)(a)	(a) the amounts of own funds that, where applicable, meet the conditions of point (b) of Article 45f(2) and eligible liabilities;	Annex V - Disclosure on MREL and TLAC	EU KM2: key metrics - MREL and, where applicable, G-SII Requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities metrics - MREL and, where applicable, G-SII Requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities.	EU KM2 - Tab 1.3
Article 45i(3)(b)	(b) the composition of the items referred to in point (a), including their maturity profile and ranking in normal insolvency proceedings;	Annex V - Disclosure on MREL and TLAC	EU TLAC1 - Composition - MREL and, where applicable, the G-SII Requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities. EU TLAC3b: creditor ranking - resolution entity.	EU TLAC1 - Tab 2.8 EU TLAC3 - Tab 2.9
Article 45i(3)(c)	(c) the applicable requirement referred to in Article 45e or Article 45f expressed in accordance with Article 45(2).	Annex V - Disclosure on MREL and TLAC	EU KM2: key metrics - MREL and, where applicable, G-SII Requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities metrics - MREL and, where applicable, G-SII	EU KM2 - Tab 1.3 EU TLAC1 - Tab 2.8

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 prudential consolidation					Description of the entity
		Full consolidation	Proportional consolidation	Equity Method ¹	Neither consolidated nor deducted	Deducted	
BOI Insurance Limited	Full consolidation			Y			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
GD (5&6) Basement Company Limited	Full consolidation			Y			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
General Investment Trust DAC	Full consolidation			Y			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
New Ireland Assurance Company plc	Full consolidation			Y			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
SCI Immeuble Saint Georges	Full consolidation			Y			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
SCI Jupiter Immeuble	Full consolidation			Y			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
SCI Sang Rouge	Full consolidation			Y			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
Weesperplein 6 BV	Full consolidation			Y			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
Weesperplein 6 Holding BV	Full consolidation			Y			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
New Ireland Real Estate France	Full consolidation			Y			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
Glen Securities Finance Designated Activity Company ²	Full consolidation			Y			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
Mespil Securities No.2 Designated Activity Company ²	Full consolidation			Y			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
Bowbell No.3 Plc ²	Full consolidation			Y			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
Vale Securities Finance No.2 Designated Activity Company ²	Full consolidation			Y			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
Mespil Securities No.3 Designated Activity Company ²	Full consolidation			Y			Financial corporations other than credit institutions
Luna Securities DAC ²	Full consolidation			Y			Financial corporations other than credit institutions

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

2 Under amendments introduced by CRR III, SSPEs are specifically excluded from the regulatory scope of consolidation.

Template EU CCA: Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities 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 2025.

Capital instruments' and main features table of Bank of Ireland Group plc as at 31 December 2025								
Issued by Bank of Ireland Group plc / Subsidiaries not subject restriction in recognition in consolidated Tier 2								
Instrument Name	Ordinary Stock	€500m Subordinated Tier 2 Notes due 2034	€300m Subordinated Tier 2 Notes due 2032	€500 Subordinated Tier 2 Notes due 2033	€600m Fixed Rate Reset Additional Tier 1 Perpetual Contingent Temporary Write-Down Securities	€600m 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	Bank of Ireland Group plc
2 Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	IE00BD1RP616	XS2817924660	XS2528657567	XS2561182622	XS2898168443	XS3021369809	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)	€953m	€497m	€361m	€498m	€600m	€600m	€499m	
9 Nominal amount of instrument	€953m	€500m	€362m (€300m)	€500m	€600m	€600m	€500m	
EU-9a Issue price	€1.00 each (current issue price)	99.816 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	10-May-24	06-Sept-22	01-Dec-22	10-Sept-24	18-Mar-25	11-May-21	
12 Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Dated	Dated	Dated	Perpetual	Perpetual	Dated	
13 Original maturity date	No Maturity	10-Aug-34	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	
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	N/A	Optional call date is any day falling in the period commencing on (and including) 10 May 2029 and ending on (and including) 10 August 2029. 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 10 March 2030 (First Call Date) to and including 10 September (First Reset Date) or any Interest Payment Date thereafter. Interest Payment Dates being 10 March/ 10 September. Regulatory event call: Yes Tax call: Yes Redemption Amount: principal amount	Optional Call date from and including 18 March 2032 (First Call Date) to and including 18 September (First Reset Date) or any Interest Payment Date thereafter. Interest Payment Dates being 18 March/ 18 September. 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	
15 Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	See above		N/A	
Coupons / dividends								
17 Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	N/A	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	
Coupon rate and any related index	As declared	Fixed with one reset date. 4.75%, reset to the sum of the Subsequent Reset Reference Rate plus the applicable Reset Margin of 1.85% at Reset Date (10 August 2029)	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)	6.375% until 10 September 2030 and thereafter at the relevant Reset Rate of Interest	6.125% until 18 March 2031 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)	
18 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	
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	
34 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)	
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 creditors whose claims rank senior to, or pari passu with, Tier 2 Capital	Notes constitute direct, unsecured and, subordinated obligations of the Issuer and rank pari passu without any preference among themselves. Subordinated to all unsubordinated creditors (if any) which rank, or are expressed to rank, in priority to claims in respect of the Notes.	
35 Instrument type immediately senior: AT1	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	
36 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 instrument (signposting)	https://investorrelations.bankofireland.com/capital-instruments/							

