

Annual Report

For the year ended
31 December 2014



Annual Report

for the year ended 31 December 2014

Forward-Looking statement

This document contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Section 27A of the US Securities Act of 1933 with respect to certain of the Bank of Ireland Group's (the 'Group') plans and its current goals and expectations relating to its future financial condition and performance, the markets in which it operates, and its future capital requirements. These forward-looking statements often can be identified by the fact that they do not relate only to historical or current facts. Generally, but not always, words such as 'may,' 'could,' 'should,' 'will,' 'expect,' 'intend,' 'estimate,' 'anticipate,' 'assume,' 'believe,' 'plan,' 'seek,' 'continue,' 'target,' 'goal,' 'would,' or their negative variations or similar expressions identify forward-looking statements, but their absence does not mean that a statement is not forward looking.

Examples of forward-looking statements include among others, statements regarding the Group's near term and longer term future capital requirements and ratios, level of ownership by the Irish Government, loan to deposit ratios, expected impairment charges, the level of the Group's assets, the Group's financial position, future income, business strategy, projected costs, margins, future payment of dividends, the implementation of changes in respect of certain of the Group's pension schemes, estimates of capital expenditures, discussions with Irish, United Kingdom, European and other regulators and plans and objectives for future operations.

Such forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, and hence actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the following:

- geopolitical risks, such as those associated with crises in the Middle East and increasing political tensions in respect of the Ukraine, which could potentially adversely impact the markets in which the Group operates;
- concerns on sovereign debt and financial uncertainties in the EU and in member countries such as Greece and the potential effects of those uncertainties on the Group;
- general and sector specific economic conditions in Ireland, the United Kingdom and the other markets in which the Group operates;
- the ability of the Group to generate additional liquidity and capital as required;
- the effects of extensive asset quality review and stress tests conducted by the European Central Bank and any capital or other assessments undertaken by regulators;
- property market conditions in Ireland and the United Kingdom;
- the potential exposure of the Group to various types of market risks, such as interest rate risk, foreign exchange rate risk, credit risk and commodity price risk;
- deterioration in the credit quality of the Group's borrowers and counterparties, as well as increased difficulties in relation to the recoverability of loans and other amounts due from such borrowers and counterparties, have resulted in significant increases, and could result in further significant increases, in the Group's impaired loans and impairment provisions;
- the impact on lending and other activity arising from the emerging macro prudential policies;
- the performance and volatility of international capital markets;
- the effects of the Irish Government's stockholding in the Group (through the Ireland Strategic Investment Fund) and possible changes in the level of such stockholding;
- the impact of downgrades in the Group's or the Irish Government's credit ratings or outlook;
- the stability of the eurozone;
- changes in the Irish and United Kingdom banking systems;

- changes in applicable laws, regulations and taxes in jurisdictions in which the Group operates particularly banking regulation by the Irish and United Kingdom Governments together with the operation of the Single Supervisory Mechanism and the establishment of the Single Resolution Mechanism;
- the exercise by regulators of powers of regulation and oversight in Ireland and the United Kingdom;
- the introduction of new government policies or the amendment of existing policies in Ireland or the United Kingdom;
- the outcome of any legal claims brought against the Group by third parties or legal or regulatory proceedings or any Irish banking inquiry more generally, that may have implications for the Group;
- the development and implementation of the Group's strategy, including the Group's ability to achieve net interest margin increases and cost reductions;
- the responsibility of the Group for contributing to compensation schemes in respect of banks and other authorised financial services firms in Ireland and the United Kingdom that may be unable to meet their obligations to customers;
- the inherent risk within the Group's life assurance business involving claims, as well as market conditions generally;
- potential further contributions to the Group sponsored pension schemes if the value of pension fund assets is not sufficient to cover potential obligations;
- the impact of the continuing implementation of significant regulatory developments such as Basel III, Capital Requirements Directive (CRD) IV, Solvency II and the Recovery and Resolution Directive; and
- the Group's ability to address weaknesses or failures in its internal processes and procedures including information technology issues and equipment failures and other operational risks.

Analyses of asset quality and impairment in addition to liquidity and funding are set out in the Risk Management Report. Investors should read 'Principal risks and uncertainties' in this document beginning on page 55.

Nothing in this document should be considered to be a forecast of future profitability or financial position and none of the information in this document is or is intended to be a profit forecast or profit estimate. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as at the date it is made. The Group does not undertake to release publicly any revision to these forward-looking statements to reflect events, circumstances or unanticipated events occurring after the date hereof. The reader should however, consult any additional disclosures that the Group has made or may make in documents filed or submitted or may file or submit to the US Securities and Exchange Commission.

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Contents

Business review

Key highlights	3
Chairman's review	4
Group Chief Executive's review	6
Operating and financial review	12
Risk Management Report	54

Governance

Corporate Governance Statement	113
Report of the Directors	127
Schedule to the Report of the Directors	129
Court of Directors	133
Remuneration report	140

Financial statements

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities	149
Independent Auditors' Report	150
Consolidated financial statements	156
Bank financial statements	287

Other Information

Group exposures to selected countries	340
Supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures	349
Consolidated average balance sheet and interest rates	397
Consolidated income statement (€, \$, £)	398
Consolidated balance sheet (€, \$, £)	399
Stockholder information	400
Other disclosures	403

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This Annual Report and other information relating to Bank of Ireland is available at:
www.bankofireland.com

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Key highlights

Business highlights

Customers

- Increased new lending by > 50% to €10 billion.
- Largest lender to the Irish economy during 2014; doubled UK mortgage lending.
- Reduced defaulted loans to €14.3 billion; a reduction of €4 billion from peak.

Profitability

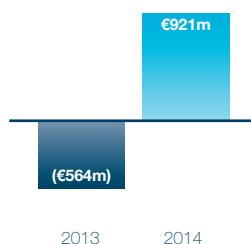
- Underlying profit of €921 million; c.€1.5 billion improvement over 2013.
- Improved average Net Interest Margin (NIM) to 2.11%; Q4 NIM was 2.22%.
- Increased Tangible Net Asset Value (TNAV) per share by 13%.

Capital

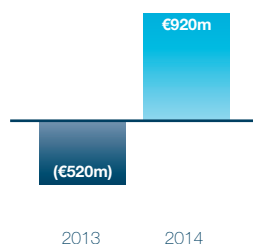
- Increased CET 1 ratio by 250bps to 14.8%.
- Passed ECB Comprehensive Assessment with substantial capital buffers.
- Fully loaded CET 1 ratio of 9.3% at December 2014.

Financial highlights

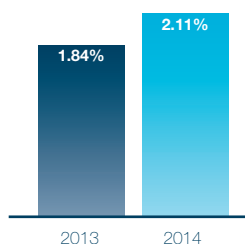
Underlying profit / (loss)
before tax¹ €m



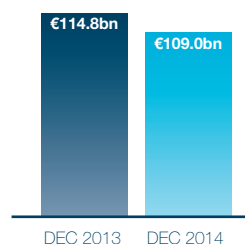
Profit / (loss) before tax¹ €m



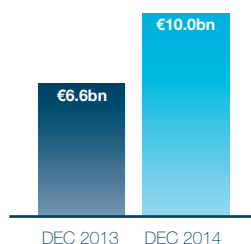
Net interest margin
(before ELG fees) %



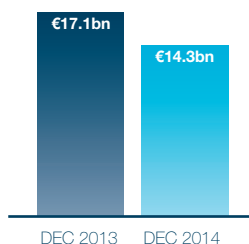
Average interest earning
assets €bn



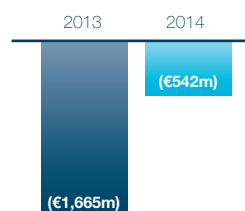
Gross new lending volumes
€bn



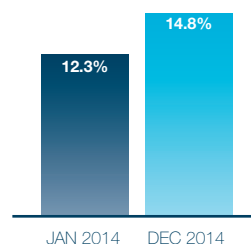
Default loan volumes
€bn



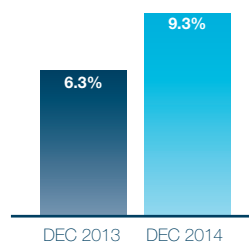
Impairment charges on loans
and advances to customers
€m



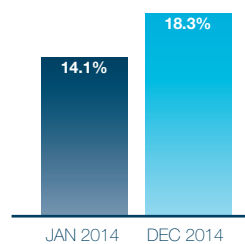
Common equity tier 1²
(Basel III transitional) %



Common equity tier 1³
(Basel III fully loaded) %



Total capital²
(Basel III transitional) %



¹ As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the change in timing of recognition of the FSCS levy in accordance with IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

² The Common equity tier 1 ratio - Basel III transitional and total capital ratio are presented with a comparative as at 1 January 2014, incorporating Basel III transitional treatments which became effective from 1 January 2014. These capital ratios include the 2009 Preference Stock.

³ The Common equity tier 1 ratio - Basel III fully loaded ratio excludes the 2009 Preference Stock.

Chairman's review



Archie G Kane, Chairman

In my review to shareholders last year, I reported on the Group's significant progress in rebuilding profitability, organically growing its capital position and rewarding taxpayers for their support for and investment in Bank of Ireland. I am pleased to report that the Group has built on this progress during 2014.

Irish economic recovery is strengthening

Economic conditions have been favourable in our main markets of Ireland and the UK. Ireland was the fastest growing economy in Europe in 2014, with the domestic economy returning to growth for the first time since 2007 and the significant export sector remaining strong. Importantly, the number of people employed in the country is increasing at a rate of almost 40,000 per annum and the unemployment rate has reduced to 10.4% from a peak of over 15%. The UK economy has also performed well during the year. While the outlook continues to be favourable, we remain mindful of the potential impacts of increasing geopolitical risks.

As I have previously noted, our performance is closely linked to the prosperity of the Irish economy. We are continuing to play a pro-active role in supporting the ongoing economic recovery in Ireland and we are significantly increasing our lending to all sectors of the economy including consumers, businesses and corporates. We were the largest lender into the Irish economy during 2014. The Group has the capital, liquidity, infrastructure, ambition and strategic imperative to continue to support our Irish and international ambitions.

Group's progress continues in 2014

We have continued to deliver against our strategic priorities in 2014, following on from our substantial progress in 2013, including providing a cash return of c.€6 billion to Irish taxpayers for their support for and investment in Bank of Ireland and repaying the State Aid. We continue to build on our strong franchise positions in each of our businesses in Ireland. Benefiting from the investments we are making, our UK business has also had a positive 12 months, as we continue to develop our partnership with the UK Post Office.

The progress of our businesses is reflected in our significantly improved financial performance. Our return to profitability is an important milestone for the Group and we have significantly strengthened our capital position during the year. This performance has been achieved despite a number of challenges including the ongoing low official interest rate environment.

Our progress would not be possible without unstinting support from our stakeholders. I would particularly like to thank our customers for their ongoing loyalty and confidence. Bank of Ireland continues to focus on delivering sustainable products and services to meet our customers' evolving financial requirements, thereby building lasting relationships with them.

I also want to thank our employees, led by our experienced and cohesive management team, for their continuing professionalism, dedication and commitment to their businesses and to their customers and the communities from which we derive our business. It gives me great confidence to see the large numbers of our staff who continue to invest in their skills and training in order to better serve and anticipate changing customer needs. During the year, we successfully worked with the staff members of the Group's sponsored defined benefit pension schemes to complete the implementation of a shared solution to strengthen these schemes. We also commenced the implementation of a new career and reward framework for staff across the Group to support the evolving needs of our businesses, our customers and of staff themselves. The acceptance of these initiatives is a clear demonstration of the positive relationship which the Group has with its staff.

Regulation

The regulatory landscape continues to evolve, requiring the Group to adapt to and within a dynamic and challenging environment. In October 2014, the Group successfully passed the ECB's Comprehensive Assessment with substantial capital buffers. Following this, under the Single Supervisory Mechanism, the Group's regulator became the ECB. The Group continues to invest in ensuring that we have ongoing professional and constructive engagement with all of our regulators.

Responsible Business

It is clear that doing business responsibly creates a more stable and successful Group and benefits those who engage with it. Further enhancing stakeholder confidence and staff pride are important objectives for us. The recent publication of our 2014 Responsible Business Report, which is our first such report, marks further important progress in this regard. The report gives a comprehensive picture of what is happening across the Group from the perspective of customers, communities, staff and the environment, as well as describing our governance structures.

Board

It is with deep regret that I record the death in November 2014 of Joe Walsh, who had been a Director since January 2009. Joe made a substantial contribution to securing the future of the Group and his wise counsel was greatly valued by me and my fellow Directors.

Wilbur L Ross Jr resigned as a Director of Bank of Ireland following the decision by Wilbur and certain funds connected with him to place their shares in the Group with a wide group of international institutions. I thank Wilbur for his contribution, diligence and commitment as a Board member. Wilbur was instrumental in the success of the 2011 capital raising and, throughout his tenure, we benefited greatly from his insights.

After six years, Patrick O'Sullivan will retire as a Director at this year's Annual General Court (AGC). Patrick joined the Court in 2009 and became Deputy Governor and Senior Independent Director in June 2011. We have been fortunate to have had someone of Patrick's experience and judgment to call on over the past number of years and I thank Patrick for his significant contribution to the Group during this period.

Annual General Court

I welcome the opportunities I have to engage with our shareholders during the year and I thank them for their input and advice. The AGC is an important forum for Directors to meet and hear the views of shareholders. Our 2015 AGC is scheduled to be held on 29 April 2015 and I encourage shareholders to participate in it, particularly in relation to exercising their voting rights.

Outlook

The Group has strong customer franchises and an experienced and stable management team with a proven track record, leading professional, well motivated staff who are focused on a clear set of strategic priorities. The economic outlook continues to be favourable in our main markets. Building on the work we have done to ensure a strong sustainable Group, I am confident that the Group is well positioned to deliver sustainable and attractive returns to our shareholders.

Archie G Kane

Chairman

26 February 2015

Group Chief Executive's review



Richie Boucher, Group Chief Executive Officer

'Having, to date, returned c.€6 billion in cash to the Irish taxpayers for their support and €4.8 billion investment in Bank of Ireland, we have made further substantial progress against our strategic priorities in 2014. We have grown our new lending by more than 50% to €10 billion and were the largest lender to the Irish economy last year. We have also generated capital at an accelerated pace and improved our asset quality. Our progress is reflected in our underlying financial performance, which we improved by almost €1.5 billion, with all trading divisions profitable.'

'We are confident in the Group's prospects. The outlook for the Irish and UK economies remains favourable. We have our strong retail and commercial franchises in these markets and we have resilient and professional people, who are motivated and focused and have a proven track record of delivery. The combination of these factors gives me confidence in our ability to responsibly deliver attractive and sustainable returns to our shareholders.'

We have made substantial progress against our strategic priorities in 2014

We set a number of strategic priorities at the beginning of the year including continuing to:

- win new customers and develop relationships with existing customers,
- build our margins whilst achieving new lending and deposit gathering targets,
- manage our costs whilst investing for the future,
- maintain the morale and commitment of our staff whilst driving through significant change,
- reduce the absolute quantum of defaulted loans through seeking to work with customers who have financial challenges,
- protect and manage our capital, and
- effectively manage within the evolving regulatory environment.

We have made substantial progress against these strategic priorities during the year as we focus on generating attractive and sustainable returns for our shareholders.

We have returned to profit and substantially improved our capital position

Underlying performance improved by c.€1.5 billion; all trading divisions profitable

We generated an underlying profit before tax of €921 million - c.€1.5 billion better than 2013. Higher net interest income, lower ELG fees and significantly reduced loan impairment charges all contributed to this result. It also reflects additional gains amounting to c.€500 million, relating primarily to impairment provision reversals and gains from the rebalancing of our liquid asset portfolio. Each of our trading divisions is generating profits and contributed to the significant improvement in our underlying profit. On a statutory basis, the Group reported a profit before tax of €920 million.

UK and Irish economies improved during 2014; outlook remains favourable

The Irish and UK economies continued to strengthen in 2014, providing supportive backdrops for our businesses. Ireland was the fastest growing economy in the Eurozone, with GDP growth of c.5%. Irish growth became more broadly based with domestic demand making a positive contribution. Employment continued to increase and the Irish unemployment rate, while still elevated, moved below the European average. Residential and commercial property markets also continued their recovery. In the UK, GDP expanded by 2.6% with employment growing and property prices increasing. The outlook for both the Irish and UK economies remains favourable, albeit we are conscious of increased geopolitical risks.

Delivered strong new lending performance – up more than 50%; largest lender to the Irish economy during 2014

Gross new lending of €10 billion in 2014 was more than 50% higher than the previous year.

In Ireland, we see encouraging signs of increased credit demand across our residential mortgage, SME and corporate businesses. Excluding our Irish tracker mortgages books (which in total reduced by €1.5 billion), total new lending of €5.7 billion by our Irish businesses exceeded repayments and redemptions. We were the largest lender to the Irish economy during 2014.

In the UK, ongoing investment in our consumer banking business resulted in a more than doubling of new mortgage lending to €2.3 billion in 2014.

Overall, net loans and advances to customers were €82.1 billion at 31 December 2014, a net reduction of €2.4 billion since 31 December 2013 (€4.5 billion on a constant currency basis). Redemptions, repayments and loan sales across our Group totalled c.€14 billion in 2014. Our actions to reduce defaulted loans, repayments in our Rol mortgage tracker book and the run-down of our non-core GB business banking / corporate banking books, together accounted for more than €3 billion of this figure.

Looking ahead, we are confident of further progress.

In Ireland, with our strong franchise positions, we are well positioned to meet credit demand which has begun to recover as the economy grows and confidence returns. We are also focused on capitalising on further refinancing opportunities from other financial institutions on both a customer specific basis and through acquiring loan portfolios which conform to our risk appetite, at prices which are margin accretive and are above our hurdle rate of return. We have had a positive start in 2015, including our recently announced acquisitions of performing loan books from Danske and the liquidators of IBRC. These acquisitions demonstrate our capability and appetite to develop new customer relationships and we welcome these new customers to the Group.

Our UK mortgage business is also enjoying continued momentum from 2014.

Net interest income increased 11% in 2014; net interest margin has improved to 2.11% with a Q4 NIM of 2.22%

Our net interest income increased 11% in 2014, with a higher net interest margin being partially offset by lower average interest earning assets.

We earned an average net interest margin of 2.11% in 2014, compared to 1.84% in 2013. Our 4th quarter net interest margin was 2.22%. The increase in our margin reflects the actions that the Group has taken to further reduce funding costs and the positive impact of new lending volumes, partially offset by the impact of ECB rate cuts in 2013 and 2014. From here, we expect that our net interest margin will grow further, albeit at a more modest pace than in 2014, with positive impacts from new lending and lower funding costs being partially offset by the impact of the low interest rate environment.

Average interest earning assets fell 5% to €109 billion during the year reflecting the movement in our loan book and lower liquid assets, as a consequence of NAMA bond repayments and our management of our liquid asset portfolio. Looking forward, we expect that our liquid assets will fall modestly from year end levels.

Group Chief Executive's review

Maintaining tight control over costs, while continuing to invest in our businesses, people, technology and digital

We continued to maintain tight control over costs. At the same time, we are investing in our businesses, technology, digital and people. We are focused on introducing new technologies to make banking easier and more cost efficient for our customers and staff who serve them. In Ireland, a substantial and increasing proportion of our customers are adopting self-service, e-banking and mobile technologies. Overall staff costs, including pensions, are in line with 2013. Other costs increased in 2014 reflecting continued investment in customer acquisition in Ireland and the UK and investments in technology and digital, partially offset by ongoing operational efficiencies. Our costs were also impacted by the relative strengthening of sterling against the euro. Looking forward, we remain focused on controlling our operating expenses while investing to support our growth opportunities. New regulatory requirements, particularly the deposit and resolution funds, will impact our cost base in 2015 and beyond.

Restructuring solutions for challenged loans are working; reduced defaulted loans by 22% (€4 billion) from peak

We remain very focused on the resolution of Irish mortgage and business banking challenged loans. We are agreeing suitable and sustainable solutions, which work for our customers and are acceptable to the Group. More than 9 out of 10 of our owner occupied challenged Irish mortgage customers with restructuring arrangements are meeting the agreed repayments. In our challenged Irish business banking portfolio, we have restructuring resolution arrangements in place in over 90% of cases. More than 9 out of 10 of our restructured business banking borrowers are meeting their agreed arrangements.

Our defaulted loan volumes continued to fall - by €2.8 billion in 2014 and by €4 billion from their reported peak in June 2013. These reductions reflect our ongoing efforts to appropriately and sustainably support customers who are in financial difficulty, the improving economic environment and the ongoing recovery in collateral values. We anticipate further reductions in defaulted loans in 2015 and beyond with the pace being influenced by a range of factors.

Total impairment charge reduced by c.€1.2 billion; RoI mortgage provision reversal of €280 million

Our total impairment charge reduced by c.€1.2 billion relative to the prior year. This reflects lower customer loan impairment charges of c.€840 million, a provision reversal of €280 million following changes to our RoI mortgage collective provisioning assumptions and the reversal of an impairment charge previously taken on NAMA subordinated debt of €70 million. Customer loan impairment charges were reduced across all asset categories. Excluding the positive impact of the RoI mortgage provision reversal, the impairment charge would have reduced to 90 basis points during 2014. We expect this charge to continue to progress toward normalised levels during 2015.

Generated capital at a significant pace in 2014; CET 1 ratios grown by 250-300 basis points

The Group generated capital at a significant pace during 2014 with a 250 basis points increase in our transitional Basel III Common equity tier 1 (CET 1) capital ratio and a 300 basis points increase in our fully loaded CET 1 ratio (excluding the 2009 Preference Stock). At the end of December 2014, the Group's transitional CET 1 ratio was 14.8%, the Group's fully loaded CET 1 ratio (including the 2009 Preference Stock) was 11.9% and the Group's fully loaded CET 1 ratio (excluding the 2009 Preference Stock) was 9.3%. The increase in our capital ratios during 2014 primarily reflects our trading performance, a modest reduction in risk weighted assets and a more efficient capital structure in our New Ireland life assurance subsidiary.

We have strengthened our Total capital ratio to 18.3%. This reflects the improvement in our CET 1 position and our €750 million Tier 2 bond issue in June 2014. The coupon on this bond was 4.25% compared to 10% on a similar bond issued 18 months ago.

The Group passed the ECB's Comprehensive Assessment with substantial capital buffers in October.

We continue to expect to maintain a buffer above a CET 1 ratio of 10%, taking account of the transition rules and our intention to de-recognise the 2009 Preference Stock between January and July 2016. This provides for a meaningful buffer over regulatory requirements.

As we have previously stated, we are prioritising the capital we are generating towards facilitating the de-recognition of the remaining €1.3 billion 2009 Preference Stock between January 2016 and July 2016. After that, our ambition will be to progress towards dividend payments.

Maintaining a robust liquidity position

Our liquidity position is robust, reflecting the actions we have taken to restructure our balance sheet and to strengthen our funding position. Customer deposits account for c.80% of Group funding and these are predominantly retail oriented. Our wholesale funding requirement has further reduced in 2014, with our remaining Monetary Authority funding at operational levels. At the end of December 2014, our net stable funding ratio was 114%, our Liquidity Coverage Ratio was 98% and our loan to deposit ratio was 110%.

Increased our Tangible Net Asset Value by c.13%

As a result of our financial performance, our Tangible Net Asset Value (TNAV) has increased by c.13% in 2014 to 21.6 cents per share.

Supporting our customers and the economy

We have continued to win new customers and develop our relationships with our existing customers across all our franchises.

We remain the number 1 business bank in Ireland

In Ireland, we are the number 1 bank for businesses, providing over 50% of new non property business lending in 2014. The domestic economy grew in 2014, which had a positive impact on confidence, and as a consequence, credit demand has begun to slowly improve. New lending volumes to businesses were up over 20% compared to 2013, reflecting our franchises' strength. We had particularly strong performances in our agricultural, motor finance and commercial finance businesses and we continue to provide over 50% of new agricultural lending. We believe there are further opportunities to build new relationships with businesses who are refinancing from other financial institutions. In February 2015, we announced the acquisition of a €274 million performing business banking portfolio from Danske Bank.

Strong performance in our Irish consumer businesses

Our Irish consumer businesses also performed well in 2014. Our mortgage business provided one out of every three mortgages in Ireland. Our new mortgage lending levels were up over 40% compared to 2013. We are continuing to innovate our mortgage offering and enhance our customer propositions. We continue to see new customers joining Bank of Ireland, and have benefited from other banks with challenged business models exiting the market. We completed the acquisition of a c.€250 million performing mortgage book from IBRC's liquidators in January 2015. We have a 27% share of the deposit market and have enhanced our direct and online product offerings.

Strong growth in UK mortgage lending; partnership with the UK Post Office continuing to develop

In the UK, through our partnership with the Post Office, we are one of the leading challenger consumer banking franchises with c.3 million customers. A key objective for 2014 was to significantly grow our mortgage business and our new lending volumes have more than doubled. This performance reflects the success of various development initiatives, including our investment in capacity and capabilities to prepare for Mortgage Market Review introduction in early 2014 and the launch of additional distribution partnerships including with Legal & General from June 2014. Supported by the momentum we are seeing, we are confident that we can deliver further new lending growth in 2015. Our foreign exchange joint venture with the Post Office remains the largest provider of consumer foreign exchange in the UK. We successfully launched a new foreign currency payment app in the first half, which has been well received by customers.

Group Chief Executive's review

Continue to safely run down our GB non-core books

Our GB Corporate and Business Banking activities, which we are required to run-down under our EU-approved Restructuring Plan, reduced by £1.0 billion during 2014. The remaining book at the end of 2014 amounted to £1.9 billion. We expect the level of redemptions to slow in 2015.

Northern Ireland and motor / agri on track

Our UK motor and agri-asset finance business (NIIB) had a strong year. Our Northern Ireland business made a modest profit in 2014, following a cost base restructuring in 2013.

Corporate business focused on growth opportunities

Our Corporate and Treasury business delivered a very good result. New lending in our Irish corporate business was up c.€900 million, or more than 100%, compared to 2013 and the book has grown during the year. Our dedicated teams focused on new to Bank of Ireland customers and customers refinancing from other financial institutions had a successful year. We continue to achieve a strong share of banking relationships arising from new foreign direct investment in Ireland and we have maintained our leading position in the Irish corporate banking sector. Our global markets business developed relationships with a significant number of new customers in its foreign exchange business and saw increased demand from customers for interest rate and foreign exchange hedging protection products.

Our international acquisition finance business performed well

Our international acquisition finance business has delivered a strong performance and volumes have increased at appropriate margins and fees, despite our cautious stance in certain segments of this market.

Our People are a key differentiator for our business

My colleagues continue to be a key differentiator for our businesses. Our success relies on their professionalism and dedication, the service they provide to our customers and the long-term partnerships they build with them. I would like to personally thank my colleagues for their tremendous efforts which have enabled us to make further significant progress on our shared objectives during 2014.

Our future success depends on having colleagues who are equipped to effectively navigate the dynamic commercial, technological and regulatory environments in which we operate. We continue to invest in our people to ensure that they are able to further accelerate our momentum and more effectively support and serve our customers. Over the past year 2,900 colleagues achieved professional accredited qualifications and we sponsored 1,950 individuals to undertake education programmes.

We continue to strive to enhance our employer brand across all jurisdictions and have delivered a portfolio of successful Group-wide engagement and wellbeing programmes that have achieved positive external recognition.

During 2014, in conjunction with staff members, we completed the implementation of a shared solution to strengthen the Group's sponsored defined benefit pension schemes. This will improve the security of future pension benefits for the scheme's members and will support a reduction in the size and volatility of the Group's pension deficit over time.

In 2014, we transitioned to a new sustainable career and reward framework for our employees. The framework provides significant transparency and agility and reinforces our focus on investing in our people, our need to support career development and to reinforce the flexibility and professionalism of our people.

Well positioned for sustainable profitable growth in 2015 and beyond

2014 was another year of continued strong delivery against the strategic objectives we set for ourselves and have articulated to our shareholders. We have further enhanced the Group and its franchises through our lending performance, our return to profitability, our improved asset quality and the pace of our capital generation.

While there are geopolitical risks, the macroeconomic outlook remains favourable in both Ireland and the UK. With a business model focused on retail and commercial customers, we are well placed to continue to benefit from our support of the economic recovery in our chosen markets. We have the capital, liquidity, infrastructure and strategic imperative to support our businesses and meet our objectives for them. The strength and momentum in our businesses gives us confidence in the Group's prospects and in our ability to continue to focus on our duty to responsibly deliver attractive and sustainable returns to our shareholders.

Richie Boucher

26 February 2015

Operating and financial review

Index	Page
Performance summary	13
Basis of presentation	15
Strategic report	15
Group income statement	17
Group balance sheet	27
Capital	34
Divisional performance	39

Performance summary

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Restated* Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Group performance on an underlying¹ basis		
Net interest income (before ELG fees)	2,358	2,133
Eligible Liabilities Guarantee (ELG) Scheme fees ²	(37)	(129)
Other income (net)	653	642
Operating income (net of insurance claims)	2,974	2,646
Operating expenses (before Irish Bank Levy)	(1,635)	(1,576)
Irish Bank Levy	(38)	-
Operating profit before impairment charges on financial assets	1,301	1,070
Impairment charges on loans and advances to customers	(542)	(1,665)
Reversal of impairment charges on available for sale (AFS) financial assets	70	-
Share of results of associates and joint ventures (after tax)	92	31
Underlying¹ profit / (loss) before tax	921	(564)
Impact of changes to pension benefits in the Group sponsored defined benefit schemes	93	274
Cost of restructuring programme	(56)	(90)
Payment in respect of the career and reward framework	(32)	-
Charge arising on the movement in the Group's credit spreads	(10)	(154)
Other non-core items	4	14
Total non-core items (page 25)	(1)	44
Profit / (loss) before tax	920	(520)
Group performance (underlying¹)		
Net interest margin ³ (%)	2.11%	1.84%
Average interest earning assets (€bn)	109	115
Per unit of €0.05 ordinary stock		
Basic profit / (loss) per share (€ cent)	2.0	(2.3)
Underlying profit / (loss) per share (€ cent)	2.0	(2.4)
Tangible Net Asset Value (€ cent)	22	19
Impairment charges / (reversals) on loans and advances to customers		
Residential mortgages	(148)	573
Non-property SME and corporate	218	468
Property and construction	451	583
Consumer	21	41
Impairment charges / (reversals) on loans and advances to customers	542	1,665
Divisional performance⁴		
Underlying¹ profit / (loss) before tax		
Retail Ireland	328	(697)
Bank of Ireland Life	133	107
Retail UK	127	(153)
Retail UK (Stg£ million equivalent)	103	(129)
Corporate and Treasury	553	487
Group Centre (including ELG fees)	(220)	(305)
Other reconciling items ⁵	-	(3)
Underlying¹ profit / (loss) before tax	921	(564)

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the change in timing of recognition of the FSCS levy in accordance with IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

¹ Underlying excludes non-core items which are those items that the Group believes obscure the underlying performance trends in the business. See page 25 for further information.

² The Government Guarantee Scheme, the Credit Institutions (Eligible Liabilities Guarantee) Scheme 2009 (ELG Scheme) ended for all new liabilities on 28 March 2013. A fee is payable in respect of each liability guaranteed under the ELG Scheme until the maturity of the guaranteed deposit or term funding.

³ The net interest margin is stated before ELG fees.

⁴ For more details on the performance of each division see pages 39 to 51.

⁵ This relates to segmental income on certain inter-segment transactions, which is eliminated at a Group level.

Operating and financial review

Performance summary (continued)

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €bn	Restated* Year ended 31 December 2013 €bn
Balance sheet and key metrics		
Total assets	130	132
Stockholders' equity	8.8	7.9
Return on assets (%) ¹	0.61%	(0.37%)
Loans and advances to customers (after impairment provisions)	82	85
Defaulted loan volumes (€bn)	14.3	17.1
Customer deposits	75	74
Wholesale funding	20	27
Of which:		
Drawings from Monetary Authorities < 1 year to maturity	3	-
Drawings from Monetary Authorities > 1 year to maturity	1	8
Wholesale market funding < 1 year to maturity	8	7
Wholesale market funding > 1 year to maturity	8	12
Liquidity		
Liquidity Coverage ratio	98%	n/d ²
Net Stable Funding ratio	114%	n/d ²
Loan to deposit ratio	110%	114%
Capital³		
Common equity tier 1 ratio - Basel III transitional rules	14.8%	12.3%
Common equity tier 1 ratio - Basel III fully loaded (including 2009 Preference Stock)	11.9%	9.0%
Common equity tier 1 ratio - Basel III fully loaded (excluding 2009 Preference Stock)	9.3%	6.3%
Total capital ratio	18.3%	14.1%
Risk weighted assets (€bn)	51.6	54.8

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the change in timing of recognition of the FSCS levy in accordance with IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

¹ Return on assets is calculated as being net profit (being profit after tax) divided by total assets, in line with the requirement in the European Union (Capital Requirements) Regulations 2014.

² The Net Stable Funding Ratio and the Liquidity Coverage Ratio were not disclosed at 31 December 2013.

³ The Common equity tier 1 ratio - Basel III transitional, total capital ratio and risk weighted assets are presented with a comparative as at 1 January 2014, incorporating Basel III transitional treatments which became effective from 1 January 2014. Unless otherwise stated all capital ratios include the 2009 Preference Stock.

Basis of presentation

This operating and financial review is presented on an underlying basis. For an explanation of underlying see page 25.

Percentages presented throughout this document are calculated on the absolute

underlying figures and so may differ from the percentage variances calculated on the rounded numbers presented, where the percentages are not measured this is indicated by n/m.

References to 'the State' throughout this document should be taken to refer to the Republic of Ireland, its Government and, where and if relevant, Government departments, agencies and local Government bodies.

Strategic report

- Bank of Ireland Group (the 'Group') is one of the largest financial services groups in Ireland with total assets of €130 billion as at 31 December 2014.
- The Group provides a broad range of banking and other financial services. These services include; current account and deposit services, overdrafts, term loans, mortgages, business and corporate lending, international asset financing, leasing, instalment credit, invoice discounting, foreign exchange facilities, interest and exchange rate hedging instruments, life assurance, pension and protection products. All of these services are provided by the Group in Ireland with selected services being offered in the UK and internationally.
- The Group generates the majority of its revenue from traditional lending and deposit taking activities as well as fees for a range of banking and transaction services.
- The Group operates an extensive distribution network of 246 branches and over 1,200 ATMs in the Republic of Ireland and access to 11,500 branches and over 2,500 ATMs in the UK via the Group's relationship as financial services partner with the UK Post Office.
- The Group is organised into four trading divisions to effectively service its customers as follows: Retail Ireland, Bank of Ireland Life, Retail UK and Corporate and Treasury.
- The Group's central functions, through Group Centre, establish and oversee policies and provide and manage certain processes and delivery platforms for divisions. These Group central functions comprise Group Manufacturing, Group Finance, Group Credit & Market Risk, Group Governance Risk and Group Human Resources.

Retail Ireland

Retail Ireland offers a comprehensive range of banking products and related financial services to the personal and business markets including deposits, mortgages, consumer and business lending, credit cards, current accounts, money transmission services, commercial finance, asset finance and general insurance. Retail Ireland serves customers through a distribution network of branches, central support teams, ATMs and through direct channels (telephone, mobile and on-line).

Retail Ireland is managed through a number of business units namely Distribution Channels, Consumer Banking (including Bank of Ireland Mortgage Bank), Business Banking (including Bank of Ireland Finance) and Customer and Wealth Management.

Bank of Ireland Life

Bank of Ireland Life includes the Group's wholly owned subsidiary, New Ireland Assurance Company plc (NIAC). Through NIAC, the Group offers a wide range of life assurance, pension, investment and protection products to the Irish market through the Group's branch network, its financial advisors (direct sales force) and independent brokers.

Retail UK

Retail UK primarily comprises consumer and business banking via a branch network in Northern Ireland, its UK residential mortgage business and the business partnerships with the UK Post Office. Most of Retail UK's operations are conducted through the Group's wholly owned UK licensed subsidiary, Bank of Ireland (UK) plc.

A range of retail financial services are provided in the UK via an exclusive relationship with the UK Post Office and a range of other partners. This gives the Group access to an extensive distribution network through which it distributes mortgage, personal lending, savings, insurance, banking and foreign exchange products and a large fleet of ATMs.

Corporate and Treasury

Corporate and Treasury comprises the Group's Corporate Banking and Global Markets activities across the Republic of Ireland, UK and selected international jurisdictions. This division also incorporates IBI Corporate Finance and includes the Group's liquid asset portfolio.

Operating and financial review

Corporate Banking provides banking services to major corporations and financial institutions. The range of lending products provided includes overdraft and short term loan facilities, term loans, project finance and structured finance. Corporate Banking also includes the Group's Leveraged Acquisition Finance (LAF) business.

Global Markets transacts in a range of market instruments on behalf of both the Group itself and its customers. The activities include transactions in inter-bank deposits and loans, foreign exchange spot and forward contracts, options, financial futures, bonds, swaps, forward rate agreements and equity tracker products. In addition, Global Markets manages the Group's Liquid Asset portfolio.

IBI Corporate Finance advises publicly-quoted, private and semi-state companies across a variety of domestic and international transactions.

Group Centre

Our central Group functions are responsible for delivering services to each division and include Group Manufacturing, Group Finance, Group Credit & Market Risk, Group Governance Risk & Group Human Resources.

Strategic objectives

The Group's balance sheet, credit risk profile and funding profile have been substantially restructured since 2008, with a focus on the Group's core Republic of Ireland (RoI) market and selected international diversification. The Group is focused on building sustainable profitability by nurturing and developing its:

- i) strong customer and client relationships;
- ii) franchise positions in its core markets in Ireland;
- iii) access to an extensive distribution network, primarily through the UK Post Office (PO) partnership; and
- iv) proven capabilities in LAF.

All delivered by well trained, committed and motivated employees.

In addition, the Group has an ongoing focus on the effective management of its portfolios that are challenged from a credit and / or pricing perspective.

This strategy will enable the Group to deliver for its customers and create positive, sustainable returns for our shareholders.

(a) Focus on RoI

A key focus of the Group's strategy is to further strengthen its core franchises in the RoI and to further develop its market positions by strengthening our customer offerings and distribution. The Group continues to be focused on being a market leader in its Consumer Banking, Business Banking, Wealth Management and Corporate Banking Ireland businesses. Building a sustainable bank for the future is our priority. A key tenet of this strategy is consolidating and enhancing our customer offerings and simplifying our processes to improve customer experience and the ability of staff to serve and support our customers.

(b) Selective international diversification

The Group's international businesses provide diversification from the Irish economy. The relationship with the UK Post Office is a key priority, in addition to which the Group will continue to leverage our strong capabilities in LAF, which has consistently provided profitable returns from exposure to assets in Europe and in the US. The Group carefully evaluates investments in these international markets, focusing on opportunities where there is potential for profitable returns.

(c) Funding model

The Group maintains a stable funding base with core loan portfolios substantially funded by customer deposits and term wholesale funding.

Staff

The professionalism, commitment and dedication of the Group's staff has been key to the progress made during the challenging conditions of the past several years and their continued support and commitment will underpin the successful implementation of the Group's strategy.

EU Restructuring Plan

On 1 September 2014, as part of the Group's EU Restructuring Plan, the Group exited from the origination of new mortgage lending through the intermediary channel in Ireland. The exit from the intermediary business was implemented by transferring all regulated activities, assets and liabilities of ICS Building Society to the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland (the 'Bank') at book value. See note ah in the Bank financial statements for additional information.

On 1 September 2014, the sale of the ICS Building Society's distribution platform to Dilosk Limited, together with a c.€223 million gross performing mortgage asset pool, forming part of the Retail Ireland division, was completed. No deposits transferred as part of the sale.

ICS Building Society was placed in Members' Voluntary Liquidation on 15 December 2014.

Group income statement

Summary consolidated income statement on an underlying¹ basis

	Table	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Restated* Year ended 31 December 2013 €m	Change %
Net interest income (before ELG fees)	1	2,358	2,133	11%
Eligible Liabilities Guarantee (ELG) fees	2	(37)	(129)	(71%)
Net other income	3	653	642	2%
Operating income (net of insurance claims)		2,974	2,646	12%
Operating expenses (before Irish Bank Levy)	4	(1,635)	(1,576)	(4%)
Irish Bank Levy		(38)	-	n/m
Operating profit before impairment charges on financial assets		1,301	1,070	22%
Impairment charges on loans and advances to customers	6	(542)	(1,665)	67%
Reversal of impairment charges on available for sale (AFS) financial assets		70	-	n/m
Share of results of associates and joint ventures (after tax)		92	31	n/m
Underlying¹ profit / (loss) before tax		921	(564)	n/m
Impact of changes to pension benefits in the Group sponsored defined benefit schemes		93	274	(66%)
Cost of restructuring programme		(56)	(90)	38%
Payment in respect of the career and reward framework		(32)	-	n/m
Charge arising on the movement in the Group's credit spreads		(10)	(154)	94%
Other non-core items		4	14	(71%)
Non-core items	7	(1)	44	n/m
Profit / (loss) before tax		920	(520)	n/m
Tax (charge) / credit		(134)	34	n/m
Profit / (loss) for the year		786	(486)	n/m
Profit / (loss) attributable to stockholders		786	(483)	n/m
Profit / (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests		-	(3)	n/m
Profit / (loss) for the year		786	(486)	n/m

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the change in timing of recognition of the FSCS levy in accordance with IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

¹ Underlying excludes non-core items which are those items that the Group believes obscure the underlying performance trends in the business. See page 25 for further information.

Profit before tax was €920 million for the year ended 31 December 2014, an increase of €1,440 million compared to the previous year.

Underlying profit before tax is €921 million, an increase of €1,485 million compared to the previous year.

Total income was €2,974 million, up 12% year on year reflecting expansion of the net interest margin, partially offset by lower average interest earning assets. ELG fees decreased from €129 million in the year ended 31 December 2013 to €37 million in the year ended 31 December 2014. This reflects the reduction in deposits and other liabilities covered by the guarantee during the year.

Impairment charges on loans and advances to customers saw a significant

reduction to €542 million at 31 December 2014, compared to €1,665 million in the previous year. There have been reductions across each loan portfolio which is reflective of our ongoing work to support customers in financial difficulty, the improving economic climate, increasing liquidity in property markets and the impact of reflecting these factors and recent experience in our Retail Ireland mortgage collective provisioning parameters and assumptions at 31 December 2014.

Underlying profit before tax for the year ended 31 December 2014 reflects additional gains including a gain arising from changes in the RoI mortgages collective provisioning assumptions (c.€280 million), the reversal of an impairment charge related to NAMA subordinated debt (€70 million), gains

crystallised from the sale of shorter dated Irish sovereign bonds as part of a rebalancing of our liquid asset portfolio (€177 million), of which the Group considers gains in the order of 75% to be in excess of normal levels, and a gain on the sale of an international investment property (€29 million).

Non-core items are a net charge of €1 million reflecting the impact in 2014 of changes to pension benefits of €93 million arising from the 2013 Pension Review, offset by the costs of our restructuring programme and a payment relating to the new career and reward framework. During the year ended 31 December 2014, the Group reflected a charge of €10 million relating to movements in the Group's credit spreads (31 December 2013 €154 million).

Operating and financial review

Operating income (net of insurance claims)

Net interest income

TABLE: 1

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m	Change %
Net interest income / net interest margin			
Net interest income (before ELG fees)	2,358	2,133	11%
IFRS income classifications ¹	(53)	(10)	n/m
Net interest income (before ELG fees) after IFRS income classifications	2,305	2,123	9%
Average interest earning assets (€bn)			
Loans and advances to customers	84	88	(5%)
Other interest earning assets	25	27	(6%)
Total average interest earning assets	109	115	(5%)
Year end interest earning assets	107	111	(4%)
Net interest margin	2.11%	1.84%	15%

¹ The period on period changes in 'net interest income' and 'net other income' are affected by certain IFRS income classifications. Under IFRS, certain assets and liabilities can be designated at 'fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL). Where the Group has designated liabilities at 'fair value through profit or loss', the total fair value movements on these liabilities, including interest expense, are reported in 'net other income'. However, the interest income on any assets which are funded by these liabilities is reported in the 'net interest income'. In addition, assets are purchased and debt is raised in a variety of currencies and the resulting foreign exchange and interest rate risk is economically managed using derivative instruments – the cost of which is reported in 'net other income'. To enable a better understanding of underlying business trends, the impact of these IFRS income classifications is shown in the table above.

Net interest income (before ELG fees) after IFRS income classifications of €2,305 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 has increased by €182 million or 9% compared to the previous year.

The increase in net interest income reflects a 27 basis points increase in the Group's average net interest margin to 2.11% for the year ended 31 December 2014, partially offset by a 5% reduction in average interest earning assets in the year.

The average net interest margin for the six months ended 30 June 2014 was 2.05%. The average net interest margin for the second half of the year ended 31 December 2014 was 2.15%.

The Group's success in rebuilding its net interest margin, notwithstanding the low interest rate environment, reflects the continued progress on repricing deposit portfolios and the achievement of higher margins on new lending. The Group also benefited from more efficient balance sheet management, reduced risk premia in the capital markets partially offset by the impact of ECB rate cuts in November 2013, June 2014 and September 2014 along with the expiry of certain cash flow hedges.

The reduction in average interest earning assets is due to the level of redemptions exceeding the level of new lending in the period, including the impact of the Group's successful actions to reduce the level of defaulted assets, the reduction in

excess regulatory liquidity in the Group's UK subsidiary and the redemption of NAMA senior bonds partially offset by the strengthening of the sterling exchange rate against the euro.

The annualised average net interest margin (after deducting the cost of ELG fees) increased by 35 basis points to 2.08% in the year ended 31 December 2014 compared to 1.73% in the previous year.

Eligible Liabilities Guarantee (ELG) fees

TABLE: 2

ELG	Year ended 31 December 2014	Year ended 31 December 2013	Change %
ELG fees (€m)	37	129	(71%)
Covered liabilities (at period end) (€bn)	3	5	(43%)
Average fee during period (%)	1.01%	1.05%	(3%)

ELG fees of €37 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 are €92 million lower compared to fees of €129 million for the previous year. Total liabilities covered by the ELG Scheme reduced from €5 billion at 31 December 2013 to €3 billion at 31 December 2014.

The ELG Scheme ended for all new liabilities on 28 March 2013.

The cost of the ELG Scheme will continue to reduce in line with the maturity of covered liabilities. Final maturity of the covered liabilities is expected to occur by

December 2017, with three quarters of the remaining covered liabilities of €3 billion expected to mature by 31 December 2015.

Net other income

TABLE: 3

Net other income	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m	Change %
Net other income	653	642	2%
IFRS income classifications ¹	53	10	n/m
Net other income after IFRS income classifications	706	652	8%

¹ The period on period changes in 'net interest income' and 'net other income' are affected by certain IFRS income classifications. Under IFRS, certain assets and liabilities can be designated at 'fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL). Where the Group has designated liabilities at 'fair value through profit or loss', the total fair value movements on these liabilities, including interest expense, are reported in 'net other income'. However, the interest income on any assets which are funded by these liabilities is reported in the 'net interest income'. In addition, assets are purchased and debt is raised in a variety of currencies and the resulting foreign exchange and interest rate risk is economically managed using derivative instruments – the cost of which is reported in 'net other income'. To enable a better understanding of underlying business trends, the impact of these IFRS income classifications is shown in the table above.

Operating and financial review

Net other income (continued)

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m	Change %
Net other income after IFRS income classifications			
Business income¹			
Retail Ireland	323	303	7%
Bank of Ireland Life	145	131	11%
Retail UK	9	7	29%
Corporate and Treasury	152	122	25%
Group Centre and other	(24)	(5)	n/m
Other gains			
Transfer from available for sale reserve on asset disposal	192	50	n/m
Recovery arising on settlement of administration claims	-	43	n/m
Other valuation items			
Financial instrument valuation adjustments (CVA, DVA, FVA and other) ²	(101)	(6)	n/m
Fair value movement on Contingent Capital Note (CCN) embedded derivative	(31)	(11)	n/m
Economic assumptions - Bank of Ireland Life	24	(3)	n/m
Investment variance - Bank of Ireland Life	17	21	(19%)
Net other income after IFRS income classifications	706	652	8%

¹ Business income is net other income after IFRS income classifications before other gains and other valuation items as set out in the table above.

² Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA); Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA); Funding Valuation Adjustment (FVA).

Net other income, after IFRS income classifications, for the year ended 31 December 2014 increased by €54 million compared to the previous year from €652 million in December 2013 to €706 million in December 2014.

Business income for the year ended 31 December 2014 compares to the previous year as follows;

- business income in Retail Ireland has increased by €20 million due to higher retail banking fees, higher foreign exchange income and higher debit card interchange and fee income;
- other income in Bank of Ireland Life of €145 million increased by €14 million reflecting an increase in new and existing business profits along with an increase in the proportion of income recognised as net other income rather than as Net interest income. Total operating income in Bank of Ireland Life has increased by 5% to €188 million in the year ended 31 December 2014 compared to the previous year (see page 44);
- business income, net, in Retail UK of €9 million has increased by €2 million compared to the previous year

primarily due to fees on deleveraging GB business banking loans and increased transaction fees;

- business income in Corporate and Treasury of €152 million increased by €30 million compared to the previous year, primarily due to higher fee income; and
- other net charges in Group Centre have increased by €19 million.

Other gains within net other income are as follows:

- a gain of €192 million relating to transfers from the AFS reserve on asset disposals for the year ended 31 December 2014 compared to a gain of €50 million in the previous year. These gains mainly arose from the sale of shorter dated Irish sovereign bonds as part of a rebalancing of our liquid asset portfolio; and
- during the year ended 31 December 2013 a one-time gain of €43 million was recognised due to a recovery in relation to the Lehman Brothers administration settlement which did not recur.

Other valuation items within net other income are as follows:

- a charge of €101 million due to valuation adjustments on financial instruments (CVA, DVA, FVA and other) compared to a charge of €6 million in the previous year;
- a charge of €31 million due to the accounting impact of fair value movements on the derivative embedded in the Contingent Capital Note during the year ended 31 December 2014 compared to a charge of €11 million in the previous year, the CCN has a fixed maturity date of July 2016;
- a gain of €24 million relating to economic assumption changes and interest rate movements in Bank of Ireland Life for the year ended 31 December 2014 compared to a charge of €3 million in 2013; and
- a positive investment variance of €17 million in Bank of Ireland Life in the year ended 31 December 2014 reflecting positive movements in investment markets during the year. This compares to a positive investment variance of €21 million in 2013.

Operating expenses (before Irish Bank Levy)

TABLE: 4

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Restated* Year ended 31 December 2013 €m	Change %
Operating expenses (before Irish Bank Levy)			
Staff costs (excluding pension costs)	685	691	(1%)
Pension costs	138	133	4%
- Pension costs excluding recovery of pension levy	142	161	(12%)
- Recovery of pension levy	(4)	(28)	86%
Other costs	794	737	8%
Operating expenses (before Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS) costs)	1,617	1,561	4%
FSCS costs	18	15	20%
Operating expenses (after FSCS costs)	1,635	1,576	4%
			Change
Staff numbers at period end	11,086	11,255	(169)
Average staff numbers during the period	11,292	11,831	(539)

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the change in timing of recognition of the FSCS levy in accordance with IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

Operating expenses (before FSCS costs) of €1,617 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 are €56 million or 4% higher than the previous year.

The Group has continued its focus on delivering efficiencies during the year ended 31 December 2014 with savings being achieved across staff and other costs. However, these savings have been offset by further investment in our people, business, technology and digital.

Staff costs (excluding pension costs) of €685 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 were €6 million lower than in 2013. This is due to the reduction in employee numbers under the Group's restructuring programme. The average number of staff employed by the Group

has declined by 539 from an average of 11,831 in the year ended 31 December 2013 to 11,292 in 2014. Staff numbers at 31 December 2014 were 11,086. The impact on staff costs of the reduction in employee numbers has been partially offset by a salary increase of 1.75% (effective July 2014) which was paid to nearly all staff in December 2014.

Pension costs of €138 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 were €5 million higher than the same period in 2013. Lower service cost and interest cost were offset by the lower level of recovery of the pension levy compared to 2013.

Other costs, including technology, property and other non-staff costs were €794 million for the year ended 31

December 2014 compared with €737 million in the previous year. The increase reflects the Group's continued investment in customer acquisition in Ireland and the UK and investments in technology and digital partially offset by operational efficiencies.

FSCS costs of €18 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 were €3 million higher than in 2013.

Operating and financial review

Irish Bank Levy

TABLE: 5

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m	Change %
Irish Bank Levy			
Bank Levy costs	38	-	n/m

The Group incurred a cost of €38 million in the year ended 31 December 2014 due to the introduction of a new Irish Bank levy.

The levy is in the form of a stamp duty and applies for the years 2014 to 2016.