(1) 'N/A' inserted if the question is not applicable

(2) Article 77 of the CRR states that competent authority approval is required to 'reduce, redeem or repurchase Common Equity Tier 1 instruments issued by the institution in a manner that is permitted under applicable national law'.

(3) "Amount recognised in regulatory capital" is disclosed before the restriction on the recognition of subsidiary capital instruments (Articles 85 & 87 CRR). This restriction is calculated on at total basis rather than instrument by instrument.

Related parties to the Group include the parent company, BoIG plc, subsidiary undertakings, associated undertakings, joint arrangements, post-employment benefits, 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.

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.

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 Bank of Ireland Staff Pensions Fund (BSPF)), which are conducted on similar terms to third party transactions.

The Group occupies one property owned by the BSPF. At 31 December 2025, the total value of this property was €26 million (2024: €26 million). In 2025, the rental income paid to BSPF was €2 million (2024: €2 million).

Transactions with Directors and Key Management Personnel

(i) Loans to Directors

The following information is presented in accordance with the Companies Act 2014. 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%. In the tables below, 'balances' include principal and interest and 'repayments' include principal and interest; revolving credit facilities are not included. The 'aggregate maximum amount 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.

Companies Act disclosure	Balance as		Aggregate	Repayments
	at		maximum amount	during the
	1 January	31 December	outstanding during	year ended 31
	2025	2025	the year ended 31	December
	€000	€000	December 2025	2025
Loans	€000	€000	€000	€000
Directors at 31 December 2024				
E Finnan				
Credit card total	12	8	15	-
Total	12	8	15	-
M Spain				
Mortgage total	255	231	255	33
Total	255	231	255	33
Directors no longer in office as at 31 December 2025				
E Fitzpatrick	12	-	12	12
Total	12	-	12	12

G Andrews, A Bhargava, I Buchanan, R Goulding, M Greene, N Marshall, M O'Grady, S Pateman, M Sweeney and H van der Noordaa had no loans from the Group in 2025. No advances were made during the year. No amounts were waived during 2025.

None of the loans were credit-impaired at 31 December 2025 or at 31 December 2024. There is no interest which having fallen due on the above loans has not been paid in 2025 (2024: €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

Connected persons of Directors are defined by Section 220 of the Companies Act 2014. Lending to connected persons on favourable terms, including interest rates and collateral, are similar to those available to staff generally.

In the tables below, '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.

	Balance as at 31 December 2025	Maximum amounts outstanding during 2025	Number of persons as at 31 December 2025	Maximum number of persons during 2025
	€000	€000		
Loans to connected persons on favourable terms				
M Spain	-	-	2	2

(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 tables are 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.