The charge is calculated as 35% of the DIRT paid by each relevant financial institution in respect of 2011. An income statement charge is recognised annually on the date on which all of the criteria set out in the legislation are met. The levy is

payable on 20 October 2014, 2015 and 2016.

Impairment charges / (reversals) on loans and advances to customers

TABLE: 6

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m	Change %
Impairment charges / (reversals) on loans and advances to customers			
Residential mortgages	(148)	573	n/m
- Retail Ireland	(140)	542	n/m
- Retail UK	(8)	31	n/m
Non-property SME and corporate	218	468	(53%)
- Republic of Ireland SME	127	233	(45%)
- UK SME	17	113	(85%)
- Corporate	74	122	(39%)
Property and construction	451	583	(23%)
- Investment	307	343	(10%)
- Land and development	144	240	(40%)
Consumer	21	41	(49%)
Total impairment charges / (reversals) on loans and advances to customers	542	1,665	(67%)

Impairment charges on loans and advances to customers of €542 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 were €1,123 million or 67% lower than the previous year. The impairment charge for the previous year reflected, among other factors, implementation of the CBI 'Impairment Provisioning and Disclosures Guidelines' (31 May 2013), and the observations from the CBI's 2013 Asset Quality Review (AQR) of the Group's loan portfolios as at 30 June 2013.

The significant reduction in impairment charges for 2014 reflects the performance of the Group's loan portfolios, improvements in the economic environment in the countries in which those portfolios are located and the significant reduction in defaulted loans. Additionally, impairment charges for 2014 reflect the impact of updated Retail Ireland mortgage collective impairment provisioning parameters and assumptions, primarily driven by improving economic

factors, property prices and recent experience, and the Group's response to the observations from the 2014 ECB AQR. The impairment reversal on **Residential mortgages** of €148 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 compares to an impairment charge of €573 million in the previous year.

Impairment charges / (reversals) on loans and advances to customers (continued)

The impairment reversal on the Retail Ireland mortgage portfolio of €140 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 compares to an impairment charge of €542 million in the previous year. The 2013 impairment charge on the Retail Ireland portfolio reflected the impact of the implementation of the CBI guidelines and consideration of the CBI's 2013 AQR.

The current year impairment reversal on the Retail Ireland mortgage portfolio reflects a range of considerations including:

- improved performance within the portfolio (lower default rates);
- the improved economic conditions such as lower unemployment and higher property prices; and
- the impact of updated Retail Ireland mortgage collective provisioning assumptions.

Details of updated collective provisioning model parameters and assumptions for Retail Ireland mortgages, including property valuation assumptions and cure rates, are set out on pages 90 and 91. The estimated combined impact of the updated collective provisioning model parameters and assumptions is a €280 million net reduction in collective impairment provisions for Retail Ireland mortgages as at 31 December 2014.

Overall, there has been a significant reduction in Retail Ireland mortgage default arrears (based on loan volumes greater than 90 days past due and / or impaired) in 2014, continuing the trend seen in the second half of 2013.

Owner occupied default arrears (based on loan volumes greater than 90 days past due and / or impaired) were €1,685 million at 31 December 2014 as compared with €1,911 million at 30 June 2014 and €2,051 million at 31 December 2013. This reduction is reflective of the further improvement in economic conditions during the year and the considerable ongoing progress being made by the

Group in effecting its mortgage arrears resolution strategies supported by improving economic conditions. The level of Owner occupied default arrears for the Group remains at less than half the level of those banks as published on a quarterly basis by the CBI (latest industry statistics are as at Q3 2014¹).

Buy to let default arrears (based on loan volumes greater than 90 days past due and / or impaired) were €1,534 million at 31 December 2014 as compared to €1,787 million at 30 June 2014 and €1,745 million at 31 December 2013.

Buy to let borrowers continue to be impacted by rising repayments as interest only periods come to an end and they move to fully amortising loans. At 31 December 2014, 70% of the Buy to let mortgage book was on a 'principal and interest' repayment basis (31 December 2013: 65%). As part of the Group's mortgage arrears resolution strategies, the Group continues to work with Buy to let customers, particularly those with interest only periods that are coming to an end, to restructure customer mortgages on a sustainable basis, as appropriate.

The €253 million reduction in Buy to let default arrears in the second half of 2014 reflects the significant progress made by the Group in the ongoing restructure of customer mortgages on a sustainable basis, resolution activity and the disposal of a portfolio of distressed mortgage assets, supported by improved rental market conditions for investors, particularly evident in primary urban areas. The level of Buy to let default arrears for the Group remains below the level of those banks as published on a quarterly basis by the CBI (latest industry statistics are as at Q3 2014¹).

The Group's progress in effecting sustainable restructure and resolution strategies for customers in financial difficulties has resulted in higher cure rates, and thus has also contributed to the

significant reduction in the stock of default arrears and lower impairment charges in 2014. In line with the CBI 'Impairment Provisioning and Disclosures Guidelines', application of a twelve month probation period continues to apply in all cases to be eligible for inclusion in collective provisioning model cure rate calculations.

The impairment reversal on the Retail UK mortgage portfolio of €8 million for the year ended 31 December 2014, compared to an impairment charge of €31 million in the previous year. This reflects the improved residential property market in the UK, allied with the satisfactory performance of the portfolio which has seen low and reducing levels of default arrears across all market segments. Default arrears (volume of loans greater than 90 days past due and / or impaired) decreased to £395 million at 31 December 2014 as compared with £457 million at 30 June 2014 and £492 million at 31 December 2013.

The impairment charge on the **Non-property SME and corporate** loan portfolio of €218 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 has decreased by €250 million from the previous year.

Republic of Ireland SME impairment charges of €127 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 have decreased by €106 million from the previous year. The reduction reflects general improvements in economic and trading conditions in the Irish SME sector in 2014. Current year impairment charges continue to relate mainly to those segments dependent on discretionary consumer spending, in addition to individual case specific events.

Impairment charges on the UK SME portfolio decreased to €17 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 compared to an impairment charge of €113 million in the previous year. Previous year impairment charges were driven by a small number of large individual cases, which were not a feature in the current

¹ CBI Mortgage Arrears industry statistics report adjusted to exclude Bank of Ireland.

Impairment charges / (reversals) on loans and advances to customers (continued)

year. The portfolio also benefited from the further improvement in macroeconomic conditions.

The impairment charges on the Corporate portfolios reduced to €74 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 compared to €122 million in the previous year. As was the case in the first half of 2014, impairment charges have primarily been driven by individual case specific events. Overall, the pace of migration of new cases into our challenged portfolios has reduced considerably, with both the domestic Irish and international corporate banking portfolios continuing to benefit from the improvement in economic conditions.

The impairment charge on the **Property and construction** loan portfolio of €451 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 decreased by €132 million compared to €583 million in the previous year.

The impairment charge on the Investment property element of the Property and construction portfolio was €307 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 compared to €343 million in the previous year. Investment property impairment charges reflect the regional distribution of assets within the Investment property portfolio. While prime Dublin and London

markets continue to lead the property market recovery, in non-urban / regional areas the recovery is slower, with demand dependent on location, asset type and quality. Investment property impairment charges also reflect resolution activity such as selected property asset sales for a small number of individual cases in certain market segments.

The positive sentiment that has been witnessed in the Dublin commercial property market over the past twelve months in the office and retail sectors is supported by stronger occupier demand. Dublin continues to lead the recovery with increased activity present in the urban centres of Cork, Galway and Limerick. Other regions are showing improved sentiment, however recovery is moving more slowly. The sale of significant regional shopping centre and retail park portfolios in the market has had a positive impact on the pricing of retail assets in those sectors. These transactions illustrate investor confidence towards future expectations in the sector but the retail occupier market is at an earlier stage in the cycle having yet to record meaningful rental growth.

Within the UK, both London and the South East are experiencing yields close to their historic lows. Investors continue to have a

strong appetite for regional assets, including shopping centres, which have seen yield spreads between prime and strong regional assets narrow. Location and scheme specific rental growth is expected to return.

The impairment charge on the Land and development element of the Property and construction portfolio was €144 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 compared to €240 million in the previous year. Development activity has increased in Dublin, with commuter counties now also improving; however, other regional areas remain challenging and are recovering more slowly. This urban / rural divide in property markets, in addition to the revision of exit strategies on a small number of challenged cases, is reflected in Land and development impairment charges in 2014.

The impairment charge of €21 million on **Consumer** loans for the year ended 31 December 2014 has reduced significantly from the impairment charge of €41 million in the previous year, reflecting the ongoing improvements in economic conditions in 2014, and consequently low levels of default and higher cure rates, particularly in the Retail Ireland Consumer portfolio.

Reversal of impairment charge on available for sale financial assets

At the balance sheet date the Group held €281 million (nominal value) of subordinated bonds issued by the National Asset Management Agency (NAMA). Following NAMA's updated outlook for its long term performance and

the payment to the Group of a coupon of €15 million, the Group updated its valuation of the bonds to 82.6% of their nominal value at 31 December 2014, and reversed €70 million of impairment previously recognised.

There was no impairment charge on available for sale (AFS) financial assets for the year ended 31 December 2013.

Non-core items

Underlying performance excludes non-core items which are those items that the Group believes obscure the underlying performance trends in the business. The Group has treated the following items as non-core:

TABLE: 7

Non-core items	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m	Change %
Impact of changes to pension benefits in the Group sponsored defined benefit schemes	93	274	(66%)
Cost of restructuring programme	(56)	(90)	38%
Payment in respect of the career and reward framework	(32)	-	n/m
Gross-up for policyholder tax in the Life business	14	26	(46%)
Charge arising on the movement in the Group's credit spreads	(10)	(154)	93%
(Loss) / gain on liability management exercises	(5)	4	n/m
Loss on disposal / liquidation of business activities	(4)	(10)	61%
Investment return on treasury stock held for policyholders	(1)	(3)	66%
Loss on deleveraging of financial assets	-	(3)	n/m
Total non-core items	(1)	44	n/m

Impact of changes to pension benefits in the Group sponsored defined benefit schemes

A non-core gain of €93 million was recognised for the year ended 31 December 2014, reflecting the impact in 2014 of changes in pension benefits implemented as part of the 2013 Pension Review.

The largest of the Group sponsored defined benefit pension schemes is the Bank of Ireland Staff Pensions Fund (BSPF) which accounted for approximately 76% of the total liabilities across all of its defined benefit sponsored schemes.

The Group completed a review of the BSPF during 2013 and implemented amendments to benefits to address the IAS 19 deficit of same. The amendment to future increases in members' pensionable salaries required active members in Rol and UK to individually accept the changes. In 2013 the Group recognised €274 million non-core gain in the income statement as a result. In the year ended 31 December 2014 a further non-core gain of €93 million was recognised reflecting the increased level of acceptances at 31 December 2014 of

c.100% (31 December 2013: 19%) together with the impact of a similar review carried out on a number of smaller Group sponsored pension schemes during the year.

Cost of restructuring programme

During the year ended 31 December 2014, the Group continued its restructuring programme which further reduced the number of people employed by the Group and further rationalised the Group's office space. The Group recognised a charge of €56 million in relation to the restructuring programme during the year ended 31 December 2014, primarily related to the reduction in employee numbers. A restructuring charge of €90 million was incurred in the year ended 31 December 2013 of which €48 million related to a reduction in employee numbers and €42 million to office rationalisation.

Payment in respect of the career and reward framework

During 2014, and linked to the 2013 Pension Review, the Group agreed a new career and reward framework, across the Group, giving transparency and flexibility around change and career development in the Group and consequently a change to

certain historical employment contracts and practices. In recognition of the career and reward framework implementation virtually all staff accepted a 5% of salary once off payment resulting in a non-core charge of €32 million in the year. Virtually all staff also received a 1.75% salary increase paid in 2014 and included in 2014 operating costs, and a 2% pay increase for 2015 paid from January 2015.

Gross-up for policyholder tax in the Life business

Accounting standards require that the income statement be grossed up in respect of the total tax payable by Bank of Ireland Life, comprising both policyholder and stockholder tax. The tax gross-up relating to policyholder tax is included within non-core items.

Charge arising on the movement in the Group's credit spreads

A charge of €10 million was recognised in the year ended 31 December 2014 compared with a charge of €154 million during the year ended 31 December 2013. This charge arises from the impact of narrowing in the credit spreads on the Group's own debt and deposits that are accounted for at 'fair value through profit or loss'. The impact of credit spreads

Operating and financial review

Non-core items (continued)

tightening has been partially offset by gains arising from the 'pull to par' effect of cumulative losses reversing over time. These Group liabilities consist of certain subordinated debt, certain structured senior debt and tracker deposits. These charges do not impact the Group's regulatory capital.

(Loss) / gain on liability management exercises

A loss of €5 million on liability management exercises was recognised in the year ended 31 December 2014 compared with a gain of €4 million in the previous year, reflecting the repurchase of certain Group debt securities that were guaranteed under the ELG Scheme. While a loss was recognised on these exercises, these actions have had a positive impact on Group earnings. Savings were

achieved as guarantee fees were no longer payable and interest costs were reduced following the buyback of these higher coupon bonds.

Loss on disposal / liquidation of business activities

A loss on disposal / liquidation of business activities of €4 million was recognised in the year ended 31 December 2014 which primarily relates to the disposal of the ICS mortgage platform and c.€223 million of mortgages to Dilosk Limited. This compared to a loss of €10 million in the previous year in relation to other disposals.

Investment return on treasury stock held for policyholders

Under accounting standards, the Group income statement excludes the impact of

the change in value of Bank of Ireland stock held by Bank of Ireland Life for policyholders. There was a €1 million charge in the year ended 31 December 2014, compared to a charge of €3 million in 2013. Units of stock held by Bank of Ireland Life for policyholders at 31 December 2014 were 17 million units (31 December 2013: 20 million units).

Loss on deleveraging of financial assets

A loss on the planned deleveraging of financial assets of €3 million was recognised in the year ended 31 December 2013. There was no such loss in the current year.

Taxation

The taxation charge for the Group was €134 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 compared to a taxation credit of €34 million (restated)* in the

previous year. Excluding the impact of non-core items, the effective tax rate for the year ended 31 December 2014 is 13% (taxation charge) which compares with the

comparable (restated) rate for the previous year of 12% (taxation credit). The effective tax rate is influenced by changes in the geographic mix of profits and losses.

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167 comparative periods have been restated to reflect the change in timing of recognition of the FSCS levy in accordance with IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

Group balance sheet

The following tables show the composition of the Group's balance sheet including the key sources of the Group's funding and liquidity.

Summary consolidated balance sheet

Summary consolidated balance sheet	Table	31 December 2014 €bn	Restated* 31 December 2013 €bn	Change %
Loans and advances to customers (after impairment provisions)		82	85	(3%)
Liquid assets	8	25	27	(6%)
Bank of Ireland Life assets		16	14	11%
Other assets	11	7	6	8%
Total assets		130	132	(2%)
Customer deposits	9	75	74	1%
Wholesale funding	10	20	27	(28%)
Bank of Ireland Life liabilities		16	14	11%
Other liabilities	11	8	7	14%
Subordinated liabilities	12	2	2	49%
Total liabilities		121	124	(3%)
Stockholders' equity	13	9	8	11%
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity		130	132	(2%)
Loan to deposit ratio		110%	114%	
Common equity tier 1 ratio - Basel III transitional rules		14.8%	12.3%	
Total capital ratio¹		18.3%	14.1%	

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167 comparative periods have been restated to reflect the change in timing of recognition of the FSCS levy in accordance with IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

¹ The Common equity tier 1 ratio - Basel III transitional and the total capital ratio are presented with a comparative as at 1 January 2014. Both capital ratios include the 2009 Preference Stock.

Operating and financial review

Loans and advances to customers

The Group's **loans and advances to customers (after impairment provisions)** of €82 billion have decreased by €2.4 billion or 3% since 31 December 2013. On a constant currency basis, loans and advances to customers have decreased by €4.5 billion or 5% during the year ended 31 December 2014.

The decrease in loans and advances to customers reflects that redemptions, repayments and loan sales have exceeded new lending across the Group. Gross new lending of c.€10 billion was more than 50% higher than in 2013 and that reflects in particular new lending, particularly in mortgages and business banking in the Republic of Ireland, Corporate Banking and UK mortgages. Redemptions, repayments and loan sales totalled €14 billion, of which the Group's success in progressing (through resolution or cure) a significant volume of defaulted assets, repayments in our RoI mortgage tracker

book and the run-down of our GB business banking / GB corporate banking book together accounted for c.€3 billion of this figure.

The composition of the Group's loans and advances to customers by portfolio and by division at 31 December 2014 was broadly consistent with 31 December 2013. On 23 January 2015, Bank of Ireland completed the purchase of a book of performing Residential mortgages of €253 million from the Irish Bank Resolution Corporation Limited (in Special Liquidation) (IBRC). On 5 February 2015, the Group and Goldman Sachs agreed terms to acquire a commercial loan portfolio of face value €540 million from Danske Bank A/S. As part of the transaction, the Group will acquire a €274 million portfolio of performing commercial loans, comprising over 1,000 customers in the SME, Agriculture and CRE sectors.

Defaulted loans of €14.3 billion at 31 December 2014 have decreased by €2.8 billion or 16% since the previous year. The decrease has occurred across all portfolios and reflects our ongoing efforts to appropriately and sustainably support customers who are in financial difficulty, the improving economic environment and the ongoing recovery in collateral values.

The stock of impairment provisions on loans and advances to customers of €7.4 billion has decreased by €0.8 billion since 31 December 2013 reflecting the impact of provisions utilised in 2014 partially offset by new impairment provisions during the year.

Further analysis and commentary on changes in the loan portfolios, asset quality and impairment is set out in the asset quality and impairment section of the Risk Management Report, see pages 54 to 112.

Liquid assets

TABLE: 8

Liquid assets	31 December 2014 €bn	31 December 2013 €bn
Cash at banks	4	5
Cash and balances at Central Banks	5	6
- Bank of England	4	5
- Central Bank of Ireland and US Federal Reserve	1	1
Government bonds	8	7
NAMA senior bonds	2	4
Covered bonds	3	3
Senior bank bonds and other	3	2
	25	27

The Group's portfolio of **liquid assets** of €25 billion has decreased by c.€2 billion since 31 December 2013, primarily reflecting a reduction in cash balances.

Within the liquid assets securities portfolio, the redemption of €1.6 billion of NAMA senior bonds was offset by an

increase in holdings of (non-Irish) EU sovereign bonds.

During the year ended 31 December 2014, gains of €192 million relating to transfers from the AFS reserve on asset disposals were recognised. These gains primarily arose from the sale of shorter dated Irish

sovereign bonds (included in net other income see page 19).

Further analysis of the Group's sovereign and other bonds is set out on pages 340 to 348.

Customer deposits

TABLE: 9

Customer deposits	31 December 2014 €bn	31 December 2013 €bn
Retail Ireland	37	36
- Deposits	22	24
- Current account credit balances	15	12
Retail UK	26	26
Retail UK (Stg£bn equivalent)	20	22
- UK Post Office	16	16
- Other Retail UK	4	6
Corporate and Treasury	12	12
Total customer deposits	75	74
 Loan to deposit ratio	 110%	 114%
 Deposits covered by ELG Scheme	 1	 2

Group customer deposits (including current accounts with credit balances) of €75 billion have increased by €0.9 billion since 31 December 2013 due to increases in Retail Ireland (€0.7 billion) and Corporate and Treasury (€0.4 billion), partially offset by a decrease in Retail UK (€0.2 billion). On a constant currency basis, Group customer deposits decreased by €0.8 billion, largely due to the planned reduction of excess liquidity in Bank of Ireland (UK) plc, the exit from Business Banking in mainland Britain and the closure of the Group's Isle of Man activities.

The key focus for the Group with respect to its deposit management strategy has been to:

- maintain and grow its stable retail customer deposit base in Ireland and the UK, in line with balance sheet requirements;
- prudently manage deposit pricing and margins; and
- maximise stable funding levels in line with Basel III / CRD IV specifications.

In the Retail Ireland Division, current account credit balances increased by c.€3 billion, partially offset by a decrease of c.€2 billion in deposit balances. This change in mix is attributable to customer behaviour in the lower interest rate environment, and is in line with overall market trends.

In the Corporate and Treasury Division, deposits increased by €0.4 billion largely due to higher current account credit balances.

Balances in Retail UK reduced by a planned £1.6 billion to £20.2 billion at 31 December 2014 in line with the Bank of Ireland (UK) plc balance sheet requirements. Balances originated through the Group's Northern Ireland branch network remained unchanged. Deposit balances originated through the Post Office network decreased by £0.2 billion to £16.0 billion, while other Retail UK balances decreased by c.£2 billion due to business changes during the year (the exit from Business Banking GB activities in accordance with the Group's revised 2011 EU Restructuring Plan and the closure of the Group's Isle of Man deposit gathering activities in May 2014).

Customer deposits of €75 billion at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: €74 billion) do not include €2.3 billion (31 December 2013: €2.3 billion) of savings and investment products sold by Bank of Ireland Life. These products have fixed terms (typically of five years) and consequently are an additional source of stable retail funding for the Group.

The Group's Loan to deposit ratio reduced by 4% to 110%, with deposit balances

covered by the ELG Scheme reducing by c.€1 billion during the year.

Under the European Communities (Deposit Guarantee Schemes) Regulations, 1995 as amended in line with the Government's announcement of 20 September 2008, deposits of up to €100,000 per eligible depositor per credit institution authorised by the CBI are protected by the Irish Deposit Guarantee Scheme. This Scheme covers current accounts, demand deposit accounts and term deposit accounts and is funded by the credit institutions lodging funds in a deposit protection account maintained at the CBI.

In addition to the deposits covered by these Regulations and by the ELG Scheme as set out above, certain other Group deposits are covered by the deposit protection schemes in other jurisdictions, chiefly the UK Financial Services Compensation Scheme (in respect of deposits issued by Bank of Ireland (UK) plc).

At 31 December 2014, the majority of personal and SME customer deposits continue to be covered under the deposit protection schemes.

Operating and financial review

Wholesale funding

TABLE: 10

Wholesale funding sources	31 December 2014		31 December 2013	
	€bn	%	€bn	%
Secured funding	14	72%	22	81%
- Monetary Authority	4	22%	8	30%
- Covered bonds	6	31%	7	26%
- Securitisations	3	13%	3	11%
- Private market repo	1	6%	4	14%
Unsecured funding	6	28%	5	19%
- Senior debt	5	23%	3	11%
- Bank deposits	1	5%	2	8%
Total Wholesale funding	20	100%	27	100%
Wholesale market funding < 1 year to maturity	8	48%	7	40%
Wholesale market funding > 1 year to maturity	8	52%	12	60%
Monetary Authority funding < 1 year to maturity	3	-	-	-
Monetary Authority funding > 1 year to maturity	1	-	8	-
Wholesale funding covered by ELG Scheme	2	-	3	-
Liquidity metrics				
Liquidity Coverage Ratio		98%		n/d ¹
Net Stable Funding Ratio		114%		n/d ¹
Loan to deposit ratio		110%		114%

¹ The Net Stable Funding Ratio and the Liquidity Coverage Ratio were not disclosed at 31 December 2013.

Wholesale funding of €20 billion has decreased by c.€7.6 billion since 31 December 2013 primarily related to the impact of:

- a reduction in loans and advances to customers (c.€2.4 billion);
- the issue of a Lower tier 2 security in June 2014 (c.€0.75 billion);
- lower holdings of NAMA bonds (c.€1.6 billion);
- lower cash and balances at central banks (c.€1.4 billion);
- higher customer deposits (c.€1 billion); and
- retained earnings c.€0.4 billion.

During the year ended 31 December 2014, the Group has continued to access the term debt markets at reducing cost by issuing:

- €750 million five-year senior unsecured security in January 2014 at 210 basis points above mid swaps;

- €750 million of Irish Mortgage Asset Covered Securities in a five-year transaction in March 2014 at 80 basis points above mid swaps; and
- €750 million three-year senior unsecured security in May 2014 at 150 basis points above mid swaps.

In January 2015, the Group issued €750 million of Irish Mortgage Asset Covered Securities in a five-year transaction at 20 basis points over mid swaps.

The Group's funding from Monetary Authorities of €4.4 billion at 31 December 2014 has decreased by c.€4 billion since 31 December 2013 and includes €1.5 billion of funding drawn from the ECB's Targeted Longer Term Refinancing Operation (TLTRO) in December 2014. Monetary Authority funding of c.€2.4 billion is related to the funding of NAMA bonds.

At 31 December 2014, €9.5 billion or 48% of wholesale funding had a term to maturity of greater than one year (31 December 2013: €19.9 billion or 72%). The reduction since 31 December 2013 is primarily related to the maturity profile of borrowings via the ECB's Long Term Repo Operations (TLTRO & LTRO). Excluding borrowings from Monetary Authorities, wholesale market funding with a maturity of less than one year was €7.5 billion of which €4.5 billion is secured.

At 31 December 2014, c.€1.9 billion of wholesale funding related eligible liabilities continue to be covered under the ELG Scheme (31 December 2013: c.€3 billion). In January 2015 c.€1.8 billion of the Group's senior debt covered under the ELG Scheme matured.

The Group's Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) was 98% at 31 December 2014.

Wholesale funding (continued)

Based on the Group's interpretation of Basel guidance, the Group's Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) was 114% at 31 December 2014.

The Group's Loan to Deposit ratio decreased from 114% at 31 December 2013 to 110% at 31 December 2014.

Liquidity Regulation

The Group must comply with regulatory liquidity requirements of the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM) and the requirements of local regulators in those jurisdictions where such requirements apply to the Group.

SSM requirements include CRD IV regulations which introduce minimum liquidity requirements for the Group and licensed subsidiaries including:

- Liquidity Coverage Ratio - The liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) will require banks to have sufficient high-quality liquid

assets to withstand a 30-day stressed funding scenario. The requirement is being introduced on a phased basis. A minimum 60% ratio will apply from October 2015 rising to a minimum 100% ratio to apply from January 2018;

- Net Stable Funding Ratio - The net stable funding ratio (NSFR) requires banks to have sufficient quantities of funding from stable sources. The ratio is proposed to come into effect from January 2018; and
- Additional Pillar II liquidity requirements may also apply. The Group will continue to expect to maintain a buffer above minimum applicable regulatory liquidity requirements.

The Central Bank of Ireland requires that banks have sufficient resources (cash inflows and marketable assets) to cover 100% of expected cash outflows in the 0

to 8 day time horizon and 90% of expected cash outflows in the 9 to 30 day time horizon.

The Group has remained in full compliance with the regulatory liquidity requirements in Ireland throughout 2014, and as at 31 December 2014 maintained a buffer significantly in excess of regulatory minima.

Bank of Ireland (UK) plc is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) and is subject to the regulatory liquidity regime of the PRA. Bank of Ireland (UK) Plc has remained in full compliance with the regulatory liquidity regime in the UK throughout 2014, and as at 31 December 2014 maintains a buffer significantly in excess of regulatory minima.

Other assets and other liabilities

TABLE: 11

Other assets and other liabilities	31 December 2014 €bn	31 December 2013 €bn
Other assets	7.0	6.5
- Derivative financial instruments	3.7	3.5
- Deferred tax asset	1.6	1.7
- Other assets	1.7	1.3
Other liabilities	8.2	7.2
- Derivative financial instruments	4.0	3.2
- Pension deficit	1.0	0.8
- Other liabilities	3.2	3.2

Other assets at 31 December 2014 include derivative financial instruments with a positive fair value of €3.7 billion compared to a positive fair value of €3.5 billion at 31 December 2013. Other liabilities at 31 December 2014 include derivative financial instruments with a negative fair value of €4.0 billion compared to a negative fair value of €3.2 billion at 31 December 2013. The

movement in the fair value of derivative assets and derivative liabilities is due to the impact of the movements in foreign exchange rates (particularly the euro / sterling exchange rate) and in interest rates during 2014.

At 31 December 2014, the deferred tax asset was €1.6 billion, which has reduced from the balance at 31 December 2013 of

€1.7 billion. The deferred tax asset of €1.6 billion at 31 December 2014 includes an amount of €1.6 billion in respect of trading losses which are available to relieve future profits from tax. Under current Irish and UK tax legislation there is no time restriction on the utilisation of trading losses and based on its estimates of future taxable income, the Group has concluded that it is probable that

Operating and financial review

Other assets and other liabilities (continued)

sufficient taxable profits will be generated to recover this deferred tax asset and it has been recognised in full. Due to operating profits in the year, and as set out in note 40, there has been a reduction in the value of the deferred tax asset recognised for operating losses which arose in prior periods.

At 31 December 2014, the pension deficit was €1.0 billion, a net increase of €0.2 billion from the position at 31

December 2013. The drivers of this increase are principally as follows:

- a reduction in discount rates, with the RoI discount rate reducing by 145 basis points to 2.20% at 31 December 2014 from 3.65% at 31 December 2013. Together with other liability assumption changes, this increased the deficit by c.€1.1 billion;
- in addition, interest cost and current service cost increase the deficit by c.€0.2 billion;

- these impacts were partially offset by an increase of €1.1 billion in the value of pension scheme assets during the period; and
- the impact in the current period of the Pensions 2013 Review, reducing the deficit by €0.1 billion during the period.

See note 41 for further details.

Subordinated liabilities

TABLE: 12

Subordinated liabilities	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Contingent Capital Note (CCN)	989	977
€750 million 4.25% Fixed Rate Notes	760	-
€250 million 10% Fixed Rate Notes	269	240
Other	482	458
Total	2,500	1,675

In June 2014, the Group issued a €750 million 10 year (callable at the end of year 5) Tier 2 capital bond. The bond carries a coupon of 4.25% (see note 37).

Stockholders' equity

TABLE: 13

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Restated* Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Movements in stockholders' equity		
Stockholders' equity at beginning of year	7,889	8,667
Movements:		
Profit / (loss) attributable to stockholders	786	(483)
Dividends on preference stock	(141)	(240)
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit pension liability	(353)	(117)
- <i>Changes in actuarial assumptions and other movements</i>	(353)	(218)
- <i>Impact of amendments to defined benefit pension schemes</i>	-	101
Available for sale (AFS) reserve movements	133	317
Cash flow hedge reserve movement	159	(181)
Foreign exchange movements	275	(81)
Other movements	5	7
Stockholders' equity at end of year	8,753	7,889

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the change in timing of recognition of the FSCS levy in accordance with IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

Stockholders' equity increased from €7,889 million at 31 December 2013 to €8,753 million at 31 December 2014.

The profit attributable to stockholders of €786 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 compares to the loss attributable to stockholders of €483 million for the year ended 31 December 2013.

During 2014, the Group paid dividends of €133.3 million on the 2009 Preference Stock. The Group also paid dividends of €4.4 million and £2.1 million on its other euro and sterling preference stock respectively.

The remeasurement of the net defined benefit pension liability is primarily driven

by changes in actuarial assumptions including the discount rates and inflation rates and by asset returns. The RoI discount rate has reduced by c.145 basis points since 31 December 2013, from 3.65% to 2.20%. The impact of this reduction together with other liability assumption changes was partially offset by an increase of 21% in the market value of pension scheme assets during the year ended 31 December 2014.

The AFS reserve movement during 2014 is primarily due to an improvement / tightening of credit spreads, particularly on the portfolio of Irish Government bonds and Spanish covered bonds. Gains recognised on transfers from the AFS reserve during the year are included in other income on page 19.

The cash flow hedge reserve movement primarily reflects changes in the mark to market value of cash flow hedge accounted derivatives, driven by market rates and by amortisation of de-designated cash flow hedges. Over time, the reserve will flow through the income statement in line with the underlying hedged items.

Foreign exchange movements are driven by the translation of the Group's net investments in foreign operations. The movement in the period is due primarily to the 6.6% weakening of the euro against sterling in the year ended 31 December 2014.

Operating and financial review

Capital

Regulatory capital and key capital ratios

Basel III / CRD IV		Basel III / CRD IV	
Transitional 1 January 2014 €m		Transitional 31 December 2014 €m	Fully Loaded 31 December 2014 €m
	Capital Base		
7,869	Total equity	8,747	8,747
81	- Impact of amendments to defined benefit pension schemes ¹	-	-
(465)	Regulatory adjustments being phased in / out under Basel III / CRD IV	(329)	(1,825)
-	- Deferred tax assets ²	-	(1,452)
(47)	- 10% / 15% threshold deduction ³	-	-
609	- Retirement benefit obligations ⁴	714	-
(486)	- Available for sale reserve ⁵	(609)	-
(60)	- Pension supplementary contributions ⁴	(56)	-
(47)	- Capital contribution on CCN ⁴	(29)	-
(187)	- Tier 1 deductions in excess of Tier 1 capital ⁶	-	-
(247)	- Other adjustments ⁷	(349)	(373)
(730)	Other regulatory adjustments	(777)	(786)
(83)	- Expected loss deduction ⁸	(10)	(19)
(368)	- Intangible assets and goodwill	(405)	(405)
(115)	- Dividend expected on 2009 Preference Stock	(115)	(115)
(46)	- Cash flow hedge reserve	(205)	(205)
22	- Own credit spread adjustment (net of tax)	26	26
(140)	- Securitisation deduction	(68)	(68)
6,755	Common equity tier 1⁹	7,641	6,136
	Additional tier 1		
74	Tier 1 hybrid debt ^{6,10}	75	-
(261)	Regulatory adjustments	(5)	-
(167)	- Expected loss deduction ⁸	(5)	-
(94)	- 10% / 15% threshold ³	-	-
187	Tier 1 capital deficit deducted from CET 1 capital ⁶	-	-
6,755	Total tier 1 capital	7,711	6,136
	Tier 2		
987	Tier 2 dated debt	1,525	1,514
106	Tier 2 undated debt	113	163
(261)	Regulatory adjustments	(5)	-
(167)	- Expected loss deduction ⁸	(5)	-
(94)	- 10% / 15% threshold ³	-	-
60	Standardised incurred but not reported (IBNR) provisions	44	-
83	Other adjustments	53	(80)
975	Total tier 2 capital	1,730	1,597
7,730	Total capital	9,441	7,733
54.8	Total risk weighted assets (€bn)	51.6	51.6
	Capital ratios (including 2009 Preference Stock)		
12.3%	Common equity tier 1	14.8%	11.9%
12.3%	Tier 1	14.9%	11.9%
14.1%	Total capital	18.3%	15.0%
4.9%	Leverage ratio	6.4%	5.1%

Capital (continued)

Risk weighted assets (RWA)¹¹

Basel III / CRD IV		Basel III / CRD IV	
Transitional 1 January 2014 €bn		Transitional 31 December 2014 €bn	Fully Loaded 31 December 2014 €bn
49.7	Credit risk ¹²	46.8	46.8
1.2	Market risk	0.5	0.5
3.5	Operational risk	4.0	4.0
0.4	Credit valuation adjustment	0.3	0.3
54.8	Total RWA	51.6	51.6

Basel III / CRD IV

The Capital Requirements Directive (CRD IV) and the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) were published in the Official Journal of the EU on 27 June 2013. On 31 March 2014, the Minister for Finance signed into Irish law two regulations to give effect to CRD IV. The European Union (Capital Requirements) Regulations 2014 give effect to the CRD and the European Union (Capital Requirements) (No.2) Regulations 2014 give effect to a number of technical requirements in order that the CRR can operate effectively in Irish law. CRD IV also includes requirements for regulatory and technical standards to be published by the European Banking Authority (EBA). Many of these have not yet been published or their impact is uncertain.

The CRD IV Legislation is being implemented on a phased basis from 1 January 2014, with full implementation from 1 January 2019. The CRD IV transition rules result in a number of new deductions from CET 1 capital being introduced on a phased basis typically with a 20% impact in 2014, 40% in 2015 and so on until 2018. The CBI published their 'Implementation of Competent Authority Discretions and Options in CRD IV and CRR' on 24 December 2013 which clarifies the application of transitional rules in Ireland under CRD IV. This document was finalised in May 2014 to reflect the Member State discretions and options that have been allocated to the CBI.

Risk weighted assets

Risk weighted assets (RWA) at 31 December 2014 of €51.6 billion compares to RWA of €54.8 billion at 1 January 2014. Reductions in RWA are primarily due to a reduction in the quantum of loans and advances and a reduction in market risk RWA due to adopting a duration based approach, partially offset by the impact of foreign exchange movements and an increase in operational risk RWA arising from increased income.

Transitional Ratio

The Common equity tier 1 (CET 1) ratio at 31 December 2014 of 14.8% compares to the pro forma ratio of 12.3% at 1 January 2014. The increase is primarily due to the impact of attributable profits for the period, a decrease in the expected loss deduction,

¹ Equity was increased in the Basel III pro forma transitional and fully loaded ratios at 1 January 2014 to account for the €81 million arising from the impact of changes made to defined benefit pension schemes which was realised in Q1 2014.

² Deduction for deferred tax assets (DTA) relates to DTA on losses carried forward, net of associated deferred tax liabilities. The deduction is phased at 0% in 2014 and 10% per annum thereafter.

³ The 10% / 15% threshold deduction is phased in at 20% in 2014 and increases by 20% per annum thereafter, and is deducted in full from CET 1 under fully-loaded rules. The calculation of the 10% / 15% threshold amount includes the benefit of the 2009 Preference Stock on a transitional and fully loaded basis.

⁴ Regulatory deductions applicable under Basel II and phased out under Basel III relate primarily to national filters. These will be phased out at 20% per annum until 2018 and are not applicable under fully loaded rules. The Basel III transitional adjustment for Retirement benefit obligations as at 1 January 2014 has been amended to reflect the €81 million of gains arising from the impacts of changes made to defined benefit pension schemes highlighted in footnote 1.

⁵ Basel III transitional rules in 2014 require phasing in 20% of unrealised losses and 0% of unrealised gains. Between 2015-2018 unrealised losses and gains will be phased in at the following rates 40%, 60%, 80%, 100%. The Group has opted to maintain its filter on both unrealised gains or losses on exposures to central governments classified in the 'Available for Sale' category. The reserve is recognisable in capital under fully loaded Basel III rules.

⁶ Under Basel III, Additional tier 1 deductions in excess of Additional tier 1 capital are deducted from CET 1. Under Basel III transitional rules expected loss and significant investments not deducted from CET 1 are deducted 50:50 from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital. These deductions contribute to the excess of Additional tier 1 deductions over Additional tier 1 capital. Grandfathered Tier 1 hybrid debt has been offset against total Additional tier 1 deductions.

⁷ Includes technical items such as other national filters and non-qualifying CET 1 items.

⁸ Under Basel III transitional rules, expected loss is phased in at 20% in 2014 however, the CBI's implementation of competent authority discretions requires 50% of expected loss to be deducted from CET 1 overall. It is deducted in full from CET 1 under fully loaded rules. See also footnote 6.

⁹ CET 1 capital calculated under both the fully loaded and transitional rules includes the benefits of the 2009 Preference Stock (€1.3 billion outstanding at 31 December 2014). Under Basel III transitional rules state aid instruments are grandfathered until 31 December 2017. However, as part of the capital package completed in December 2013 the Group advised the Central Bank of Ireland that it is not the Group's intention to recognise the 2009 Preference Stock as regulatory CET 1 capital after July 2016, unless de-recognition would mean that an adequate capital buffer cannot be maintained above applicable regulatory requirements.

¹⁰ Non-qualifying Tier 1 hybrid debt is phased out of Additional tier 1 at 20% in 2014 and 10% per annum thereafter. Certain debt instruments are phased into Tier 2 capital from Tier 1 capital.

¹¹ Risk weighted assets reflect the application of certain Central Bank of Ireland required BSA adjustments and the updated treatments of expected loss.

¹² Includes risk weighted assets (RWA) relating to non-credit obligation assets / other assets, RWA attributable to Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) risk and RWA arising from the 10% / 15% threshold deduction.

Operating and financial review

Capital (continued)

a decrease in the 10% / 15% threshold deduction and lower RWAs.

The pro forma CET 1 ratio at 1 January 2015 is estimated at 14.3%.

The Group continues to expect to maintain a buffer above a CET 1 ratio of 10%, taking account of the transition rules and the intention to derecognise the 2009 Preference Stock from regulatory CET 1 capital between January and July 2016. This provides for a meaningful buffer over regulatory requirements.

The Total capital ratio at 31 December 2014 of 18.3% compares to 14.1% on a pro forma basis at 1 January 2014 and reflects the impact of increased CET 1, the issuance of €750 million Tier 2 subordinated debt in June 2014 and lower RWAs.

Fully Loaded Ratio

The Group's pro forma CET 1 ratio, including the 2009 Preference Stock is estimated at 11.9% as at 31 December 2014 on a fully loaded basis, which has increased from 9.0% as at 31 December 2013. The increase is primarily due to the impact of attributable profits for the period, a decrease in the expected loss deduction, a decrease in the 10% / 15%

threshold deduction and lower RWAs.

Under Basel III transitional rules, state aid instruments, including the 2009 Preference Stock, are grandfathered until 31 December 2017. However, as part of the capital package completed in December 2013, the Group announced that, save in certain circumstances (including changes in the regulatory capital treatment of the 2009 Preference Stock or taxation events), it does not intend to redeem the 2009 Preference Stock prior to 1 January 2016. The Group advised the Central Bank of Ireland that it is not the Group's intention to recognise the 2009 Preference Stock as regulatory CET 1 capital after July 2016, unless derecognition would mean that an adequate capital buffer cannot be maintained above applicable regulatory requirements.

The Group's pro forma fully loaded CET 1 ratio, excluding the 2009 Preference Stock, is estimated to be 9.3% at 31 December 2014 (6.3% at 31 December 2013).

Leverage ratio¹

The leverage ratio is 6.4% on a Basel III / CRD IV transitional basis, 5.1% on a pro forma full implementation basis including the 2009 Preference Stock and 4.0%

excluding the 2009 Preference Stock.

The Group expects to remain above the Basel Committee indicated minimum level leverage ratio of 3%.

The Basel committee will monitor the proposed 3% minimum requirement for the leverage ratio and have proposed that final calibrations and any further adjustments to the definition of the leverage ratio will be completed by 2017, with a view to migrating to a Pillar I treatment on 1 January 2018.

Capital actions

In June 2014, the Group issued €750 million of Tier 2 capital at 4.25% with a maturity of 10 years. The issuance order book was five times oversubscribed.

In July 2014, a NIAC capital efficiency transaction was completed. This comprised of a €80 million Tier 2 subordinated debt issued by NIAC to the Group and a contingent loan of €120 million with an external third party investor which secured the value in force of certain unit linked policies. Both of these actions facilitated the release of equity capital from NIAC to the Group.

¹ The leverage ratio reflects the delegated act implemented on 18 January 2015 which primarily removes Bank of Ireland Life assets from the calculation.

Capital (continued)

ECB Comprehensive Assessment

The European Central Bank (ECB) under the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM) conducted a Comprehensive Assessment (CA) which consisted of:

- a supervisory risk assessment to assess key risks in the Group's balance sheet, including liquidity and funding;
- an asset quality review of all asset classes including non-performing loans, restructured loans and sovereign exposures as at 31 December 2013; and
- a stress test (comprising base and stress scenarios), building on and complementing the asset quality review by providing a forward-looking view of the Group's shock-absorbing capacity under stress.

The overall results were announced in October 2014 and they confirmed that the Group had passed the ECB CA, with substantial capital buffers over the threshold capital ratios in both the baseline and adverse stress test scenarios as follows:

	Bol ¹	Threshold	Buffer
Baseline scenario	12.43%	8.0%	4.43%
Adverse scenario	9.31%	5.5%	3.81%

¹ The 'Bol' column in the table shows the Group's lowest Basel III transitional CET 1 ratio in the three year period 2014 to 2016, in both the base and adverse scenarios, as projected under the ECB's comprehensive assessment process. The 'threshold' column shows the capital ratios required to pass the ECB's comprehensive assessment. The 'buffer' column shows the difference between the first two columns.

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Divisional performance

Divisional performance - on an underlying basis

Divisional performance is presented on an underlying basis, which is the measure of profit or loss used to measure the performance of the divisions and the measure of profit or loss disclosed for each division under IFRS (see note 1).

Income statement - underlying profit / (loss) before tax	Table	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Restated* Year ended 31 December 2013 €m	Change €m
Retail Ireland		328	(697)	1,025
Bank of Ireland Life		133	107	26
Retail UK		127	(153)	280
Corporate and Treasury		553	487	66
Group Centre		(220)	(305)	85
Other reconciling items ¹		-	(3)	3
Underlying profit / (loss) before tax		921	(564)	1,485
Non-core items	7	(1)	44	(45)
Profit / (loss) before tax		920	(520)	1,440

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the change in timing of recognition of the FSCS levy in accordance with IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

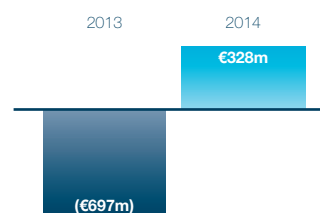
¹ This relates to segmental income on certain inter-segment transactions, which is eliminated at a Group level.

Operating and financial review

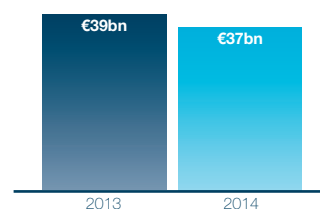
Retail Ireland

Retail Ireland: Income statement	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m	Change %
Net interest income	1,004	886	13%
Net other income	318	326	(2%)
Operating income	1,322	1,212	9%
Operating expenses	(817)	(791)	(3%)
Operating profit before impairment charges on financial assets	505	421	20%
Impairment charges on loans and advances to customers	(226)	(1,109)	80%
Share of results of associates and joint ventures (after tax)	49	(9)	n/m
Underlying profit / (loss) before tax	328	(697)	n/m
Loans and advances to customers (net) (€bn)	37	39	(6%)
Customer deposits (€bn)	37	36	2%
Staff numbers at period end	4,525	4,592	

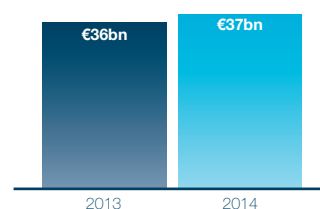
Underlying profit / (loss) before tax €m



Loans and advances to customers (net) €bn



Customer deposits €bn



Retail Ireland incorporates the Group's branch network and Direct Channels (mobile, online and phone), Mortgage

Business, Consumer Banking, Business Banking and Private Banking activities in the Republic of Ireland and has a

comprehensive suite of retail and business products and services.

Retail Ireland (continued)

Retail Ireland reported an **underlying profit before tax** of €328 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 compared to a loss of €697 million for the previous year. The improvement of €1,025 million was due primarily to a reduction of €883 million in impairment charges and an increase of 20% in operating profit before impairment charges to €505 million.

Loans and advances to customers (after impairment provisions) of €37 billion at 31 December 2014 have decreased by €2 billion since 31 December 2013. This net decrease is as a result of loan repayments and impairment provisions, partially offset by new lending across all sectors. During the year ended 31 December 2014, there has been a gross reduction of c.€1.5 billion in Retail Ireland's low yielding tracker mortgage book and of €1.4 billion in Retail Ireland's non-performing loan book.

Customer deposits of €37 billion at 31 December 2014 have increased by €1 billion since 31 December 2013. Within deposits, current account credit balances of €15 billion at 31 December 2014 have increased by €3 billion and demand deposits have increased by €1 billion since 31 December 2013 while term deposits have decreased by €3 billion.

The change in 'net interest income' and 'net other income' is impacted by IFRS income classifications between the two income categories (see pages 18 and 19).

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m	Change %
Net interest income			
Net interest income	1,004	886	13%
IFRS income classifications	3	24	(86%)
Net interest income (after IFRS income classifications)	1,007	910	11%

Net interest income (after IFRS income classifications) of €1,007 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 was €97 million or 11% higher than the previous

year. This increase is primarily driven by the lower cost of funding from customer deposits and other sources and the impact of higher lending margins on new

lending. These factors have been partially offset by the continued negative impact of historically low official interest rates and lower average loan volumes.

Operating and financial review

Retail Ireland (continued)

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m	Change %
Net other income			
Net other income	318	326	(2%)
IFRS income classifications	(3)	(24)	86%
Net other income (after IFRS income classifications)	315	302	4%

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m	Change %
Net other income (after IFRS income classifications)			
Business income	323	303	7%
Financial instrument valuation adjustments (CVA, DVA, FVA and other)	(8)	(1)	n/m
Net other income (after IFRS income classifications)	315	302	4%

Net other income (after IFRS income classifications) of €315 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 was €13 million or 4% higher than the previous year. This is primarily due to higher retail banking fees, higher foreign exchange income and higher debit card interchange and fee income.

Operating expenses of €817 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 were €26 million higher than the previous year. The impact of lower staff numbers is offset by investment associated with strategic initiatives. Staff numbers have decreased by 1% from 4,592 at 31 December 2013 to 4,525 at 31 December 2014.

The share of results of associates and joint ventures (after tax) was €49 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 compared to a charge of €9 million for the previous year. The gains in the current year are primarily due to the sales of an international investment property and venture capital investments, in addition to increases in the value of other investment properties and investment funds.

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m	Change %
Impairment charges / (reversals) on loans and advances to customers			
Residential mortgages	(140)	542	n/m
Non-property SME and corporate	127	233	(45%)
Property and construction	233	309	(25%)
Consumer	6	25	(76%)
Impairment charges / (reversals) on loans and advances to customers	226	1,109	(80%)

Impairment charges / (reversals) on loans and advances to customers of €226 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 were €883 million or 80% lower compared to the previous year.

Further analysis and commentary on changes in the loan portfolios, asset quality and impairment is set out in the

asset quality and impairment section on pages 68 to 86 and the supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures section on pages 349 to 396.

EU Restructuring Plan

On 1 September 2014, the sale of the ICS Building Society's distribution platform to Dilosk Limited, together with a c.€223

million gross performing mortgage asset pool, forming part of the Retail Ireland division, was completed. No deposits transferred as part of the sale.

ICS Building Society was placed in Members' Voluntary Liquidation on 15 December 2014.

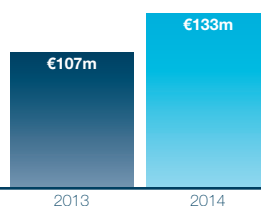
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Operating and financial review

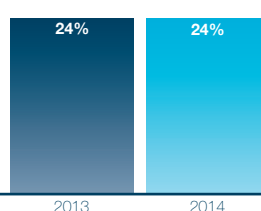
Bank of Ireland Life

Bank of Ireland Life: Income statement (IFRS performance)	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m	Change %
Net interest income	43	48	(10%)
Net other income	145	131	11%
Operating income	188	179	5%
Operating expenses	(96)	(90)	7%
Operating profit	92	89	3%
Investment variance	17	21	(19%)
Economic assumption changes	24	(3)	n/m
Underlying profit before tax	133	107	24%
Staff numbers period end	903	936	

Underlying profit before tax €m



New business market share %



Bank of Ireland Life comprises the life insurer, New Ireland Assurance Company plc (NIAC), which distributes protection, investment and pension products to the Irish market through independent brokers, its tied financial advisors and the Group's branch network.

The **underlying profit before tax** of €133 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 is €26 million or 24% higher than the previous year and reflects strong operating profit growth and gains in respect of the economic assumptions and a positive investment variance.

New business sales for Bank of Ireland Life grew by 7% over the year ended 31 December 2014 resulting in a 24% market share of new business. Sales were ahead in each channel compared to the previous year with single premium investment and regular premium pension sales in particular showing strong growth. The value of new business is up 8% compared to the previous year. Profits from the book of existing business were also strong reflecting positive experience variances from mortality and persistency compared to those which were assumed.

Operating profit of €92 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 was €3

million or 3% higher than the previous year where the income growth on new and existing business outweighed the increase in costs over the year.

Operating income of €188 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 is €9 million or 5% higher than the previous year. In new business, the strong growth in single premium Life and pension sales offset the reduction in protection volumes and margins over the period. On the book of existing policies, mortality experience continued to be positive and coupled with positive lapse experience, most notably with respect to pensions, contributed to the growth in existing business income.

Operating expenses of €96 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 are €6 million or 7% higher than the previous year. In the main, the rise reflects an increase of €5 million in NIAC's share of Group infrastructure costs.

As part of the Group's capital programme the Life company undertook a capital restructuring exercise in 2014. This involved the introduction of an amount of subordinated debt together with a financial reinsurance arrangement secured against a defined block of in force policies. The interest cost relating to these

transactions has reduced operating profit in Bank of Ireland Life in 2014 by €3 million (31 December 2013: €nil). The impact at a Bank of Ireland Group level is to reduce operating profit by €1 million.

During the year ended 31 December 2014, strong growth in equity markets meant that investment funds outperformed the unit growth assumption to give rise to a positive investment variance of €17 million (31 December 2013: €21 million).

The overall impact of lower interest rates, including the impact on the economic assumptions, resulted in a gain of €24 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: charge of €3 million).