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

For the purposes of IAS 24 'Related party disclosures', the Group has 24 KMP (2024: 26) 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, during 2025 the GEC comprised: the Group Secretary & Head of Corporate Governance, Chief of Staff and Head of Group Corporate Affairs, Chief Operating Officer, Chief People Officer; Chief Executive Officer - Retail Ireland, Chief Executive Officer - Davy and Wealth, Chief Executive Officer - Bank of Ireland (UK), Chief Executive Officer - Corporate and Commercial, Chief Risk Officer, Chief Customer Officer and 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 to 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.

	Balance as at 1 January 2025	Balance as at 31 December 2025	Maximum amount outstanding during the year ended 31 December 2025	Total number of relevant KMP as at 1 January 2025	Total number of relevant KMP as at 31 December 2025
Key management personnel	€000	€000	€000		
Loans	1,726	1,205	1,294	11	10
Deposits	5,304	3,994	6,145	21	20

In the table above, 'balances' include principal and interest. The 'opening balance' includes balances and transactions with KMPs who retired during 2024 and are not related parties during 2025. Therefore these key management personnel are not included in the maximum amounts outstanding. The 'maximum amounts outstanding' include credit card exposures at the maximum statement balance. In all cases key management personnel have not exceeded their approved limits. The maximum approved credit limit on any credit card held by KMP is €25,000 (2024: €22,900). The maximum amount outstanding was calculated using the maximum balance on each account.

The highest maximum outstanding liability for any member of KMP, close family and entities influenced by them did not exceed €0.5 million during 2025 (2024: €1.8 million). In some cases with investment type products (i.e. funds based products, life assurance and other policies) the maximum balance amounts were not available, in which case the greater of the balance at the start of the year and the balance at the end of the year has been included as the maximum balance amount. While the closing balance includes interest accrued and interest paid, the maximum balance includes interest paid.

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 2025 (2024: €nil).

In the above IAS 24 disclosures, there was no loan advancements to KMP and close family members of KMP on preferential staff rates (2024: €nil).

None of the loans were credit-impaired at 31 December 2025 or at 31 December 2024. There is no interest which having fallen due on the above loans has not been paid in 2025 (2024: €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:

'Salaries and other short-term benefits' comprises gross salary, Employer Pay Related Social Insurance contributions, Group Performance Scheme award, fees, cash in lieu of pension, car allowance and other short-term benefits paid in the year.

'Post employment benefits' comprises Employer contributions paid to pension funds.

'Termination benefits' include, inter alia, contractual payments due in lieu of notice periods.

Remunerations	2025 €000
Salaries and other short-term benefits	14,685
Post employment benefits	943
Termination benefits	-
Total	15,628
Number of KMP	24