The discount rate applied to future cash flows was decreased to 5.9% at 31 December 2014, a decrease of 1.2% as compared to 31 December 2013. The future growth rate on unit linked assets decreased by 1.4% to 3.4% at 31 December 2014. These decreases were driven by a fall in 10 year swap rates during 2014.

Bank of Ireland Life (continued)

Embedded value performance

Bank of Ireland Life: income statement (Embedded value performance)	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m	Change %
New business profits	27	25	8%
Existing business profits	77	77	-
<i>Expected return</i>	63	67	(6%)
<i>Experience variance</i>	13	11	18%
<i>Assumption changes</i>	1	(1)	n/m
Intercompany payments	(13)	(12)	8%
Operating profit	91	90	1%
Investment variance	25	31	(19%)
Economic assumption changes	11	-	n/m
Underlying profit before tax	127	121	5%

The alternative method of presenting the performance of the Life business is on an **embedded value (EV) basis**. This method is widely used in the life assurance industry.

Operating profit for the year ended 31 December 2014 of €91 million was €1 million or 1% higher than the previous year.

New business profits of €27 million were 8% higher than the previous year reflecting the strong growth in pension and single premium sales.

Existing business profits of €77 million were in line with the year ended 31 December 2013 reflecting positive experience variances from mortality and persistency compared to that assumed. In

particular, a strong improvement in the company's lapse experience, most notably with respect to pensions, contributed to the growth in existing business profits.

The **underlying profit before tax**, on an embedded value basis, of €127 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 compares to €121 million for the previous year.

The underlying profit before tax has benefited from a positive investment variance. During the year ended 31 December 2014, strong growth in equity markets meant that investment funds outperformed the unit growth assumption to give rise to a positive investment variance of €25 million (31 December 2013: €31 million).

The overall impact of lower interest rates, including the effect on the economic assumptions resulted in a gain of €11 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: €nil).

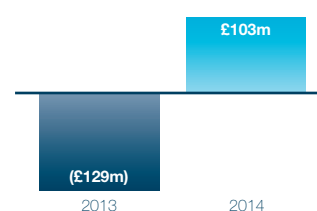
The key assumptions used in the EV methodology are consistent with those used under the IFRS methodology, being a discount rate of 5.9% (31 December 2013: 7.1%), future unit growth rate on unit linked assets of 3.4% (31 December 2013: 4.8%) and the rate of tax to be levied on shareholders profits of 12.5% (31 December 2013: 12.5%).

Operating and financial review

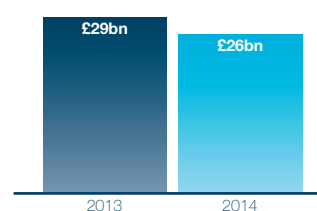
Retail UK (Sterling)

Retail UK: Income statement	Year ended 31 December 2014 £m	Year ended 31 December 2013 £m	Change %
Net interest income	542	486	12%
Net other income	3	3	-
Operating income	545	489	11%
Operating expenses	(294)	(292)	(1%)
Operating profit before impairment charges on financial assets	251	197	27%
Impairment charges on loans and advances to customers	(183)	(360)	49%
Share of results of associates and joint ventures (after tax)	35	34	3%
Underlying profit / (loss) before tax	103	(129)	n/m
Underlying profit / (loss) before tax (£m equivalent)	127	(153)	n/m
Loans and advances to customers (net) (£bn)	26	29	(10%)
Customer deposits (£bn)	20	22	(7%)
Staff numbers at period end	1,516	1,422	

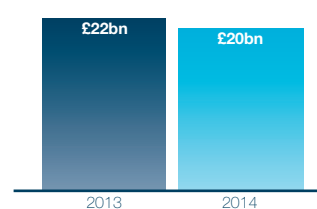
Underlying profit / (loss) before tax £m



Loans and advances to customers (net) £bn



Customer deposits £bn



The Retail UK Division incorporates the exclusive financial services relationship and foreign exchange joint venture with the UK Post Office, the UK residential mortgage business, the Group's branch

network in Northern Ireland and the Group's business banking business in Northern Ireland. The Group also has a business banking business in Great Britain which is being run-down, in accordance

with the EU Restructuring Plan. The Retail UK division includes the activities of Bank of Ireland (UK) plc, the Group's wholly owned UK licensed banking subsidiary.

Retail UK reported an **underlying profit before tax** of £103 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 compared to an underlying loss before tax of £129 million in the previous year. The year on year increase of £232 million relates to a £54 million improvement in operating profit before impairment charges, a decrease of £177 million in impairment charges and an increase of £1 million in the share of results of associates and joint ventures.

Loans and advances to customers (after impairment provisions) of £26 billion have decreased by £3 billion since 31 December 2013. The net decrease reflects ongoing customer deleveraging (albeit at a slower pace) where repayments exceeded new loans in the year. The volume of UK Residential mortgages reduced as mortgage redemptions continued to exceed new business written. In June 2014, UK

mortgages widened its distribution with one of its strategic partners, Legal & General, under the Post Office brand. The decrease in overall lending balances was also impacted by the transfer of loans of £0.6 billion to the Group's Corporate and Treasury division and repayments and redemptions in the business banking activities in Great Britain.

Retail UK (Sterling) (continued)

Customer deposits of £20 billion have decreased by £1.6 billion since 31 December 2013. This decrease is linked to the EU mandated run-down of GB business banking activities resulting in lower customer related deposits. In

addition, during 2014 the Group closed its Isle of Man and certain other deposit gathering activities.

Net interest income of £542 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 is £56

million or 12% higher than the previous year. This increase reflects the impact of back-book pricing decisions implemented in 2013 and the reduction in deposit pay rates during 2014.

	Year ended 31 December 2014 £m	Year ended 31 December 2013 £m	Change %
Net other income			
Business income	8	5	60%
Financial instrument valuation adjustments (CVA, DVA, FVA and other)	(5)	(2)	n/m
Net other income	3	3	-

Net other income was a gain of £3 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 and primarily relates to fees from deleveraging GB business banking loans and increased transaction fees. This was partially offset by valuation losses in relation to the settlement of certain customer derivative transactions and the closure of offshore and financial advisory operations.

Operating expenses of £294 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 are £2 million higher than the previous year. Ongoing investment in the relationship with the UK Post Office was partially offset by lower staff, processing, property and IT costs primarily reflecting the implementation of cost reduction programmes in the Northern Ireland business and the Group's business banking business in Great Britain.

The **share of results of associates and joint ventures (after tax)** of £35 million, relates to First Rate Exchange Services Limited (FRES), the foreign exchange joint venture with the UK Post Office, which is £1 million higher than the previous year.

	Year ended 31 December 2014 £m	Year ended 31 December 2013 £m	Change %
Impairment charges / (reversals) on loans and advances to customers			
Residential mortgages	(6)	27	n/m
Non-property SME and corporate	14	95	(85%)
Property and construction	163	224	(27%)
Consumer	12	14	(14%)
Impairment charges / (reversals) on loans and advances to customers	183	360	(49%)

Impairment charges / (reversals) on loans and advances to customers of £183 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 were £177 million or 49% lower than the previous year.

Further analysis and commentary on changes in the loan portfolios, asset quality and impairment is set out in the asset quality and impairment section on

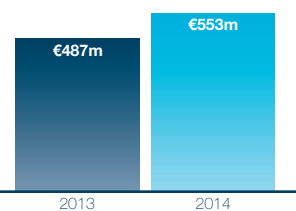
pages 68 to 86 and the supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures section on pages 349 to 396.

Operating and financial review

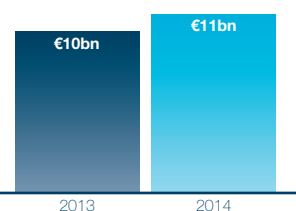
Corporate and Treasury

Corporate and Treasury: Income statement	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m	Change %
Net interest income	602	617	(2%)
Net other income	217	174	25%
Operating income	819	791	4%
Operating expenses	(178)	(172)	(3%)
Operating profit before impairment charges on financial assets	641	619	4%
Impairment charges on loans and advances to customers	(88)	(132)	33%
Underlying profit before tax	553	487	14%
Loans and advances to customers (net) (€bn)	11	10	10%
Customer deposits (€bn)	12	12	3%
AFS liquid assets (€bn)	11	10	7%
NAMA bonds (€bn)	2	4	(40%)
Staff numbers at period end	586	580	

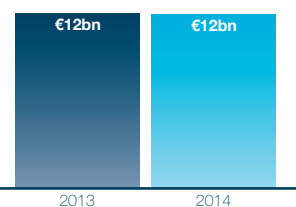
Underlying profit before tax €m



Loans and advances to customers (net) €bn



Customer deposits €bn



The Corporate and Treasury Division comprises Corporate Banking, Global Markets and IBI Corporate Finance. It also includes the Group's liquid asset portfolio.

Corporate and Treasury (continued)

Corporate and Treasury reported an **underlying profit before tax** of €553 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 compared to €487 million in the previous year. The increase of €66 million or 14% is primarily driven by gains from the sale of bonds arising through ongoing rebalancing of the Group's available for sale liquid asset portfolio, lower impairment charges, higher lending margins and higher fee income, partially offset by the continued negative impact of

historically low official interest rates and the negative impact on interest income of the gains recognised on sales from the liquid asset portfolio.

Loans and advances to customers (after impairment provisions) of €11 billion at 31 December 2014 were €1 billion higher than at 31 December 2013. The increase is primarily as a result of net new lending in each of our core portfolios and the transfer of a loan portfolio of €0.8 billion to

the Corporate and Treasury division from the Retail UK division, partially offset by the proceeds of the resolution of impaired loans.

Customer deposits at 31 December 2014 of €12 billion were €0.4 billion higher than at 31 December 2013, primarily due to higher current account credit balances. The deposit book primarily comprises a mixture of corporate, State, SME and structured retail customer deposits.

The change in 'net interest income' and 'net other income' is impacted by IFRS income classifications between the two income categories (see pages 18 and 19).

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m	Change %
Net interest income			
Net interest income	602	617	(2%)
IFRS income classifications	(56)	(34)	(66%)
Net interest income (after IFRS income classifications)	546	583	(6%)

Net interest income (after IFRS classifications) of €546 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 has decreased by €37 million or 6% compared to the previous year. The decline in loan volumes in 2013 reversed in 2014, with the result that average volumes in 2014 were

similar to 2013. The decrease in net interest income is primarily as a result of the continued negative impact of historically low official interest rates and lower margins on the liquid asset portfolio, offset by improved margins on the corporate loan books, as term facilities at

historic lower margins are replaced by facilities reflecting current market pricing, and gains resulting from re-estimating the timing of cash flows on NAMA senior bonds (c.€13 million).

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m	Change %
Net other income			
Net other income	217	174	25%
IFRS income classifications	56	34	66%
Net other income (after IFRS income classifications)	273	208	31%

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m	Change %
Net other income (after IFRS income classifications)			
Business income	152	122	25%
Financial instrument valuation adjustments (CVA, DVA, FVA and other)	(71)	(7)	n/m
Transfer from available for sale reserve on asset disposal	192	50	n/m
Recovery arising on settlement of administration claims	-	43	n/m
Net other income (after IFRS income classifications)	273	208	31%

Operating and financial review

Corporate and Treasury (continued)

Net other income (after IFRS classifications) of €273 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 has increased by €65 million or 31% compared to the previous year. This increase is primarily due to higher transfers from the available for sale reserve on asset disposals, including gains crystallised from the sale of shorter dated Irish sovereign bonds as part of a rebalancing of our liquid asset portfolio and gains on equity investments, higher business income

and the introduction of a valuation adjustment in 2013 related to the funding cost of derivatives, partially offset by recoveries in the prior year on the administration settlement associated with the collapse of Lehman Brothers in September 2008 and the impact of the movement in the value of certain liabilities carried on the balance sheet at fair value through profit and loss and certain derivatives, as they did not fully meet the required criteria for hedge accounting.

Operating expenses of €178 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 are €6 million higher than the previous year. Costs have increased reflecting our investment in people, infrastructure and technology as well as the impact of the weaker euro on the translation of the costs of overseas offices.

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m	Change %
Impairment charges on loans and advances to customers			
Non-property SME and Corporate	75	122	(39%)
Property and construction	13	10	30%
Total impairment charges on loans and advances to customers	88	132	(33%)

Impairment charges on loans and advances to customers of €88 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 have decreased by €44 million or 33% compared to the previous year.

Further analysis and commentary on changes in the loan portfolios, asset quality and impairment is set out in the asset quality and impairment section on pages 68 to 86 and the supplementary

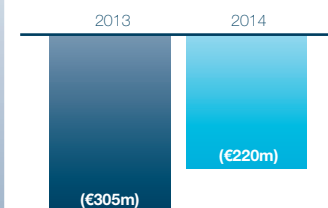
asset quality and forbearance disclosures section on pages 349 to 396.

Group Centre

Group Centre: Income statement	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Restated* Year ended 31 December 2013 €m	Change %
ELG fees	(37)	(129)	71%
Other income	(31)	3	n/m
Net operating income / (expense)	(68)	(126)	46%
Operating expenses (before Irish Bank Levy)	(184)	(179)	(3%)
Irish Bank Levy	(38)	-	n/m
Reversal of impairment charge on available for sale (AFS) financial assets	70	-	n/m
Underlying loss before tax	(220)	(305)	28%
Staff numbers at period end	3,556	3,725	

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the impact of the adoption of IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

Underlying loss before tax €m



ELG fees €m



Group Centre's income and costs comprises income from capital and other management activities, unallocated Group support costs and the cost associated with schemes such as the ELG Scheme, the Deposit Guarantee Scheme (DGS), the Irish Bank Levy and the UK Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS).

Group Centre reported an **underlying loss before tax** of €220 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 compared to €305 million for the previous year.

Net operating income was a charge of €68 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 compared to a charge of €126 million for the previous year. The reduction of €58 million in the period is driven primarily by a combination of lower ELG fees and lower net gains from derivatives. **ELG fees** of €37 million for the year ended 31 December 2014

compared to €129 million for the previous year. The total liabilities covered by the ELG Scheme are €3 billion at 31 December 2014 compared to €5 billion at 31 December 2013. Final maturity of the covered liabilities is expected to occur by December 2017, with c.76% of the covered liabilities of €3 billion expected to mature by 31 December 2015.

Other income was a charge of €31 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 and is €34 million lower than the previous year. The decrease is primarily due to the impact of changes in credit spreads on the Contingent Capital Note embedded derivative as it approaches its redemption date in 2016, along with fair value and other valuation adjustments on derivatives that hedge the Group's balance sheet.

Operating expenses of €184 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 are €5 million higher than the previous year. The increase primarily relates to increased regulatory and compliance requirements.

The Group incurred a cost of €38 million due to the introduction of a new **Irish Bank Levy** during 2014, see page 22.

The **reversal of an impairment charge on available for sale (AFS) financial assets** of €70 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 related to the NAMA subordinated bonds, the valuation of which was updated following the payment of a discretionary coupon on these bonds and NAMA's updated outlook for its long term performance.

Income statement – Operating segments

Year ended 31 December 2014	Net interest income €m	Insurance premium income €m	Insurance net income €m	Other income €m	Total operating income €m	Insurance contract liabilities and claims paid €m	Total operating income net of insurance claims €m	Operating expenses (before Irish Bank Levy) €m	Irish Bank Levy €m	Operating profit / (loss) before impairment charges on financial assets €m	Impairment charge on loans and advances to customers €m	Reversal of impairment charge on available financial assets €m	Share of results of associates and joint ventures (after tax) €m	Loss on disposal / liquidation of business activities €m	Profit / (loss) before taxation €m
Retail Ireland	1,004	-	-	318	1,322	-	1,322	(817)	-	505	(226)	-	49	-	328
Bank of Ireland Life	43	1,340	-	924	2,307	(2,078)	229	(96)	-	133	-	-	-	-	133
Retail UK	674	-	-	2	676	-	676	(364)	-	312	(228)	-	43	-	127
Corporate and Treasury	602	-	-	217	819	-	819	(178)	-	641	(88)	-	-	-	553
Group Centre	(7)	4	-	(59)	(62)	(6)	(68)	(184)	(38)	(290)	-	70	-	-	(220)
Other reconciling items	5	-	-	(9)	(4)	-	(4)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group - underlying¹	2,321	1,344	1,393	5,058	(2,084)	2,974	(38)	(1,635)	(38)	1,301	(542)	70	92	-	921
Total non-core items															
- Impact of changes to pension benefits in the Group sponsored defined benefit schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	93	-	-	-	-	93
- Cost of restructuring programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(56)	-	(56)	-	-	-	-	(56)
- Payment in respect of the career and reward framework	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(32)	-	(32)	-	-	-	-	(32)
- Charge arising on the movement in the Group's credit spreads	-	-	-	(15)	(15)	5	(10)	-	-	(10)	-	-	-	-	(10)
- Gross-up for policyholder tax in the Life business	-	-	-	14	14	-	14	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	14
- Loss on disposal / liquidation of business activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	(4)
- Loss on deleveraging of financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Loss on liability management exercises	-	-	-	(5)	(5)	-	(5)	-	-	(5)	-	-	-	-	(5)
- Investment return on treasury stock held for policyholders	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)
Group total	2,321	1,344	1,386	5,051	(2,079)	2,972	(38)	(1,630)	(38)	1,304	(542)	70	92	(4)	920

¹ Underlying performance excludes the impact of non-core items (see page 25).

Income statement – Operating segments

	Net interest income €m	Insurance premium income €m	Other income €m	Total operating income €m	Insurance contract liabilities and claims paid €m	Total operating income net of insurance claims €m	Operating expenses €m	Operating profit / (loss) before impairment charges on financial assets €m	Impairment charge on loans and advances to customers €m	Share of results of associates and joint ventures (after tax) €m	Loss on disposal / liquidation of business activities €m	Profit / (loss) before taxation €m
Restated* Year ended 31 December 2013												
Retail Ireland	886	-	326	1,212	-	1,212	(791)	421	(1,109)	(9)	-	(697)
Bank of Ireland Life	48	1,064	551	1,663	(1,466)	197	(90)	107	-	-	-	107
Retail UK	572	-	3	575	-	575	(344)	231	(424)	40	-	(153)
Corporate and Treasury	617	-	174	791	-	791	(172)	619	(132)	-	-	487
Group Centre	(120)	9	(47)	(158)	32	(126)	(179)	(305)	-	-	-	(305)
Other reconciling items	1	-	(4)	(3)	-	(3)	-	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Group - underlying [†]	2,004	1,073	1,003	4,080	(1,434)	2,646	(1,576)	1,070	(1,665)	31	-	(564)
Total non-core items												
- Impact of changes to pension benefits in the Group sponsored defined benefit schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-	274	274	-	-	-	274
- Change arising on the movement in the Group's credit spreads	-	-	(118)	(118)	(36)	(154)	-	(154)	-	-	-	(154)
- Cost of restructuring programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	(90)	(90)	-	-	-	(90)
- Gross-up for policyholder tax in the Life business	-	-	26	26	-	26	-	26	-	-	-	26
- Loss on disposal / liquidation of business activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10)	(10)
- Loss on deleveraging of financial assets	-	-	(3)	(3)	-	(3)	-	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
- Gain on liability management exercises	-	-	4	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	4
- Investment return on treasury stock held for policyholders	-	-	(3)	(3)	-	(3)	-	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Group total	2,004	1,073	909	3,986	(1,470)	2,516	(1,392)	1,124	(1,665)	31	(10)	(520)

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the change in timing of recognition of the FSCS levy in accordance with IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

[†] Underlying performance excludes the impact of non-core items (see page 25).

Risk Management Report

Index	Page
1	Principal Risks and Uncertainties
2	Risk management framework
2.1	Risk identity, appetite and strategy
2.2	Risk governance
2.3	Risk identification, measurement and reporting
3	Management of key Group risks
3.1	Credit risk
3.2	Liquidity risk
3.3	Market risk
3.4	Life Insurance risk
3.5	Regulatory risk
3.6	Operational risk
3.7	Business and strategic risk
3.8	Pension risk
3.9	Reputation risk
4	Capital management

The information below in sections or paragraphs denoted as audited in sections 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 4 and all the tables (except those denoted unaudited) in the Risk Management Report form an integral part of the audited financial statements as described in the Basis of preparation on page 165.

All other information in the Risk Management Report is additional disclosure and does not form an integral part of the audited financial statements.

1 Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Group regards the following risks and uncertainties to be particularly important in the next twelve months. Any of these risks could have a material impact on the Group's results, financial condition and prospects. These risks should not be regarded as a complete and comprehensive statement of all potential risks and uncertainties; some risks are not yet known and some that are not considered material could later turn out to be material.

Macroeconomic conditions

The Group's businesses are subject to inherent risks arising from general and sector specific economic conditions in countries to which the Group has an exposure, particularly in Ireland and the UK. Dampened growth prospects of Ireland's trading partners could weaken the recovery in the Irish economy,

which could adversely impact the Group's results, financial condition and prospects. A material deterioration in the business environment combined with the high level of private sector debt could depress demand for financial products and credit facilities and increase the Group's impaired

loans and impairment provisions. Reduced or continuing muted demand for credit, whether as a result of macroeconomic conditions or other factors, has the potential to impact the Group's financial position by constraining loan volume growth.

Credit quality

Exposures originated and managed in Ireland and the UK represent the substantial majority of the Group's credit risk. The Group has exposures to Residential mortgages, SME and corporate customers in different sectors, and investors in commercial property and residential property.

Economic conditions may deteriorate in the Group's main markets, which may lead to, amongst other things,

declines in values of collateral (including residential and commercial property values) and investments, increases in unemployment levels, weak consumer and corporate spending, declining corporate profitability, declining equity markets and bond markets and an increase in corporate insolvencies. This may give rise to deterioration in the credit quality of the Group's borrowers and counterparties and increased

difficulties in relation to the recoverability of loans and other amounts due from such borrowers and counterparties, resulting in significant increases in the Group's impaired loans and impairment provisions. Renewed uncertainty in the global and eurozone economies could result in downgrades and deterioration in the credit quality of the Group's sovereign and banking exposures.

Geopolitical risk

An intensification of geopolitical risks, such as those associated with unrest in the Middle East and ongoing tension in relation to Russia and the Ukraine, and

the risk of 'contagion' resulting from renewed political uncertainty in Greece following the recent election, could have an impact on the markets in

which the Group operates, and thus could impact the Group's financial results, conditions and prospects.

Regulatory environment

Regulatory obligations

The Group is subject to extensive regulation and oversight. Regulatory obligations including licence conditions, anti-money laundering and financial sanctions requirements have increased and continue to increase and the number of regulatory sanctions and fines are increasing globally. Where breaches occur, a sanction or fine requiring public disclosure may be imposed by a regulator, which could adversely impact market sentiment and consequently adversely impact Group results, financial conditions, prospects and reputation.

Irish and UK banking system

The exercise of powers under existing legislation, in particular (in Ireland) the Central Bank and Credit Institutions (Resolution) Act 2011 and the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013, the introduction of new government policies or the amendment of existing policies in Ireland or the UK (including supervision, regulation, capital levels and structure), or the introduction of new regulatory obligations by the Group's regulators, could have an adverse impact on the Group's results, financial condition and prospects. In Ireland, the Credit Institutions (Stabilisation) Act 2010 which applied during the reporting period expired on 31 December 2014.

Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM)

The SSM is the mechanism through which the ECB carries out key supervisory tasks for banks in EU member states participating in the European banking union, including the Group, since 4 November 2014. Should this result in a materially more onerous engagement model with regulators, including by way of potential supervisor risk assessments and / or asset quality reviews, with an increase in the level of regulatory obligations and / or the more stringent enforcement thereof, this could adversely impact the Group's results, financial condition and prospects.

Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM)

The SRM complements the new system of banking supervision established by the SSM and is designed to ensure the uniform application of resolution rules to failing banks. It is based on close co-operation between the national resolution authorities of participating Member State, and a new centralised European resolution authority, the Single Resolution Board (operational from 1 January 2015). It will be financed by bank levies, including from the Group, raised at national level. The fund is intended to reach a target level within an initial period of eight years from 1 January 2016 (being the date on which the SRM regulation is effective, with the exception of certain provisions that are applicable from earlier dates). The SRM may impose requirements on the Group which would not be consistent with the Group's strategy and objectives.

Recovery and Resolution Directive

Ireland and the UK are introducing new measures in respect of loss absorbency and bail-in rules which may result in further significant changes in the regulatory framework for capital and debt instruments of credit institutions. The Recovery and Resolution Directive entered into force on 2 July 2014 and while it is required to be transposed into national law as of 31 December 2014, this has not yet been done. It provides for certain powers similar to those granted by the Credit Institutions (Stabilisation) Act 2010 and the Credit Institutions (Resolution) Act 2011 and provides for a 'bail-in' of certain senior unsecured debt and corporate deposits in the circumstances of a bank resolution post 2016. Pending transposition of the Directive, EU regulatory authorities (including CBI) have required the production of recovery plans and the Group submitted a Recovery Plan, as required, by 31 December 2013 and a revised Recovery Plan by 31 December 2014. The impact of the Directive on

the Group is as yet unclear pending the transposition of the Directive into national law and in advance of visibility of the requirements of, and interpretations applied by, the regulatory authorities.

Basel III

Basel III has been implemented into EU law via the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) and Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRD IV).

The CRR came into force on 1 January 2014 and is directly applicable in Ireland. CRD IV has been implemented in Ireland by the European Union (Capital Requirements) Regulations 2014 and the European Union (Capital Requirements) (No.2) Regulations 2014 (together the 'CRD Regulations'), which were signed into Irish law on 31 March 2014.

The CRR and the CRD Regulations (CRD IV Legislation) introduce new regulatory requirements for regulated institutions such as the Group and its licenced subsidiaries. CRR and CRD IV also include requirements for regulatory and technical standards to be published by the European Banking Authority (EBA). Many of these have not yet been published or their impact is uncertain.

The CRD IV Legislation provisions are being implemented on a phased basis with the majority to be effective by 1 January 2019, while the phase in of certain deductions from CET 1 (e.g. deferred tax) extends to 2023.

The CBI published their 'Implementation of Competent Authority Discretions and Options in CRD IV and CRR' on 24 December 2013 (updated on 21 May 2014) which clarifies the application of certain transitional rules in Ireland under CRD IV. However, in the absence of a final set of rules, and pending full implementation, the precise impact of Basel III on the Group from a liquidity,

capital, regulatory and financial perspective is uncertain.

Solvency II

Directive 2009/138/EC, adopted by the European Parliament on 22 April 2009 and endorsed by the Council of Ministers on 5 May 2009 on the taking-up and pursuit of the business of Insurance and Reinsurance ('Solvency II') is a fundamental review of the capital adequacy regime for the European insurance industry. As part of the implementation of Solvency II, the capital structure and overall governance of the Group's life assurance business will alter significantly and this may have an impact on the capital structure of the Group. Solvency II is expected to be effective from 1 January 2016.

UK reform measures

Bank of Ireland (UK) plc is the Group's licensed banking subsidiary in the UK. It comprises the Group's financial services relationship with the UK Post Office, its branch business in Northern Ireland, certain assets from its former intermediary sourced mortgage business, together with more recently issued intermediary mortgages, and parts of its UK business banking

operations. Bank of Ireland (UK) plc is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by both the Prudential Regulation Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority. Bank of Ireland (UK) plc could be subject to future structural and non-structural reforms currently under consideration by the UK government to promote financial stability and competition and to protect UK retail depositors. Further, Bank of Ireland (UK) plc could be subject to special resolution regime powers under the UK Banking Act 2009.

Banking inquiry

The Irish Government previously commissioned and received three preliminary reports into the factors which contributed to the Irish banking crisis.

During 2014, the Government launched a Joint Committee of Inquiry into the Banking Crisis (the 'Banking Inquiry') under the Houses of the Oireachtas (Inquiries, Privileges and Procedures) Act 2013. The purpose of the Banking Inquiry is to inquire into the reasons Ireland experienced a systemic banking crisis, including the political, economic, social, cultural, financial and

behavioural factors and policies which impacted on or contributed to the crisis and the preventative reforms implemented in the wake of the crisis. The full extent of this inquiry, related costs and potential implications for the Group are currently unknown.

Macro-prudential policy for residential mortgage lending

Central Bank of Ireland (CBI) has issued new regulations introducing limits on higher Loan to Value (LTV) and on higher Loan to Income (LTI) for new mortgage lending. The industry implementation and the consumer reaction to these new regulations may have an impact on the Group's new mortgage growth strategy in the medium term.

Irish Government shareholding

The Irish Government through the Ireland Strategic Investment Fund (ISIF) has a c.14% discretionary shareholding in the Group. Whilst the Group has not seen any evidence of same, the Irish Government could use its voting rights as shareholders in a way which might not be in the best interests of the Group's private sector shareholders.

European sovereign debt

Residual concerns regarding the creditworthiness of European sovereign debt, reflected in, among other factors, sovereign credit spreads, continued to diminish in 2014. In early 2015, concerns re-emerged specifically with respect to Greek sovereign debt following the general election victory of 'anti-austerity' parties. An increase in speculation about a unilateral Greek default on its debt or a Greek exit from the eurozone could impact on sentiment towards

other eurozone bond markets and broader international debt markets. International debt markets could also be impacted by more general concerns over levels of fiscal deficits, requirement for support of the banking system, evolving sovereign debt levels of EU Member States, speculation about the stability of the eurozone and the potential impact of these factors on the individual EU Member State economies.

A material and unexpected escalation of market concern towards Ireland could lead to speculation or further concern about the applicability of policy choices that might be applied to resolve those concerns which could ultimately have an adverse impact on the Group's results, financial condition or prospects.

Risk Management Report

Liquidity

The Group relies on customer deposits to fund a considerable portion of its loan portfolio. Loss of customer confidence in the Group's business or in banking businesses generally, among other things, could result in unexpectedly high levels of customer deposit withdrawals, which could have a material adverse effect on the Group's results, financial condition and prospects. Liquidity risk can be heightened by an over-reliance on a particular kind of funding and may be exacerbated by any restrictions on the flow of liquidity between jurisdictions and legal entities.

The Group sources some funding from Monetary Authorities and any disruption to access could increase the Group's funding and liquidity risks. Relevant supervisory authorities may determine specific liquidity requirements for the Group. Compliance with these requirements can be impacted by a range of factors and may be subject to change in the future. Failure to comply with these requirements could result in regulatory sanctions and adversely impact the Group's reputation and prospects. The Group's credit ratings and outlook are set out on page 100. Downgrades

in the credit ratings of the Group could have a negative impact on the volume and pricing of its private sector funding and its financial position, restrict the Group's access to the capital and funding markets, trigger material collateral requirements or associated obligations in other secured funding arrangements or derivative contracts, make ineligible or lower the liquidity value of pledged securities and weaken the Group's competitive position in certain markets.

Capital adequacy

The Group's business and financial condition would be affected if the Group was insufficiently capitalised. This could be caused by a materially worse than expected financial performance (including, for example, reductions in earnings as a result of impairment charges, an unexpected change in interest rates and unexpected increases in risk weighted assets).

The minimum regulatory requirements imposed on the Group, the manner in which the existing regulatory capital is calculated, the instruments that qualify as regulatory capital and the capital tier to which those instruments are allocated could be subject to change in the future. Initiatives including Capital Requirements Directives (CRD II, III and IV), CRR and Solvency II and the transfer of supervisory powers to the SSM in November 2014, together with further regulatory reforms and clarifications under consideration have the potential to impact the Group's capital requirements.

The CBI has recognised the 2009 Preference Stock for grandfathering purposes as CET 1 capital under

Article 483 of the Capital Requirements Regulation from 1 January 2014.

The Group announced on 4 December 2013 that, save in certain circumstances (including changes in the regulatory capital treatment of the 2009 Preference Stock or taxation events), it does not intend to redeem the 2009 Preference Stock prior to 1 January 2016. The Group has advised the CBI that it is not the Group's intention to recognise the 2009 Preference Stock as CET 1 capital after July 2016, unless the de-recognition of the 2009 Preference Stock would mean that an adequate capital buffer cannot be maintained above applicable regulatory requirements. It is noted that in any event the 2009 Preference Stock would no longer qualify as CET 1 capital under Article 483 of the Capital Requirements Regulation after 31 December 2017.

If the grandfathering requirements or the definition of CET 1 capital are subsequently amended or if new qualification requirements are introduced, or if the CBI, ECB or similar authority otherwise applies a

different approach to their determination of what constitutes CET 1 capital, there is no guarantee that the 2009 Preference Stock will continue to qualify or be recognised as CET 1 capital and this could adversely affect the Group's ability to meet its regulatory capital obligations and could adversely affect the Group's results, financial conditions and prospects. In addition, the Group may be required or may consider it necessary to take appropriate actions to address such matters, such as the redemption of the 2009 Preference Stock.

In October 2014, it was announced that the Group had passed the ECB Comprehensive Assessment with substantial capital buffers. The ECB is expected to carry out future assessments including stress tests and there can be no certainty that future tests may not be more severe in their assumptions or capital threshold levels.

Failure in the Group's processes, operational systems, technology and infrastructure

The Group is exposed to a broad range of operational risks as a direct and indirect consequence of performing its day-to-day business activities. These risks are an inherent part of the execution of its business processes, the functioning and resilience of its technologies, the implementation of new products and processes, and the management of its assets, including the capture, retention and disposal of customer and Group data.

Operational risks may materialise as a result of a broad range of factors, including weaknesses or failures in the Group's internal or customer facing processes, such as account-opening, payments processing, financial reporting and risk monitoring processes. Such risks may materialise due to information technology or equipment failures, the malfunction or deficiency of external systems and controls (including those of the Group's suppliers or counterparties), or from people-related or external events, such as cyber-crime, fraud, unauthorised trading and errors or from natural disasters and social or political events. Cyber-crime risk represents a persistent and ever-evolving threat to

which the Group is exposed, and for which a broad range of measures are implemented in order to detect possible vulnerabilities and to protect the Group from the potential impact of attacks. The Group is also exposed to the risk of information leakage, loss or theft as part of the various activities performed by its employees, contractors and by third party suppliers on its behalf.

The Group faces various risks associated with operational disruption, breakdown or constraints, including in the provision of products and services by third party suppliers that are integral to the Group's day-to-day delivery of products and services. If one or more of these risks were to materialise, the confidentiality, integrity and availability of the Group's business processes, computer systems and networks may be compromised, or otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in the Group's, as well as its clients' or third parties', operations.

As part of its day-to-day operations, the Group processes a large volume of transactions, some of which are highly complex, across a diverse range of

products and services, in various markets and currencies and is subject to several legal and regulatory regimes. The Group faces the risk that due to errors, control failures or criminal acts, the Group's execution and provision of these transactions, products and services may be negatively impacted.

The Group is required to implement and adhere to a significant body of existing and new regulatory and legal requirements. The implementation of these requirements and the ongoing adherence to their associated obligations, pose various risks, including the potential for non-compliance and direct operational impacts on existing processes and systems and on the continuity of services provided to customers.

The occurrence of one or more of the above, or any weakness in the Group's internal control structures and procedures, could lead to a material adverse impact on the Group's results, financial condition and prospects, as well as reputational damage which could exacerbate such adverse impact, and could give rise to regulatory penalties and litigation.

Group sponsored defined benefit pension schemes

The Group sponsored defined benefit pension funds are subject to market fluctuations and changes in the value of underlying assets, as well as to interest rate risk, mortality risk and changes to actuarial assumptions. These fluctuations could impact on the value of the schemes' asset portfolios and result in returns on the pension funds being less than expected and / or result in there being a greater than expected increase in the estimated value of the schemes' liabilities.

Due to adverse market conditions (e.g. low long term interest rates) impacting the value of liabilities, deficits still exist in the majority of the Group's defined benefit schemes. As the pension funds continue to be subject to market fluctuations, interest rate and inflation risks, a level of volatility associated with pension funding also remains.

Legislative changes were made to the Irish Pensions Act (1990) in June 2012, introducing a revised statutory funding standard for Republic of Ireland

schemes. The introduction of these new requirements could have an adverse impact on the Group's financial condition and prospects due to the introduction of additional Risk Reserve requirements from 1 January 2016.

The impact of material volatility could be exacerbated under the new CRD IV capital rules under which defined benefit pension deficits will be a deduction from capital ratios over time.

Risk Management Report

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from movements in interest rates, foreign exchange rates or other market prices. Market risk arises naturally through customer lending and deposit-taking, the servicing of customer foreign exchange and other customer risk management needs, wholesale funding and investment in securities for liquid asset purposes.

It is Group policy to minimise exposure to market risk, subject to a relatively conservative permission to take discretionary risk. Nonetheless, certain structural market risks remain and, in some cases, are difficult to eliminate fully.

These structural risks arise inter alia from the presence of non-interest related assets and liabilities on the balance sheet, the multiplicity of pricing conventions for variable rate assets, liabilities and derivatives, the multi-currency mix of assets and liabilities and the requirement in the Group's case to fund sterling assets out of euro.

While the Group employs a range of hedging and risk mitigation methods, the Group remains potentially exposed to adverse movements in interest rates, interest rate bases (the differential between variable interest rates), cross

currency basis (primarily the cost of borrowing in euro to fund assets in sterling) and exchange rates. The persistence of exceptionally low interest rates for an extended period into the future or a material reduction in current interest rates could adversely affect the Group's financial condition and prospects through, among other things, the systematic mis-pricing of risk by financial markets, the compression of net interest margin, the low absolute level of yields at which certain liabilities are invested, together with the rate at which pension liabilities are discounted.

The availability of skilled management

Failure by the Group to staff its operations appropriately, or the loss of one or more key senior executives and failure to replace them in a satisfactory and timely manner may have a material adverse impact on the Group's results, financial condition and prospects.

In addition, if the Group fails to attract and appropriately train, motivate and retain highly skilled and qualified people, or if it

was to be impacted by industrial unrest, its businesses may also be negatively impacted.

The Group is subject to ongoing restrictions on remuneration arising from the implementation of Irish legislation, agreements with the Irish Government associated with the recapitalisation of the Group and the EBA remuneration guidelines. Restrictions imposed on

remuneration by government, tax or regulatory authorities, CRD III and IV or other factors outside the Group's control in relation to the retention and recruitment of key executives and highly skilled and qualified people may also adversely impact on the Group's ability to attract and retain such staff.

Tax rates, legislation and practice

In accordance with applicable accounting rules, the Group has recognised deferred tax assets on losses available to relieve future profits to the extent that it is probable that such losses will be utilised. Failure to demonstrate convincing evidence of the availability of future taxable profits, or changes in tax legislation or government policy may reduce the recoverable amount of the deferred tax assets currently recognised in the financial statements, and result in a material adverse impact on the Group's

results, financial condition and prospects.

The taxation charge accounts for amounts due to fiscal authorities in the various territories in which the Group operates and includes estimates based on a judgement of the application of law and practice in certain cases to determine the quantification of any liabilities arising. In arriving at such estimates, management assesses the relative merits and risks of tax treatments assumed, taking into

account statutory, judicial and regulatory guidance and, where appropriate, external advice. There is a risk that the final taxation outcome could be different to the amounts currently recorded.

Other changes in tax rates, legislation and regulatory practice could also adversely impact the results, financial condition, prospects and reputation of the Group.

Litigation and regulatory proceedings

Disputes, legal proceedings and regulatory investigations in which the Group may be involved are subject to many uncertainties, and their outcomes are often difficult to predict, particularly in the earlier stages of a case or investigation.

Adverse judgments in litigation or regulatory proceedings involving the Group or other financial institutions could result in restrictions or limitations to the Group's operations or result in a material adverse impact on the Group's results, financial

condition and prospects, together with its reputation.

Reputation

Reputation risk is inherent in the Group's business. Negative public or industry opinion can result from the actual or perceived manner in which the Group conducts its business, actual or perceived practices in the banking industry or from issues arising in the external environment. Such activities could, potentially, include necessary commercial decisions that impact on customers, the availability of credit, the treatment of customers in

difficulties, the occurrence of cybercrime or other fraudulent activity, allegations of overcharging and mis-selling or mispricing of financial products, non-compliance with legal or regulatory requirements (including obligations associated with money laundering), inadequate or failed internal processes or systems or issues arising from human error or remuneration practices.

Negative publicity may adversely impact the Group's ability to have a positive relationship with key stakeholders, including regulatory authorities, and / or to keep and attract customers, the loss of which may adversely impact the Group's business, financial condition and prospects.

Technology

Rapidly shifting consumer behaviours and the proliferation of internet, social and device (mobile, tablet, wearable) technologies are changing the way customers research, purchase and maintain the products and services they consume in their day to day lives, and this is reflected in the evolving banking models for consumers and businesses, both in Ireland and internationally. This not only affects the manner in which customers manage their financial affairs and core products

(from operating accounts, to deposits, credit facilities and wealth management instruments), but money transmission is also expected to evolve in the coming years with numerous new players entering the payments environment and changing the payment services available. Analytically driven and customer focused new entrants are changing the way financial services companies are approaching their routes to market, service and fulfilment value chains, and operating

models and core competencies so that they remain relevant and compete in the newly consumerised and digital arena.

An inability of the Group to respond to external developments in a timely manner or rigidity in the Group's operating model preventing an appropriate response could lead to a deterioration in the Group's results, financial conditions and prospects.

2 Risk management framework

The Group follows an integrated approach to risk management to ensure that all material classes of risk are taken into consideration and that the Group's overall business strategy practices are aligned with its risk and capital management strategies. This integrated approach is set out in the Group Risk Framework, which is approved by the Court of Directors (the Court). It identifies the Group's formal governance process around risk, the framework for setting risk appetite and the approach to risk identification, assessment, measurement, management and reporting.

2.1 Risk identity, appetite and strategy

The Group's risk identity, appetite and strategy are set by the Court.

Risk identity

The Group's risk identity is to be the leading Irish retail, commercial and corporate bank committed to long-term relationships with its customers. The Group's core franchise is in Ireland with income and risk diversification through a meaningful presence in the UK and selected international activities where the Group has proven competencies. The Group will pursue an appropriate return for the risks taken and on capital deployed while operating within prudent Board-approved risk parameters to have and maintain a robust, standalone financial position.

Risk appetite

Risk appetite defines the amount and nature of risk the Group is prepared to accept in pursuit of its financial objectives. It informs Group strategy and, as part of the overall framework for risk governance, forms a boundary condition to strategy and guides the Group in its risk-taking and related business activities.

Risk appetite is defined in qualitative terms as well as quantitatively through a series of high level limits and targets covering areas such as credit risk, market risk, funding and liquidity risk, and capital measures. These high level limits and targets are cascaded where appropriate

into more granular limits and targets across portfolios and business units. Risk appetite guides the Group in its risk taking and related business activities, having regard to managing financial volatility, ensuring solvency and protecting the Group's core franchises and growth platforms. The Group has defined measures to track its profile against the most significant risks that it assumes. Each of these measures has a defined target level or limit, as appropriate, and actual performance is tracked against these target levels or limits.

The Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) includes specific credit limits on sectoral and single name exposures among other qualitative and quantitative risk parameters and it also provides for the implementation of a hierarchy of sectoral credit limits. The RAS is set and approved by the Court. It is reviewed at least annually in light of changing business and economic conditions.

Risk strategy

The Group's risk strategy is to ensure that Court approved risk appetite is clearly articulated, embedded and observed in Group strategy so that the Group may:

1. address its target markets with confidence;
2. protect its balance sheet; and
3. deliver sustainable profitability.

The Group seeks to pursue its risk strategy by:

- defining risk identity and risk appetite as the boundary condition for the Group's strategic plan and annual operating plan / budget;
- defining the risk principles upon which risks may be accepted;
- ensuring that all material risks are correctly identified, assessed, measured, managed and reported;
- ensuring that capital and funding considerations shape the approach to risk selection / management in the Group;
- allocating clear roles and responsibilities / accountability for the control of risk within the Group;
- avoiding undue risk concentrations;
- engendering a prudent and balanced risk management culture;
- ensuring that the basis of remuneration for key decision makers is consistent with EBA guidelines, as appropriate; and
- ensuring that the Group's risk management structures remain appropriate to its risk profile and take account of lessons learnt and emerging internal and external factors.

2.2 Risk governance

Risk in the Group is controlled within the risk governance framework which incorporates both the Court, risk committees appointed by the Court (e.g. Court Risk Committee, Group Audit Committee), and also the Group Risk Policy Committee and its appointed committees (e.g. Group Credit Committee, Asset & Liability Committee etc.).

The risk governance framework is supported by the Group's management body, with risk responsibilities extending throughout the organisation based on a three lines of defence approach.

- **First line of defence:** primary responsibility and accountability for risk management lies with line management in individual businesses and relevant Group functions. They are responsible for the identification and management of risk at business unit / Group function level including the implementation of appropriate controls and reporting to the Group in respect of all major risk events. Business Units / Group functions are accountable for the risks arising in their businesses / functions, and are the first line of defence for the Group managing them.

- **Second line of defence:** central risk management functions are responsible for maintaining independent risk oversight and ensuring that a risk control framework is in place. They formulate risk policy and strategy, and provide independent oversight and analysis and centralised risk reporting.
- **Third line of defence:** Group Internal Audit (GIA) provides independent, reasonable assurance to key stakeholders on the effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control framework. GIA carries out risk based assignments covering Group businesses and functions (including outsourcing providers), with ratings assigned as appropriate. Findings are communicated to senior management and other key stakeholders, with remediation plans monitored for progress against agreed completion dates. Group Credit Review (GCR), an independent function within GIA, is responsible for reviewing the quality and management of credit risk assets across the Group.

The organisational structure for risk management is designed to facilitate reporting and escalation of risk concerns

from business units, Group functions and Group Internal Audit upwards to Group Risk Policy Committee (GRPC), the Court Risk Committee (CRC), the Group Audit Committee (GAC) and the Court of Directors, and conveying approved risk management policies and decisions to business units.

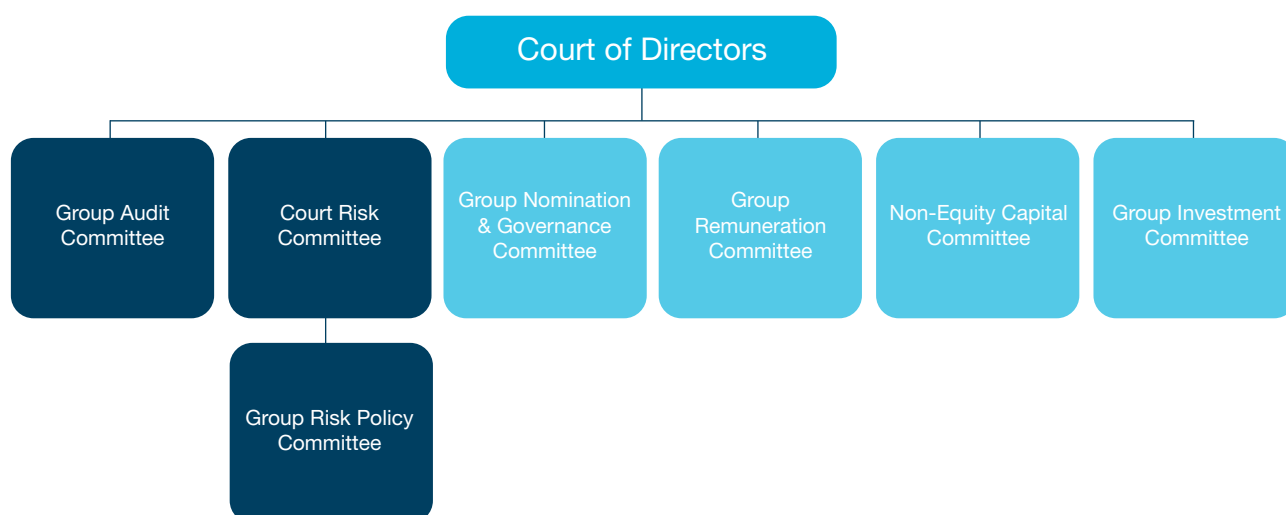
Risk governance framework

The Court of Directors is responsible for ensuring that an appropriate system of internal control is maintained and for reviewing its effectiveness.

The identification, assessment and reporting of risk in the Group is controlled through risk committees appointed by the Court of Directors and also the Group Risk Policy Committee (appointed by the Court Risk Committee) and its appointed committees.

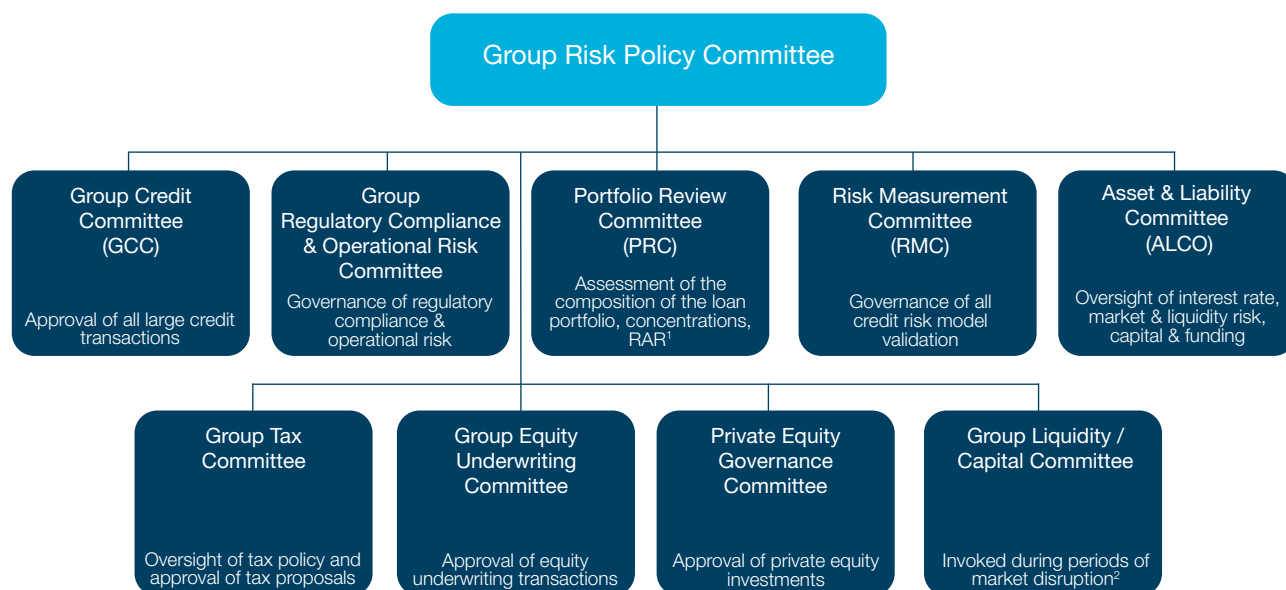
Each of the risk committees has detailed terms of reference, approved by the Court or their parent committee, setting out their respective roles and responsibilities. In summary, the following are the key responsibilities of the Group's risk committees.

2.2 Risk governance (continued)



- The Court**, comprising the Governor, 9 Non-executive Directors and 2 Executive Directors, is responsible for approving high level policy and strategic direction in relation to the nature and scale of risk that the Group is prepared to assume to achieve its strategic objectives. It approves the Group Risk Framework which identifies the Group's formal governance process around risk and the approach to risk identification, analysis, measurement, management and reporting. It regularly reviews reports on the size and composition of key risks facing the Group as well as the minutes of direct committees. The Court approves the Group's Risk Appetite Statement (incorporating risk identity and high level risk limits), thereby defining the amount and nature of risk the Group is prepared to accept in pursuit of its financial objectives, and forming a boundary condition to strategy. It has reserved authority to review and approve a number of key risk policies. The Court approves the Group's Recovery Plan. The Court also approves the Group Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) report which is a key process for the Group and facilitates the Court and senior management in adequately identifying, measuring and monitoring the Group's risks and ensures that the Group holds adequate capital to support its risk profile.
- The Court Risk Committee (CRC)** comprises Non-executive Directors and its primary responsibilities are to make recommendations to the Court on risk issues where the Court has reserved authority, to maintain oversight of the Group's risk profile (including adherence to Group risk principles, policies and standards), and to approve material risk policies within delegated discretion. It also ensures risks are properly identified and assessed, that risks are properly controlled and managed and that strategy is informed by and aligned with the Group's risk appetite. The committee met 11 times during 2014.
- The Group Audit Committee (GAC)** comprises Non-executive Directors. In close liaison with the CRC, it reviews the appropriateness and completeness of the system of internal control, reviews the manner and framework in which management ensures and monitors the adequacy of the nature, extent and effectiveness of internal control systems, including accounting control systems, and thereby maintains an effective system of internal control. It assists the Court in meeting obligations under relevant Stock Exchange Listing Rules, and under applicable laws and regulations, including the Sarbanes Oxley Act, as well as other regulatory requirements (e.g. Pillar III Disclosures), and monitors the integrity of the financial statements. The committee met 9 times during 2014.
- The Group Risk Policy Committee (GRPC)** is the most senior risk management committee and reports to the CRC. It is chaired by the Chief Credit & Market Risk Officer (CCMRO) and its membership comprises members of the Group Executive team and Group wide divisional and control function executives. It met 21 times during 2014. The GRPC is responsible for managing all risk types across the Group, including monitoring and reviewing the Group's risk profile and compliance with risk appetite and other approved policy limits, approving risk policies and actions within discretion delegated to it by the CRC. The GRPC reviews and makes recommendations on all risk matters where the Court and the CRC has reserved authority. The CRC oversees the decisions of the GRPC through a review of the GRPC minutes and reports from the Committee Chairman. The GRPC delegates specific responsibility for oversight of the major classes of risk (including credit, market, liquidity, operational, regulatory and tax) to committees that are accountable to it. The relevant committees are set out in the following diagram.