Glossary		Bank of Ireland Group plc
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 / CRR) and have been subsequently updated. The legislation involves phased implementation.	
Collateral	Property or assets made available by a borrower as security against a loan. Under a collateralisation arrangement, a party who has an obligation to another party posts collateral (typically consisting of cash or securities) to secure the obligation. In the event that the counterparty defaults on the obligation, the secured party may seize the collateral.	
Counterparty Credit Risk	Counterparty credit risk (CCR) means the risk that the counterparty to derivatives and security finance transactions could default before the final settlement of the transaction's cash flows.	
Credit Conversion Factor (CCF)	An estimate of the proportion of undrawn commitments expected to be drawn down at the point of default. The CCF is expressed as a percentage and is used in the calculation of Exposure at Default (EAD).	
Credit Risk Standardised Approach	A method for calculating risk capital requirements using ECAI ratings (where available) and supervisory risk weights.	
Credit Risk Mitigation	A technique to reduce the credit risk associated with an exposure by the application of credit risk mitigants such as collateral, guarantees and credit protection.	
Derecognition	The removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from an entity's balance sheet.	
EBA	The European Banking Authority, formerly CEBS (the Committee of European Banking Supervisors).	
Expected Loss	A regulatory calculation of the amount expected to be lost on an exposure using a twelve month time horizon and downturn loss estimates. Expected loss is calculated by multiplying the Probability of Default (a percentage) by the Exposure at Default (an amount) and Loss Given Default (a percentage).	
External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI)	An eligible External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI) is an entity, other than an Export Credit Agency, that issues external credit assessments, and that has been determined by the competent authorities to meet the eligibility requirements set out in the Capital Requirements Directive. The credit assessment provided by the ECAI is used to provide a basis for capital requirement calculations in the Standardised approach for securitisation positions as well as an input into the IRB Institutions model. Further information on the use of ECAIs under the Standardised approach for other asset classes has not been disclosed due to immateriality.	
Exposure at Default (EAD)	The estimated value of the bank's exposure at the moment of the borrower's default determined under regulatory rules.	
Exposure Weighted Average (LGD)	Calculating the exposure weighted average LGD involves multiplying the exposure values by the relevant LGD, summing the answers and dividing by the total exposure values.	
Exposure Weighted Average (PD)	Calculating the exposure weighted average PD involves multiplying the exposure values by the relevant PD, summing the answers and dividing by the total exposure values.	
Financial collateral comprehensive method	Takes into account price and volatility when valuing financial collateral for the purpose of credit risk mitigation.	
Foundation IRB	The approach where institutions use their own estimates of PD to calculate risk weights for each exposure. Supervisory estimates of LGDs and EADs are used.	
GMRA	Global Master Repurchase Agreements, are standard industry agreements that permit the netting and the collateralisation of repo type transactions.	
Gross carrying amount	The gross carrying amount related to the exposures subject to impairment is the net of accumulated partial and total write-off.	
Gross non-performing loans and advances (NPL) ratio	The gross NPL ratio is the ratio of the gross carrying amount of NPLs and advances to the total gross carrying amount of loans and advances subject to the NPE definition. For the purpose of this calculation, loans and advances classified as held for sale, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits are to be excluded both from the denominator and from the numerator.	
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards.	
Internal Ratings Based 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	• <i>Institutions:</i> Exposures to Financial Institutions authorised and supervised by the competent authorities and subject to prudential requirements. Includes exposure to Covered Bonds. • <i>Corporates:</i> 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. • <i>Secured by immovable property collateral:</i> Residential mortgages. • <i>Qualifying revolving:</i> <i>The exposures (to individuals) are revolving and unsecured. Primarily comprises of credit cards.</i> • <i>Securitisation positions:</i> Exposures belonging to a pool - as defined below under securitisation.	
ISDA	ISDA is the International Swaps and Derivatives Association. ISDA Agreements are standard industry agreements issued by ISDA which permit the netting of derivative transactions.	
Leverage Ratio	The leverage ratio is a monitoring tool which allows competent authorities to assess the risk of excessive leverage in their respective institutions.	
Loss Given Default (LGD)	The likely financial loss associated with default, net of collections / recovery costs and realised security.	
Mark-to-Market (MTM)	The act of recording the price or value of a security, portfolio or account to reflect its current market value rather than its book value.	
Market Risk Standardised Approach	The Standardised approach to the determination of Pillar 1 capital for market risk in the trading book involves estimating a minimum required capital charge based on the difference in the re-pricing periods for assets, liabilities and derivatives (treated as equivalent on-balance sheet assets and liabilities). In addition, depending on the nature of the positions, it also provides for a specific risk charge. The total minimum capital charge is converted to a risk weighted asset equivalent for the trading book which is summed with other risk weighted assets in determining overall regulatory capital ratios.	