2.2 Risk Governance (continued)



¹ Risk-adjusted returns (RAR).

² The committee ceased meeting in 2013 as circumstances no longer warranted its invocation.

Management oversight of risk

Consistent with the three lines of defence approach to risk management, business units and relevant Group functions are the first line of defence and are accountable for the risks in their business unit / Group function and are responsible for the identification and management of those risks.

Central risk and Group management functions are responsible for establishing a risk control framework and for risk oversight. These are referred to as 'Risk Owners'.

Risk Owners are responsible for ensuring that:

- a policy or a process is in place for the risks assigned to them;
- exposure to the risk is correctly identified, assessed according to the Group's materiality criteria, and reported; and
- identified risk events are appropriately managed or escalated.

There are two key functions in the Group responsible for managing different aspects of risk - the Credit & Market Risk function and Group Governance Risk function:

- Credit & Market Risk is responsible for the independent oversight of credit risk and the monitoring of market risk within the Group as well as for the centralised management of certain challenged portfolios. It assists the Court in the setting of risk appetite for the Group and the formulation of credit and market risk policies. It is also responsible for oversight of risk models and for integrated risk reporting within the Group;
- Group Governance Risk is responsible for the management of regulatory, compliance and operational risk, Group Legal Services and the Group Secretariat.

In addition a number of other Group functions have responsibility for the Group's other key risk types, namely Group Treasury (liquidity risk), Group Communications (reputation risk) and Group Finance (pension risk). Business and strategic risk is managed by the relevant Divisional Chief Executive Officers, Group Strategy Development and Group Finance; life insurance risk is managed within NIAC, an independent regulated subsidiary with its own independent board.

2.3 Risk identification, measurement and reporting

Risk identification

Risks facing the Group are identified and assessed annually through the Group's annual Risk Identification Process.

Arising out of the Risk Identification Process, the identified risks are aggregated and the key risk types are identified which could have a material impact on the Group's earnings, capital adequacy and / or on its ability to trade in the future. These key risk types, of which there are currently ten, form the basis on which risk is managed and reported in the Group.

A risk owner is assigned to each key risk category and appropriate policies and / or processes put in place and a formalised measurement and management process defined and implemented.

Business and strategic risk is the volatility of the Group's projected outcomes (including income, net worth or reputation) associated with damage to the franchise or operational economics of a business and reflected in the income or net worth of the Group. It includes volatilities caused by changes in the competitive environment, new market entrants, new products or failure to develop and execute a strategy or anticipate or mitigate a related risk. Typically business risk is assessed over a one year timeframe and relates to volatilities in earnings caused by changes in the competitive environment, new market entrants and / or the introduction of new products and / or inflexibility in the cost base. Strategic risk generally relates to a longer timeframe and pertains to volatilities in earnings arising from failure to develop or execute an appropriate strategy.

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. This risk comprises country risk, default risk, recovery risk, exposure risk, the credit risk in securitisation, cross border (or transfer) risk, concentration risk and settlement risk.

Life insurance risk is the volatility in the amount and timing of claims caused by unexpected changes in mortality, morbidity, persistency and longevity.

- **Mortality risk** is the risk of deviations in timing and amounts of cash flows due to the incidence of death.
- **Longevity risk** is the risk of such deviations due to increasing life expectancy trends among policyholders and pensioners, resulting in higher than normal payout ratios.
- **Persistency risk** is the risk to profitability if policies surrender early as the company will lose the future income streams on these contracts.
- **Morbidity risk** is the risk of deviations in timing and amount of cash flows (such as claims) due to incidence or non-incidence of disability and sickness.

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.

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from movements in interest rates, foreign exchange rates or other market prices. Market risk arises from the structure of the balance sheet, the Group's business mix and discretionary risk taking.

Model risk is the risk of loss resulting from the Group's suite of models (credit, market, liquidity and operational) inaccurately measuring the risk of the Group's exposures, resulting in the Group mispricing deals, holding insufficient or too much capital (economic and / or regulatory) and being subject to economic, regulatory and / or market censure.

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

Pension risk is the risk in the Group's defined benefit pension schemes that the assets are inadequate or fail to generate returns that are sufficient to meet the schemes' liabilities. This risk crystallises for the sponsor when a deficit emerges of a size which implies a material probability that the liabilities will not be met.

Regulatory risk is the risk of failure to meet new or existing regulatory and / or legislative requirements and deadlines or to embed requirements into processes. It also includes the risk to the Group's capital, liquidity and profitability from the impact of future legislative and regulatory changes.

Reputation risk is the risk to earnings or franchise value arising from an adverse perception of the Group's image on the part of customers, suppliers, counterparties, shareholders, investors, staff, legislators or regulators. This risk typically materialises through a loss of business in the areas affected.

In addition to, and separate from, the Group's Risk Identification Process, a review of the top five risks facing the Group is carried out on a semi-annual basis. This review facilitates a senior management assessment of any new or emerging macro threats to the Group, independent of the risk management and reporting structures that apply to the above ten key risk types. Members of the Group Executive Committee (GEC) and the GRPC identify and rank the top five risks facing the Group for consideration by the CRC and the Court. The following criteria are used to identify and assess the top five risks:

- the severity of the risk in terms of materiality and the length of time it would take the Group to recover;
- the likelihood of the risk occurring; and
- the impact of the risk, taking mitigants and likelihood into account.

2.3 Risk identification, measurement and reporting (continued)

Risk measurement

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

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

At Group level, common measures and approaches for risk aggregation and measurement have also been adopted, in order to inform operational and strategic plans and to steer the business within the boundaries of its risk appetite. These include one-year or multi-year forecasting / stress testing and a capital allocation framework which incorporates economic capital modelling and risk adjusted return analysis.

The Group uses a suite of risk measurement models and systems to support decision-making processes at transaction and portfolio levels, e.g. approving a loan facility to a borrower.

The common measure of return on risk used by the Group is Risk Adjusted Return

on Capital (RAROC). RAROC provides a uniform measure of performance that the Group utilises to analyse the economic profitability of businesses with different sources of risk and different capital requirements.

Forecasting and stress testing (including reverse stress testing) are risk management tools used by the Group to inform potential risk outcomes under different scenarios and mitigating actions.

The Group conducts solvency stress tests in order to assess the impacts of adverse scenarios on the Group's impairment charges on financial assets, deleveraging losses, earnings, capital adequacy, liquidity and financial prospects.

The results of solvency stress tests are used to assess the Group's resilience to adverse scenarios and to aid the identification of potential areas of vulnerability. The tests are applied to the existing risk exposures of the Group and also consider changing business volumes as envisaged in the Group's business plans and strategies. Macroeconomic scenarios of different levels of severity are combined with assumptions on volume changes and margin development. Impacts are measured in terms of potential impairment charges on financial assets, earnings, capital adequacy, liquidity and financial prospects. Solvency stress test results are presented to the GRPC, the CRC and the Court.

The Group also performs other scenario analyses and stress tests to measure exposure to liquidity risk, operational risk and market risk to inform management and limit setting of individual risks.

Risk reporting

The key risk types identified under the Group's risk identification process are assessed and their status is reported quarterly by the CCMRO in the Court Risk Report which is reviewed by the GRPC, the CRC and the Court. The content of the report includes an analysis of and commentary on all key risk types as set out on page 66. It also addresses governance and control issues and compliance with risk appetite. In addition, the GRPC and the Court consider monthly formal updates on all key risk types.

The reports also provide data on the external economic environment and management's view of the implications of this environment on the Group's risk profile. The Court Risk Report forms the top of a reporting hierarchy with more detailed risk information being considered by divisional level management.

The CRC also receives risk information through its review of the GRPC minutes and through investigations carried out into specific risk matters.

3 Management of key Group risks

3.1 Credit risk

Key points:

- The economic environment in both Ireland and the UK has continued to improve over the past year.
- Values in a number of segments of the commercial property market increased in both Ireland and the UK in 2014. Residential property prices increased in Ireland in 2014, with Dublin residential property prices recovering more quickly than those outside the capital. Residential property prices also increased in the UK in 2014.
- Total loans and advances to customers (before impairment provisions) reduced to €90 billion at 31 December 2014 from €93 billion at 31 December 2013.
- While defaulted and forborne loans remain elevated, the volume of defaulted loans reduced significantly in 2014, with defaulted loans totalling €14.3 billion at 31 December 2014 compared to €17.1 billion at 31 December 2013 and €16.7 billion at 30 June 2014.
- Provision coverage on defaulted loans was 52% at 31 December 2014 compared to 48% at 31 December 2013.
- Default arrears in the Retail Ireland Residential mortgage book have reduced significantly reflecting improving economic conditions and the Group's ongoing strategy to assist customers in financial difficulty with sustainable mortgage restructure and resolution strategies.
- Effective workout structures comprising the Group's Mortgage Arrears Resolution Strategies (MARS) and Challenged Assets Group (CAG) continued the alignment of significant specialist resources to the management of challenged assets.
- Total impairment charges on loans and advances to customers of €542 million fell materially on the prior year (31 December 2013: €1,665 million).

Definition of Credit Risk

(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. This risk comprises country risk, default risk, recovery risk, exposure risk, the credit risk in securitisation, cross border (or transfer) risk, concentration risk and settlement risk. At portfolio level, credit risk is assessed in relation to the degree of name, sector and geographic concentration to inform the setting of appropriate risk mitigation and transfer mechanisms, and to assess risk capital requirements. Credit risk appetite limits are set by the Court with respect to maximum drawn exposures by credit category, by region and single name. 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.

How Credit Risk arises

Credit risk arises from loans and advances to customers. It also arises from the financial transactions the Group enters into with financial institutions, sovereigns and state institutions. It comprises both

drawn exposures and exposures the Group has committed to extend. While the Group could potentially suffer loss to an amount equivalent to its undrawn commitments, the Group does not expect to incur losses to that extent as most consumer related commitments can be cancelled by the Group and non-consumer related commitments are entered into subject to the customer continuing to achieve specific credit standards.

The Group is also exposed to credit risk from its derivatives, available for sale financial assets, other financial assets and from its reinsurance activities in NIAC.

Country risk

Country 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. This also includes credit transfer risk which is the risk of loss due to restrictions on the international transfer of funds. The Group is exposed to country risk. Exposures are managed in

line with approved policy and country maximum exposure limits.

Country risk is governed by the Group Country Risk Policy which is approved by the Court. Limits are set and monitored for countries and for sovereign obligors in accordance with this policy. Further information is set out below.

Settlement risk

Settlement risk arises in any situation where a payment in cash, securities or equities is made in expectation of a corresponding receipt in cash, securities or equities. Appropriate policies exist and settlement limits are monitored.

Credit concentration risk

Credit concentration risk is the risk of loss due to exposures to a single entity or group of entities engaged in similar activities and having similar economic characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. Undue concentrations could lead to increased volatility in the Group's impairment charges on financial assets, earnings,

Credit risk (continued)

Definition of Credit Risk (continued)

capital requirements and financial prospects. Management of risk concentrations is an integral part of the Group's approach to risk management. Target levels and, where appropriate, limits are defined by the Court for each credit category. In addition, monetary risk limits are set by the GRPC or its appointed committees and, where necessary, approved by the Court. These target levels and, where appropriate, limits, are informed by the Group's Risk Appetite Statement. Single name concentrations are also subject to limits. As the overall size of the Group's balance sheet reduces, concentration risk may increase in relative terms.

Large exposures

The Group's Risk Appetite Statement and regulatory requirements set out maximum

exposure limits to a customer or a group of connected customers. The limits and regulatory requirements cover both bank and non-bank counterparties.

The Group's Risk Appetite Statement specifies a range of exposure limits for credit concentration risk.

The Group also monitors single customer exposure against regulatory requirements. In accordance with regulatory requirements, the Group implemented in the course of 2014 an amended large exposures regime provided for in the Capital Requirements Regulation. As at 31 December 2014, the Group's 20 largest exposures (excluding exempt exposures) reported under the amended large exposures regulatory regime amounted to €5.4 billion.

Credit related commitments

The Group manages credit related commitments that are not reflected as loans and advances on the balance sheet on the same basis as loans for credit approval and management purposes.

These include:

- guarantees and standby letters of credit;
- performance or similar bonds and guarantees;
- documentary and commercial letters of credit;
- commitments; and
- letters of offer.

Further information on the Group's exposures is set out in note 42.

Credit risk management

(audited)

The Group's approach to the management of credit risk is focused on a detailed credit analysis at origination followed by early intervention and active management of accounts where creditworthiness has deteriorated. The Credit & Market Risk function has responsibility for the independent oversight of credit and market risk, and for overall risk reporting to the GRPC, the CRC and the Court on developments in these risks and compliance with specific risk limits. It is led by the CCMRO who reports directly to the Group Chief Executive. The function provides independent oversight and management of the Group's credit risk strategy, credit risk management information and credit risk underwriting as well as strategic oversight and management of certain challenged portfolios.

Credit policy

The core values and principles governing the provision of credit are contained in Group Credit Policy which is approved by

the Court. Individual business unit credit policies define in greater detail the credit approach appropriate to the units concerned. These policies are aligned with and have regard to, the Group's Risk Appetite Statement and applicable credit limits, the lessons learned from the Group's recent loss history, the markets in which the business units operate and the products which they provide. In a number of cases business unit policies are supplemented by sectoral / product credit policies.

Each staff member involved in developing banking relationships and / or in assessing or managing credit has a responsibility to ensure compliance with these policies. There are procedures for the approval and monitoring of exceptions to policy.

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 Committee (GCC). Other exposures are approved according to a system of tiered individual authorities which reflect credit competence, proven judgment and experience. Material lending proposals are referred to credit units for independent assessment / approval or formulation of a recommendation for subsequent adjudication by the applicable approval authority.

Counterparty credit risk arising from derivatives

Credit risk exposure arising from derivative instruments is managed as part of the overall lending limits to customers and financial institutions. Credit risk exposure on derivative transactions is calculated using the current value of the contract (on a mark to market basis) and an estimate of the maximum cost of rewriting the contract in the event of counterparty default. The credit process also limits gross derivative positions.

Risk Management Report

Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk measurement

(audited)

All credit transactions are assessed at origination for credit quality and the borrower is assigned a credit grade based on a predefined credit rating scale. The risk, and consequently the credit grade, is reassessed periodically. The use of internal credit rating models and scoring tools, which measure the degree of risk inherent in lending to specific counterparties, is central to the credit risk assessment and ongoing management processes within the Group. Details of these internal credit rating models are outlined in the section on Credit Risk Methodologies on pages 87 and 88.

Loan loss provisioning

Through its ongoing credit review processes, the Group seeks early identification of deteriorating loans with a view to taking corrective action to prevent the loan becoming impaired. Typically, loans that are at risk of impairment are managed by dedicated specialist units / debt collection teams focused on working out loans.

The identification of loans for assessment as impaired is driven by the Group's credit risk rating systems. It is the Group's policy to provide for impairment promptly and consistently across the loan book. For those loans that become impaired, the focus is to minimise the loss that the Group will incur from such impairment. This may involve implementing forbearance solutions, entering into restructuring arrangements or action to enforce security.

Other factors taken into consideration in estimating provisions include domestic and international economic climates, changes in portfolio risk profile, and the effect of any external factors such as legal or competition requirements. Whilst provisioning is an ongoing process, all business units formally review and confirm the appropriateness of their provisioning methodologies and the adequacy of their impairment provisions on a half yearly basis. Their conclusions are reviewed by the Credit & Market Risk function and the GRPC.

Under delegated authority from the Court, the Group's provisioning methodology is approved by the GRPC on a half yearly basis, details of which are set out in Credit Risk Methodologies on page 89. On an annual basis, the CRC provides observations on the Group's asset quality management and profile to the GAC as an input into the GAC's assessment of year end impairment provisions.

The quantum of the Group's impairment charge, impaired loan balances and provisions is also reviewed by the GRPC half yearly, in advance of providing a recommendation to the GAC.

An analysis of the Group's impairment provisions at 31 December 2014 is set out in note 25.

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 and the taking of collateral (which acts as a secondary repayment source).

Controls and limits

The Group imposes credit risk control limits and guide points to mitigate

significant concentration risk. These limits and guide points are informed by the Group's Risk Appetite Statement which is approved annually by the Court.

The Court approves country maximum exposure limits based on the Group's country risk rating models which are supported by external ratings. Maximum exposure limits for exposures to banks are also approved by the GRPC for each rating category based on credit risk modelling techniques combined with expert judgement.

Risk transfer and financing strategies

The objective of risk mitigation / transfer is to limit the risk impact to acceptable (quantitative and qualitative) levels. Where the risk review process indicates the

possible emergence of undue risk concentrations, appropriate risk transfer and mitigation options are explored and recommended to the Portfolio Review Committee (PRC).

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

Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk mitigation (continued)

takes collateral as a secondary source, which can be called upon if the borrower is unable or unwilling to service and repay debt as originally assessed.

Various types of collateral are accepted, including property, securities, cash, guarantees and insurance, grouped broadly as follows:

- financial collateral (lien over deposits, shares, etc.);
- residential and commercial real estate;
- physical collateral (plant and machinery, stock, etc.); and
- other collateral (debtors, guarantees, insurance, etc.).

The Group's requirements around completion, valuation and management of collateral are set out in appropriate Group or business unit policies and procedures. The extent to which collateral and other credit enhancements mitigate credit risk in respect of the Group's Residential mortgage portfolio is set out in table 3c on pages 360 and 376.

Counterparty credit risk arising from derivatives

The Group has executed standard internationally recognised documents such as International Swaps and Derivative Association (ISDA) agreements

and Credit Support Annexes (CSAs) with its principal interbank derivative counterparties. The purpose of a CSA is to limit the potential cost of replacing derivative contracts at market prices in the event of default by the counterparty. A very high proportion of the Group's interbank derivatives book is covered by CSAs and is hence collateralised, primarily through cash.

Credit risk reporting / monitoring (audited)

It is the Group's policy to ensure that adequate up to date credit management information is available to support the credit management of individual account relationships and the overall loan portfolio.

Credit risk at a Group, divisional and significant operating unit / product type level is reported on a monthly basis to senior management. This monthly reporting includes information and detailed commentary on loan book growth, quality of the loan book (credit grade and PD profiles and risk weighted assets) and loan impairment provisions including individual large impaired exposures. Changes in sectoral and single name concentrations are tracked on a

quarterly basis highlighting changes to risk concentration in the Group's loan book. A report on exceptions to credit policy is presented to and reviewed by the GRPC on a monthly basis. The Group allocates significant resources to ensure ongoing monitoring and compliance with approved risk limits.

The PRC considers and recommends to the GRPC, on a quarterly basis, credit concentration reports which track changes in sectoral and single name concentrations measured under agreed parameters. Credit risk, including compliance with key credit risk limits, is reported monthly in the Court Risk Report. Statistics on credit policy exceptions are

also included on a quarterly basis. This report is presented to and discussed by the GRPC, the CRC and the Court.

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

Group Credit Review (GCR) is an independent function within Group Internal Audit. Its reviews cover lending units in each division and incorporate an examination of adherence to credit policies and procedures across the various portfolios. GCR also addresses the timeliness of the annual review process and the quality of credit assessment in each portfolio.

Risk Management Report

Credit risk (continued)

Management of challenged assets
(audited)

A range of initiatives are in place on an ongoing basis to deal with the effects of the deterioration in the credit environment and decline in asset quality in recent years including:

- enhanced collections and recoveries processes;
- expansion of specialist work-out teams to ensure early intervention in vulnerable cases;
- intensive review cycles for 'at risk' exposures and the management of excess positions;
- support from central teams in managing 'at risk' portfolios at a business unit level;
- modified and tighter lending criteria for specific sectors;
- a reduction in certain individual bank exposures; and
- revised Risk Appetite Framework and Statement.

The segregation of certain challenged portfolios and the realignment of resources to manage these assets allows the remaining portfolio managers to focus on the loan book classified as 'acceptable quality' or better and to work closely with those customers.

Group forbearance strategies

Forbearance occurs when a borrower is granted a temporary or permanent concession or agreed change to a loan ('forbearance measure') for reasons relating to the actual or apparent financial stress or distress of that borrower. If the concession or agreed change to a loan granted to a borrower is not related to the actual or apparent financial stress or distress of that borrower, forbearance has not occurred. A loan which has an active 'forbearance measure' is a 'forborne loan'. The Group definition of forbearance is consistent with the CBI regulatory definition of forbearance.

A range of forbearance strategies are used by the Group for customers in arrears or facing potential arrears on contracted loan repayments, in order to

arrange, where viable, sustainable short term or longer term repayment solutions as appropriate. A forbearance strategy may include, but is not necessarily limited to, one or more of the following measures:

- adjustment or non-enforcement of covenants: an arrangement whereby the Group agrees to either waive an actual or expected covenant breach for an agreed period, or adjust the covenant(s) to reflect the changed circumstances of the borrower;
- facilities in breach of terms placed on demand: an arrangement whereby the Group places a facility in breach of its contractual terms on a demand basis as permitted under the facility agreement rather than enforcing, pending a more long term resolution;
- reduced payments (full interest): an arrangement where the borrower pays the full interest on the principal balance, on a temporary or longer term basis, with the principal balance unchanged, rather than repaying some of the principal as required under the original facility agreement;
- reduced payment (greater than full interest) incorporating some principal repayments: a temporary or medium term arrangement where the borrower pays the full interest due plus an element of principal due on the basis that principal payments will increase in the future;
- capitalisation of arrears: an arrangement whereby arrears are added to the principal balance, effectively clearing the arrears, with either the repayments or the original term of the loan adjusted accordingly to accommodate the increased principal balance; and
- term extension: an arrangement where the original term of the loan is extended.

The forbearance strategies adopted by the Group seek to maximise recoveries and minimise losses arising from non-repayment of debt, while providing suitable and sustainable restructure

options that are supportive of customers in challenged circumstances. The Group has an operating infrastructure in place to assess and, where appropriate, implement such options on a case-by-case basis. Group Credit Policy outlines the core principles and parameters underpinning the Group's approach to forbearance with individual business unit policies defining in greater detail the forbearance strategies appropriate to each unit.

Forbearance requests are assessed on a case-by-case basis taking due consideration of the individual circumstances and risk profile of the customer to ensure, where possible, the most suitable and sustainable repayment arrangement is put in place. 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 disimprovement in the credit grade assigned to the loan, potentially impacting how frequently the loan must be formally reviewed; and, where impairment is deemed to have occurred, will result in a specific provision. Where appropriate, and in accordance with the Group's credit risk management structure, forbearance requests are referred to credit units for independent assessment prior to approval by the relevant approval authority.

Forborne loans are reviewed in line with the Group's credit management processes, which include monitoring borrower compliance with the revised terms and conditions of the forbearance arrangement. Loans to which forbearance has been applied continue to be classified as forborne until the forbearance measure expires. The Group does not currently apply a set time period after which the forbearance classification on a performing forborne loan is discontinued but may do so in future in light of regulatory guidance in this area. Borrower compliance with revised terms and conditions may not be

Credit risk (continued)

Management of challenged assets (continued)

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.

Book profile - Loans and advances to customers

(unaudited)

Loans and advances to customers are shown in the tables below and in the tables on pages 79 to 86.

Geographical and industry analysis of loans and advances to customers

The following table gives the geographical and industry breakdown of total loans (before impairment provisions).

31 December 2014 Geographical / industry analysis ¹	Rol €m	UK €m	US €m	RoW €m	Total €m
Personal	27,072	26,865	-	-	53,937
- Residential mortgages	25,588	25,395	-	-	50,983
- Other consumer lending	1,484	1,470	-	-	2,954
Property and construction	8,762	6,457	-	-	15,219
- Investment	7,150	5,372	-	-	12,522
- Land and Development	1,612	1,085	-	-	2,697
Business and other services	6,332	2,310	225	74	8,941
Distribution	2,736	147	-	-	2,883
Manufacturing	2,798	728	392	133	4,051
Transport	1,267	101	23	-	1,391
Financial	569	87	-	26	682
Agriculture	1,454	496	-	-	1,950
Energy	456	30	-	-	486
Total	51,446	37,221	640	233	89,540

¹ The geographical breakdown is primarily based on the location of the business unit where the asset is booked.

Risk Management Report

Credit risk (continued)

Book profile - Loans and advances to customers (continued)

31 December 2013 Geographical / industry analysis ¹	Rol €m	UK €m	US €m	RoW €m	Total €m
Personal	28,206	26,262	-	-	54,468
- Residential mortgages	26,700	24,946	-	-	51,646
- Other consumer lending	1,506	1,316	-	-	2,822
Property and construction	9,144	7,647	11	-	16,802
- Investment	7,263	6,365	11	-	13,639
- Land and Development	1,881	1,282	-	-	3,163
Business and other services	6,323	2,891	224	46	9,484
Distribution	2,883	176	-	-	3,059
Manufacturing	2,627	739	336	99	3,801
Transport	1,437	160	20	-	1,617
Financial	880	177	-	-	1,057
Agriculture	1,499	283	-	-	1,782
Energy	599	86	-	-	685
Total	53,598	38,421	591	145	92,755

¹ The geographical breakdown is primarily based on the location of the business unit where the asset is booked.

The Group's primary markets are Ireland and the UK and exposures originated and managed in these countries represent a material concentration of credit risk. Similarly, the Group exhibits a material concentration in Residential mortgages and in the Property and construction sector.

The Group's Residential mortgage portfolio is widely diversified by individual borrower and amounted to 57% of total gross loans at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: 56%). At 31 December 2014, 50% of Residential mortgages related to Ireland (31 December 2013: 52%) and 50% related to the UK (31 December 2013: 48%). At 31 December 2014, the Group's UK Residential

mortgage book amounted to £19.8 billion (31 December 2013: £20.8 billion) (before impairment provisions).

The Property and construction sector accounted for 17% or €15.2 billion of total gross loans at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: 18% or €16.8 billion). This book consists primarily of investment property loans.

Credit risk (continued)

Impairment charges / (reversals) on loans and advances to customers *(unaudited)*

For an analysis of the Group's impairment charge on forborne loans and advances to customers see page 350 in the supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures.