Abbreviations

Bank of Ireland Group plc

1LOD	First Line of Defence
2LOD	Second Line of Defence
3LOD	Third Line of Defence
ACS	Asset Covered Securities
ADC	Acquisition, Development and Construction
A-IRB/AIRB	Advanced Internal Ratings-Based Approach
ALCO	Asset and Liability Committee
AMA	Advanced Measurement Approach
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
ASA	Alternative Standardised Approach
ASF	Available Stable Funding
AT1	Additional Tier 1 capital
AVA	Additional Valuation Adjustments
B2DS	Beyond 2 Degrees Scenario
BCBS 239	The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, Principles for effective risk data aggregation and risk reporting
BEEL	Best Estimates of Expected Loss
BER	Building Energy Rating
BIA	Basic Indicator Approach
BoE	Bank of England
BOI	Bank of Ireland
BoIG	Bank of Ireland Group plc
BoIGM	Bank of Ireland Global Markets
BoIMB	Bank of Ireland Mortgage Bank
bp	Basis Point
BRC	Bord Risk Committee
BRR	Board Risk Report
BRRD	Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive
BSSRC	Balance Sheet Structural Risk Committee
BTL	Buy to Let
C&E	Climate and other environment
CAI	Climate Accountability Institute
CapEx	Capital Expenditure
CBI	Central Bank of Ireland
CCA	Climate Change Adaption
CCF	Credit conversion factor
CCM	Climate Change Mitigation
CCP	Central Counterparty Clearing
CCR	Counterparty credit risk
CCY	Currency
CCyB	Countercyclical Capital Buffer
CDEAs	Cleared Derivatives Execution Agreements
CDP	Carbon Disclosure Project
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CET 1	Common equity tier 1 capital
CFI	Community Foundation for Ireland
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CFT	Countering the Financing of Terrorism
CMBS	Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities
CRD	Capital Requirements Directive
CRE	Commercial Real Estate
CRM	Credit risk mitigation
CRO	Chief Risk Officer
CSRBB	Credit Spread Risk in the Banking Book
CRR	Capital Requirements Regulation
CSA	Credit support annex
CSIRO	Chief Sustainability and Investor Relations Officer
CSRD	Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive
CVA	Credit valuation adjustment
DCF	Discounted Cash Flow
DMA	Double Materiality Assessment
DNSH	Do No Significant Harm
DRP	Directors' Remuneration Policy
EAD	Exposure at default
EBA	European Banking Authority
ECAI	External Credit Assessment Institutions
ECB	European Central Bank
ECL	Expected credit loss
EHQLA	Encumbered High Quality Liquid Asset
EL	Expected loss
ELBE	Expected loss best estimate
EMIR	European Market Infrastructure Regulation
EP	Energy Performance
EPC	Energy Performance Certificate
ERBA	External Ratings Based Approach
ERC	Executive Risk Committee
ERU	Economic Research Unit
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
ESMA	European Securities and Markets Authority
ETP	Energy Transition Pathway
EU	European Union
EUR	EURO
EURIBOR	Euro Inter Bank Offered Rate
EV	Electric Vehicle
EVE	Economic Value of Equity
F&P	Fitness and Probity
FCA	Financial Conduct Authority
FCC	Financial Crime Compliance
FCCM	Financial collateral comprehensive method
FCR	Forborne collateral realisation
FCs	Financial Counterparties
FINREP	Financial Reporting
F-IRB/FIRB	Foundation Internal Ratings-Based Approach
FLI	Forward Looking Information
FSQS	Financial Supplier Qualification System
FVOCI	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income
FVTPL	Fair Value Through Profit and Loss
FWP	Financial Wellbeing Programme
FX	Foreign Exchange
FY	Financial Year
GAC	Group Audit Committee
GAR	Green Asset Ratio
GBP	Pound Sterling
GCRC	Group Credit Risk Committee
GCTC	Group Credit Transactions Committee
GEC	Group Executive Committee
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIA	Group Internal Audit
GMCLR	Group Market, Capital & Liquidity Risk
GMRA	Global master repurchase agreement
GNFRC	Group Non-Financial Risk Committee
GORC	Group Operational Risk Committee
GovCo	The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland
GPS	Group Performance Scheme
GRC	Group Remuneration Committee
GRCRC	Group Regulatory and Conduct Risk Committee
GRP	Group Remuneration Policy
GSC	Group Sustainability Committee
G-SII	Global Systemically Important Institution
GTOC	Group Transformation Oversight Committee
HLBA	Historical Look Back Approach
HQLA	High quality liquid assets
I&D	Inclusion and Diversity
IAA	Internal Assessment Approach
IAF	Individual Accountability Framework

ICAAP	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMA	Internal Models Approach
IMM	Internal Models Method
IPRE	Income Producing Real Estate
IRB	Internal Ratings-Based
IRBA	Internal Ratings Based Approach
IRRBB	Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book
IRS	Interest rate swaps
ISDA	International Swaps and Derivative Association
ISO	International Organisation for Standards
IVU	Independent Valuation Unit
KMP	Key management personnel
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
LCR	Liquidity coverage ratio
LDR	Loan to Deposit Ratio
LGD	Loss given default
LOS	Loan Origination Standards
LR	Leverage Ratio
MDB	Multilateral development bank
MEL	Maximum Exposure Limit Framework
M365	Money Insights 365
MLRO	Money Laundering Reporting Officer
MRC	Model Risk Committee
MREL	Minimum Requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities.
MRM	Management Reporting Metrics
MRT	Material Risk Takers
MTM	Mark-to-market
N&G	Nomination & Governance
NACE	Nomenclature of Economic Activities
NED	Non-Executive Directorship
NFRD	Non-Financial Reporting Directive
NIAC	New Ireland Assurance Company
NPE	Non-performing exposures
NPL	Non-Performing Loans
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
NZEB	Nearly Zero-Energy Buildings
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OpEx	Operating Expense
ORSA	Own Risk and Solvency Assessment
O-SII	Other Systemically Important Institutions
OTC	Over-the-counter
PBAF	Partnership for Biodiversity Accounting Financials
PCAF	Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials)
PD	Probability of default
PERC	Private Equity Risk Committee
PFE	Potential future exposure
PIT	Point-in-time
PMA	Post Model Adjustment
POCI	Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired
PRA	Prudential Regulation Authority
PSE	Public sector entity
PVA	Prudent valuation adjustment
PV01	Present Value of a Basis Point
QCCP	Qualifying central counterparty
QRRE	Qualifying revolving retail exposure
RAG	Red Amber Green
RAROC	Risk Adjusted Return on Capital
RAS	Risk Appetite Statement
RCF	Revolving Credit Facilities
RCSA	Risk and Control Self-Assessment
REAU	Real Estate Advisory Unit
Retail IRB	Retail Internal Ratings Based Approach
RMBS	Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities
RMC	Risk Measurement Committee
RMF	Risk Management Framework
ROI	Republic of Ireland
RoTe	Return on Tangible Equity
RPPI	Residential Property Price Index
RRE	Residential Real Estate
RSF	Required Stable Funding
RW	Risk Weight
RWEA/RWA	Risk weighted exposure amounts
S&P	Standard and Poor
SA-CCR	Credit Counterparty Risk using the Standardised Approach
SBT	Science Based Targets
SBTi	Science Based Targets Initiative
SDA	Sectoral Decarbonisation Approach
SDG	Sustainable Decision Group
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SE	Structured Entity
SEAI	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland
SEAR	Senior Executive Accountability Regime
SEC-IRBA	Securitisation Internal Ratings Based Approach
SEC-ERBA	Securitisation External Ratings Based Approach
SFT	Securities financing transactions
SID	Senior Independent Director
SMBPN	Special Mortgage-Backed euro Promissory Note
SMCR	Senior Managers and Certification Regime
SME	Small Medium Enterprise
SONIA	Sterling Overnight Index Average
SREP	Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process
SRT	Significant Risk Transfer
SSM	Single Supervisory Mechanism
SSPEs	Securitisation Single Purpose Entity
STS	Simple Transparent and Standardised
SVaR	Stressed Value at Risk
T2 Capital	Tier 2 Capital
TCND	Taskforce for Nature Related Financial Disclosures
TFCD	Taskforce for Climate Related Financial Disclosures
TLAC	Total loss absorbing capacity
TPRM	Third Party Risk Management
TREA	Total Risk exposure amounts
TSA/SA	The Standardised Approach
TtC	Through-the-cycle
UK	United Kingdom
UNPRB	United Nations Principles for Responsible Banking
UNPRI	United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment
UoP	Use of Proceeds
USD	US Dollar
VaR	Value at risk
WACI	Weighted Average Carbon Intensity
WWR	Wrong Way Risk
XVA	Valuation Adjustment, where the X is a placeholder for different adjustments (i.e. CVA, FVA)