Impairment charges / (reversals) on loans and advances to customers Composition	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m	Change %
Residential mortgages	(148)	573	n/m
- Retail Ireland	(140)	542	n/m
- Retail UK	(8)	31	n/m
Non-property SME and corporate	218	468	(53%)
- Republic of Ireland SME	127	233	(45%)
- UK SME	17	113	(85%)
- Corporate	74	122	(39%)
Property and construction	451	583	(23%)
- Investment	307	343	(10%)
- Land and development	144	240	(40%)
Consumer	21	41	(49%)
Total impairment charges / (reversals) on loans and advances to customers	542	1,665	(67%)

Impairment charges on loans and advances to customers of €542 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 were €1,123 million or 67% lower than the previous year. The impairment charge for the previous year reflected, among other factors, implementation of the CBI 'Impairment Provisioning and Disclosures Guidelines' (31 May 2013), and the observations from the CBI's 2013 Asset Quality Review (AQR) of the Group's loan portfolios as at 30 June 2013.

The significant reduction in impairment charges for 2014 reflects the performance of the Group's loan portfolios, improvements in the economic environment in the countries in which those portfolios are located and the significant reduction in defaulted loans. Additionally, impairment charges for 2014 reflect the impact of updated Retail Ireland mortgage collective impairment provisioning parameters and assumptions, primarily driven by improving economic factors, property prices and recent experience, and the Group's response to the observations from the 2014 ECB AQR.

The impairment reversal on **Residential mortgages** of €148 million for the year

ended 31 December 2014 compares to an impairment charge of €573 million in the previous year.

The impairment reversal on the Retail Ireland mortgage portfolio of €140 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 compares to an impairment charge of €542 million in the previous year. The 2013 impairment charge on the Retail Ireland portfolio reflected the impact of the implementation of the CBI guidelines and consideration of the CBI's 2013 AQR.

The current year impairment reversal on the Retail Ireland mortgage portfolio reflects a range of considerations including:

- improved performance within the portfolio (lower default rates);
- the improved economic conditions such as lower unemployment and higher property prices; and
- the impact of updated Retail Ireland mortgage collective provisioning assumptions.

Details of updated collective provisioning model parameters and assumptions for Retail Ireland mortgages, including property valuation assumptions and cure

rates, are set out on pages 90 and 91. The estimated combined impact of the updated collective provisioning model parameters and assumptions is a €280 million net reduction in collective impairment provisions for Retail Ireland mortgages as at 31 December 2014.

Overall, there has been a significant reduction in Retail Ireland mortgage default arrears (based on loan volumes greater than 90 days past due and / or impaired) in 2014, continuing the trend seen in the second half of 2013.

Owner occupied default arrears (based on loan volumes greater than 90 days past due and / or impaired) were €1,685 million at 31 December 2014 as compared with €1,911 million at 30 June 2014 and €2,051 million at 31 December 2013. This reduction is reflective of the considerable ongoing progress being made by the Group in effecting its mortgage arrears resolution strategies, supported by improving economic conditions. The level of Owner occupied default arrears for the Group remains at less than half the level of those banks as published on a quarterly basis by the CBI (latest industry statistics are as at Q3 2014¹).

¹ CBI Mortgage Arrears industry statistics report adjusted to exclude Bank of Ireland.

Risk Management Report

Credit risk (continued)

Impairment charges / (reversals) on loans and advances to customers (continued)

Buy to let default arrears (based on loan volumes greater than 90 days past due and / or impaired) were €1,534 million at 31 December 2014 as compared to €1,787 million at 30 June 2014 and €1,745 million at 31 December 2013.

Buy to let borrowers continue to be impacted by rising repayments as interest only periods come to an end and they move to fully amortising loans. At 31 December 2014, 70% of the Buy to let mortgage book was on a 'principal and interest' repayment basis (31 December 2013: 65%). As part of the Group's mortgage arrears resolution strategies, the Group continues to work with Buy to let customers, particularly those with interest only periods that are coming to an end, to restructure customer mortgages on a sustainable basis, as appropriate.

The €253 million reduction in Buy to let default arrears in the second half of 2014 reflects the significant progress made by the Group in the ongoing restructure of customer mortgages on a sustainable basis, resolution activity and the disposal of a portfolio of distressed mortgage assets, supported by improved rental market conditions for investors, particularly evident in primary urban areas. The level of Buy to let default arrears for the Group remains below the level of those banks as published on a quarterly basis by the CBI (latest industry statistics are as at Q3 2014¹).

The Group's progress in effecting sustainable restructure and resolution strategies for customers in financial difficulties has resulted in higher cure rates, and thus has also contributed to the significant reduction in the stock of default arrears and lower impairment charges in 2014. In line with the CBI 'Impairment Provisioning and Disclosures Guidelines', application of a twelve month probation period continues to apply in all cases in order to be eligible for inclusion in collective provisioning model cure rate calculations.

The impairment reversal on the Retail UK mortgage portfolio of €8 million for the year ended 31 December 2014, compared to an impairment charge of €31 million in the previous year. This reflects the improved residential property market in the UK, allied with the satisfactory performance of the portfolio which has seen low and reducing levels of default arrears across all market segments. Default arrears (volume of loans greater than 90 days past due and / or impaired) decreased to £395 million at 31 December 2014 as compared with £457 million at 30 June 2014 and £492 million at 31 December 2013.

The impairment charge on the **Non-property SME and corporate** loan portfolio of €218 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 has decreased by €250 million from the previous year.

Republic of Ireland SME impairment charges of €127 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 have decreased by €106 million from the previous year. The reduction reflects general improvements in economic and trading conditions in the Irish SME sector in 2014. Current year impairment charges continue to relate mainly to those segments dependent on discretionary consumer spending, in addition to individual case specific events.

Impairment charges on the UK SME portfolio decreased to €17 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 compared to an impairment charge of €113 million in the previous year. Previous year impairment charges were driven by a small number of large individual cases, which were not a feature in the current year. The portfolio also benefited from the further improvement in macroeconomic conditions.

The impairment charges on the Corporate portfolios reduced to €74 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 compared to €122 million in the previous year. As was the case in the first half of 2014, impairment charges have primarily been driven by individual case specific events.

Overall, the pace of migration of new cases into our challenged portfolios has reduced considerably, with both the domestic Irish and international corporate banking portfolios continuing to benefit from the improvement in economic conditions.

The impairment charge on the **Property and construction** loan portfolio of €451 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 decreased by €132 million compared to €583 million in the previous year.

The impairment charge on the Investment property element of the Property and construction portfolio was €307 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 compared to €343 million in the previous year. Investment property impairment charges reflect the regional distribution of assets within the Investment property portfolio. While prime Dublin and London markets continue to lead the property market recovery, in non-urban / regional areas the recovery is slower, with demand dependent on location, asset type and quality. Investment property impairment charges also reflect resolution activity such as selected property asset sales for a small number of individual cases in certain market segments.

The positive sentiment that has been witnessed in the Dublin commercial property market over the past twelve months in the office and retail sectors is supported by stronger occupier demand. Dublin continues to lead the recovery with increased activity present in the urban centres of Cork, Galway and Limerick. Other regions are showing improved sentiment, however recovery is moving more slowly. The sale of significant regional shopping centre and retail park portfolios in the market has had a positive impact on the pricing of retail assets in those sectors. These transactions illustrate investor confidence towards future expectations in the sector but the retail occupier market is at an earlier stage in the cycle having yet to record meaningful rental growth.

¹ CBI Mortgage Arrears industry statistics report adjusted to exclude Bank of Ireland.

Credit risk (continued)

Impairment charges / (reversals) on loans and advances to customers (continued)

Within the UK, both London and the South East are experiencing yields close to their historic lows. Investors continue to have a strong appetite for regional assets, including shopping centres, which have seen yield spreads between prime and strong regional assets narrow. Location and scheme specific rental growth is expected to return.

The impairment charge on the Land and development element of the Property and construction portfolio was €144 million for

the year ended 31 December 2014 compared to €240 million in the previous year. Development activity has increased in Dublin, with commuter counties now also improving; however, other regional areas remain challenging and are recovering more slowly. This urban / rural divide in property markets, in addition to the revision of exit strategies on a small number of challenged cases, is reflected in Land and development impairment charges in 2014.

The impairment charge of €21 million on **Consumer** loans for the year ended 31 December 2014 has reduced significantly from the impairment charge of €41 million in the previous year, reflecting the ongoing improvements in economic conditions in 2014, and consequently low levels of default and higher cure rates, particularly in the Retail Ireland Consumer portfolio.

Impairment charge by nature of impairment provision	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Specific charge individually assessed	865	1,323
Specific charge collectively assessed	(126)	151
Incurred but not reported	(197)	191
Total impairment charge	542	1,665

Impairment provision by nature of impairment provision	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Specific provisions individually assessed	5,838	6,195
Specific provisions collectively assessed	878	1,155
Incurred but not reported	707	891
Total impairment provision	7,423	8,241

The decrease in individual specific provisions in 2014 reflects the impact of provisions utilised during the year, partially offset by increases to existing specific provisions attaching to individually assessed Residential mortgage, Non-property SME and corporate and Property and construction exposures. The individual and collective specific provisions at 31 December 2014 are after provisions utilised in the year of €1.6 billion as set out in note 25 on page 218.

The decrease in collective specific provisions in the year reflects the impact

of the updated Retail Ireland Residential mortgage collective provisioning model parameters and assumptions (as set out on pages 90 and 91) and to a lesser extent, an increase in the volume of Irish mortgage loans subject to individual, rather than collective, assessment for provisioning. Additionally, some of the reduction in collective specific provisions was due to provision utilised activity in other portfolios.

Incurred but not reported (IBNR) impairment provisions decreased by €184 million to €707 million in the year to

31 December 2014. The reduction in IBNR impairment provisions was almost exclusively related to Retail Ireland Residential mortgages, and reflected the combined impact of the updated collective provisioning model parameters and assumptions (as noted above), the improving risk profile of the non-defaulted loan book, and the decrease in the volume of non-defaulted loans assessed for IBNR provisions, which is consistent with the overall reduction in the Irish mortgage portfolio.

Risk Management Report

Credit risk (continued)

Asset Quality - Loans and advances to customers

(audited except where denoted unaudited)

The Group classifies forborne and non-forborne loans and advances to customers as 'neither past due nor impaired', 'past due but not impaired' and 'impaired' in line with the requirements of IFRS 7.

Forbearance occurs when a borrower is granted a temporary or permanent concession or agreed change to a loan ('forbearance measure'), for reasons relating to the actual or apparent financial stress or distress of that borrower. A loan which has an active forbearance measure is a 'forborne loan'.

The Group applies internal ratings to both forborne and non-forborne loans based on an assessment of the credit quality of the customer, as part of its credit risk management system. A thirteen point credit grade rating scale is used for more complex, individually managed loans, including wholesale, corporate and business lending. A seven point credit grade rating scale is used for standard products (including mortgages, personal and small business loans). Both credit scales have a defined relationship with the Group's Probability of Default (PD) scale.

'Neither past due nor impaired' ratings are summarised as set out below:

Mappings to external rating agencies are indicative only, as additional factors such as collateral will be taken into account by the Group in assigning a credit grade to a counterparty:

- high quality ratings apply to loans to customers, strong corporate and business counterparties and consumer banking borrowers (including Residential mortgages) with whom the Group has an excellent repayment experience. For both forborne and non-forborne loans, high quality ratings are derived from grades 1 to 4 on the thirteen point grade scale, grades 1 and 2 on the seven point grade scale and ratings

equivalent to AAA, AA+, AA, AA-, A+, A, A-, BBB+ and BBB for the external major rating agencies;

- satisfactory quality ratings apply to good quality loans that are performing as expected, including loans to small and medium sized enterprises, leveraged entities and more recently established businesses. Satisfactory quality ratings also include some element of the Group's retail portfolios. For both forborne and non-forborne loans, satisfactory quality ratings are derived from grades 5 to 7 on the thirteen point grade scale, grade 3 on the seven point grade scale and external ratings equivalent to BBB-, BB+, BB and BB-. In addition, satisfactory quality ratings can also apply to certain temporary and permanent mortgage forbearance arrangements that are neither past due nor impaired;
- acceptable quality ratings apply to loans to customers with increased risk profiles that are subject to closer monitoring and scrutiny by lenders with the objective of managing risk and moving accounts to an improved rating category. For both forborne and non-forborne loans, acceptable quality ratings are derived from grades 8 and 9 on the thirteen point grade scale, grade 4 outstandings within the seven point scale and external ratings equivalent to B+. In addition, acceptable quality ratings can also apply to certain temporary mortgage forbearance arrangements that are neither past due nor impaired; and
- the lower quality but neither past due nor impaired rating applies to those loans that are neither in arrears nor impaired but where the Group requires a work down or work out of the relationship unless an early reduction in risk is achievable. For both forborne and non-forborne loans, lower quality ratings are derived from outstandings within rating grades 10 and 11 on the

thirteen point grade scale, grade 5 on the seven point grade scale and external ratings equivalent to B or below. In addition, the lower quality but neither past due nor impaired ratings can apply to certain temporary mortgage forbearance arrangements that are neither past due nor impaired and mortgages which are forborne, were previously in default and have had their terms and conditions modified and which are subject to a twelve month probation period under revised contractual arrangements.

'Past due but not impaired' loans, whether forborne or not, are defined as follows:

- loans where repayment of interest and / or principal are overdue by at least one day but which are not impaired.

'Impaired' loans are defined as follows:

- loans with a specific impairment provision attaching to them together with loans (excluding Residential mortgages) which are greater than 90 days in arrears. For Residential mortgages, forborne loans with a specific provision attaching to them are reported as both forborne and impaired. Forborne loans (excluding Residential mortgages) with a specific provision attaching to them are reported as impaired and are not reported as forborne.

'Defaulted' loans are defined as follows:

- impaired loans together with Residential mortgages which are greater than 90 days in arrears. Defaulted loans are derived from grades 11 and 12 on the thirteen point grade scale and grades 5 and 6 on the seven point grade scale.

Credit risk (continued)

Asset Quality - Loans and advances to customers (continued)

Composition of loans and advances to customers

The tables and analysis below summarise the composition of the Group's loans and advances to customers. Exposures are before provisions for impairment.

Loans and advances to customers Composition (before impairment provisions)	31 December 2014		31 December 2013	
	€m	%	€m	%
Residential mortgages	50,983	57%	51,646	56%
- Retail Ireland	25,588	29%	26,700	29%
- Retail UK	25,395	28%	24,946	27%
Non-property SME and corporate	20,384	23%	21,485	23%
- Republic of Ireland SME	9,628	11%	10,275	11%
- UK SME	2,498	3%	3,339	4%
- Corporate	8,258	9%	7,871	8%
Property and construction	15,219	17%	16,802	18%
- Investment	12,522	14%	13,639	15%
- Land and development	2,697	3%	3,163	3%
Consumer	2,954	3%	2,822	3%
Total loans and advances to customers	89,540	100%	92,755	100%

Unaudited:

The Group's loans and advances to customers before impairment provisions at 31 December 2014 were €89.5 billion compared to €92.8 billion at 31 December 2013. Current levels of demand for credit

and ongoing repayments contributed to the reduction in loans and advances to customers, partially offset by foreign exchange rate movements. The distribution of the Group's loans and

advances to customers by loan portfolio was broadly similar at 31 December 2014 and at 31 December 2013.

Risk Management Report

Credit risk (continued)

Asset Quality - Loans and advances to customers (continued)

For an analysis of the Group's Risk profile of loans and advances to customers (before impairment provisions) between 'non-forborne' and 'forborne' see table 3 on pages 352 to 353 in the supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures.

Risk profile of loans and advances to customers

The tables and analysis below summarise the Group's loans and advances to customers over the following categories: 'neither past due nor impaired', 'past due but not impaired' and 'impaired'. Exposures are before provisions for impairment.

31 December 2014

Risk profile of loans and advances to customers (before impairment provisions)	Residential mortgages €m	Non-property SME and corporate €m	Property and construction €m	Consumer €m	Total loans and advances to customers €m	Total loans and advances to customers %
Total loans and advances to customers						
High quality	43,344	4,299	1,777	2,429	51,849	58%
Satisfactory quality	994	8,879	2,195	210	12,278	14%
Acceptable quality	914	2,298	2,072	31	5,315	6%
Lower quality but neither past due nor impaired	363	1,398	1,765	-	3,526	3%
Neither past due nor impaired	45,615	16,874	7,809	2,670	72,968	81%
Past due but not impaired	2,584	159	336	95	3,174	4%
Impaired	2,784	3,351	7,074	189	13,398	15%
Total loans and advances to customers	50,983	20,384	15,219	2,954	89,540	100%

31 December 2013

Risk profile of loans and advances to customers (before impairment provisions)	Residential mortgages €m	Non-property SME and corporate €m	Property and construction €m	Consumer €m	Total loans and advances to customers €m	Total loans and advances to customers %
Total loans and advances to customers						
High quality	43,625	3,886	946	2,003	50,460	54%
Satisfactory quality	659	8,685	2,805	454	12,603	14%
Acceptable quality	769	3,055	2,397	23	6,244	7%
Lower quality but neither past due nor impaired	258	1,705	1,650	-	3,613	4%
Neither past due nor impaired	45,311	17,331	7,798	2,480	72,920	79%
Past due but not impaired	3,288	243	413	106	4,050	4%
Impaired	3,047	3,911	8,591	236	15,785	17%
Total loans and advances to customers	51,646	21,485	16,802	2,822	92,755	100%

Credit risk (continued)

Asset Quality - Loans and advances to customers (continued)

Unaudited:

Loans and advances to customers classified as **'neither past due nor impaired'** amounted to €73.0 billion at 31 December 2014 compared to €72.9 billion at 31 December 2013.

The **'past due but not impaired'** category amounted to €3.2 billion of loans and advances to customers at 31 December 2014 compared to €4.0 billion at 31 December 2013. This reduction is largely driven by the decrease in Residential mortgages 'past due but not impaired', reflecting improving economic conditions

and the Group's ongoing strategy to assist customers in financial difficulty with sustainable mortgage restructures.

'Impaired' loans decreased to €13.4 billion of loans and advances to customers at 31 December 2014 from €15.8 billion of loans and advances to customers at 31 December 2013. This significant reduction reflects the Group's continued progress in executing a combination of resolution strategies (and the consequent utilisation of provisions in some cases), aided by the improvement in economic and property

market conditions. In particular, during the second half of 2014, the Group has taken advantage of improved conditions in certain market segments (e.g. commercial investment property) by conducting sales of selected property assets.

For an analysis of the Group's risk profile of loans and advances to customers (before impairment provisions) between 'non-forborne' and 'forborne' see pages 352 to 353 in the supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures.

'Past due and / or impaired'

The tables below provide an aged analysis of loans and advances to customers 'past due and / or impaired' by asset classification. Amounts arising from operational and / or timing issues that are outside the control of customers are generally excluded.

31 December 2014

Risk profile of loans and advances to customers - past due and / or impaired	Residential mortgages €m	Non- property SME and corporate €m	Property and construction €m	Consumer €m	Total €m
Total loans and advances to customers					
Past due up to 30 days	643	93	61	55	852
Past due 31 - 60 days	728	37	242	28	1,035
Past due 61 - 90 days	271	29	33	12	345
	1,642	159	336	95	2,232
Past due greater than 90 days but not impaired	942	-	-	-	942
Impaired	2,784	3,351	7,074	189	13,398
Defaulted loans	3,726	3,351	7,074	189	14,340
Total loans and advances to customers - past due and / or impaired	5,368	3,510	7,410	284	16,572

Risk Management Report

Credit risk (continued)

Asset Quality - Loans and advances to customers (continued)

31 December 2013

	Residential mortgages €m	Non- property SME and corporate €m	Property and construction €m	Consumer €m	Total €m
Risk profile of loans and advances to customers - past due and / or impaired					
Total loans and advances to customers					
Past due up to 30 days	684	169	154	59	1,066
Past due 31 - 60 days	887	36	171	33	1,127
Past due 61 - 90 days	377	38	88	14	517
	1,948	243	413	106	2,710
Past due greater than 90 days but not impaired	1,340	-	-	-	1,340
Impaired	3,047	3,911	8,591	236	15,785
Defaulted loans	4,387	3,911	8,591	236	17,125
Total loans and advances to customers - past due and / or impaired	6,335	4,154	9,004	342	19,835

Unaudited:

Loans and advances to customers classified as 'past due and / or impaired' amounted to €16.6 billion at 31 December 2014 compared to €19.8 billion at 31 December 2013.

Residential mortgages classified as 'past due and / or impaired' decreased by €0.9 billion from €6.3 billion at 31 December 2013 to €5.4 billion at 31 December 2014 reflecting a significant reduction in the volume of Retail Ireland Residential mortgages classified as past due and impaired, reflecting significant

improvements in default arrears and the ongoing restructure and resolution activity.

Property and construction loans classified as 'past due and / or impaired' were €7.4 billion at 31 December 2014 compared to €9.0 billion at 31 December 2013. This reduction is reflective of the Group's progress in executing resolution strategies, including sales of selected property assets in the commercial investment property market in the latter half of 2014, and the consequent utilisation of provisions in some cases.

The volume of Non-property SME and corporate loans that are 'past due and / or impaired' was €3.5 billion at 31 December 2014 compared to €4.2 billion at 31 December 2013 reflecting reductions in the volume of loans classified as 'impaired' on foot of resolution activity in 2014.

Consumer loans that are 'past due and / or impaired' were €284 million at 31 December 2014 compared to €342 million at 31 December 2013.

Credit risk (continued)

Asset Quality - Loans and advances to customers (continued)

Composition and impairment

The table below summarises the composition, defaulted loans and impairment provisions of the Group's loans and advances to customers.

31 December 2014

Total loans and advances to customers Composition and impairment	Advances (pre-impairment) €m	Defaulted loans €m	Defaulted loans as % of advances %	Impairment provisions €m	Impairment provisions as % of defaulted loans %
Residential mortgages	50,983	3,726	7.3%	1,604	43%
- Retail Ireland	25,588	3,219	12.6%	1,486	46%
- Retail UK	25,395	507	2.0%	118	23%
Non-property SME and corporate	20,384	3,351	16.4%	1,699	51%
- Republic of Ireland SME	9,628	2,468	25.6%	1,264	51%
- UK SME	2,498	421	16.9%	186	44%
- Corporate	8,258	462	5.6%	249	54%
Property and construction	15,219	7,074	46.5%	3,935	56%
- Investment	12,522	4,660	37.2%	2,138	46%
- Land and development	2,697	2,414	89.5%	1,797	74%
Consumer	2,954	189	6.4%	185	98%
Total loans and advances to customers	89,540	14,340	16.0%	7,423	52%

31 December 2013

Total loans and advances to customers Composition and impairment	Advances (pre-impairment) €m	Defaulted loans €m	Defaulted loans as % of advances %	Impairment provisions €m	Impairment provisions as % of defaulted loans %
Residential mortgages	51,646	4,387	8.5%	2,002	46%
- Retail Ireland	26,700	3,796	14.2%	1,863	49%
- Retail UK	24,946	591	2.4%	139	24%
Non-property SME and corporate	21,485	3,911	18.2%	1,909	49%
- Republic of Ireland SME	10,275	2,747	26.7%	1,379	50%
- UK SME	3,339	571	17.1%	286	50%
- Corporate	7,871	593	7.5%	244	41%
Property and construction	16,802	8,591	51.1%	4,118	48%
- Investment	13,639	5,766	42.3%	2,183	38%
- Land and development	3,163	2,825	89.3%	1,935	68%
Consumer	2,822	236	8.4%	212	90%
Total loans and advances to customers	92,755	17,125	18.5%	8,241	48%

Risk Management Report

Credit risk (continued)

Asset Quality - Loans and advances to customers (continued)

Unaudited:

Loans and advances to customers (pre-impairment) reduced by 3% from €92.8 billion at 31 December 2013 to €89.5 billion at 31 December 2014 due to the impact of current demand for new lending and actions taken by customers to reduce their levels of debt, partially offset by foreign exchange rate movements.

Defaulted loans decreased to €14.3 billion at 31 December 2014 from €17.1 billion at 31 December 2013. The significant reduction in defaulted loans reflects the Group's continued progress in executing a combination of resolution strategies, aided by the further improvement in economic and property market conditions. In particular, during the second half of 2014, the Group has taken advantage of improved conditions in certain market segments (e.g. commercial investment property) by conducting sales of selected property assets.

The stock of **impairment provisions** decreased from €8.2 billion at 31 December 2013 to €7.4 billion at 31 December 2014, however impairment provisions as a percentage of defaulted loans ('total provision cover') increased from 48% at 31 December 2013 to 52% at 31 December 2014. Impairment provisions of €7.4 billion at 31 December 2014 are after provisions utilised of €1.6 billion as set out in note 25 on page 218.

Total **Residential mortgages** defaulted loans decreased to €3.7 billion at 31 December 2014 from €4.4 billion at 31 December 2013. The material reduction in Retail Ireland Residential mortgages defaulted loans, across both the Owner occupied and Buy to let market segments,

reflects the significant progress made by the Group in the ongoing restructure of customer mortgages on a sustainable basis, resolution activity, and the disposal of a portfolio of distressed assets (concentrated in the Buy to let market segment), supported by improved economic and residential property market conditions. The Retail UK Residential mortgage loan book continues to perform well, with reduced defaulted loans reflecting further improvements in economic and residential property market conditions in the UK.

Further additional disclosures on the Retail Ireland and Retail UK Residential mortgage portfolios are set out in the supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures section on pages 356 to 388.

Non-property SME and corporate defaulted loans decreased to €3.4 billion at 31 December 2014 from €3.9 billion at 31 December 2013. The reduction in Non-property SME defaulted loans reflects general improvements in economic and trading conditions in both the Irish and UK SME sectors in 2014. Notwithstanding the improvements in trading conditions, challenges remain in certain SME market segments, and particularly those outside urban centres. The reduction also reflects the Group's progress in executing resolution strategies for some larger Corporate challenged borrowers.

Defaulted loans in the **Property and construction** portfolio decreased to €7.1 billion at 31 December 2014 from €8.6 billion at 31 December 2013. In the Investment property sector, defaulted loans were €4.7 billion at 31 December

2014 as compared with €5.8 billion at 31 December 2013. This significant reduction reflects resolution activity (such as selected property asset sales) during the latter half of 2014, aided by better market conditions in certain segments.

Land and development defaulted loans amounted to €2.4 billion of the portfolio at 31 December 2014, down from €2.8 billion at 31 December 2013, reflecting resolution activity on challenged cases and the consequent utilisation of provisions.

Consumer defaulted loans decreased to €189 million at 31 December 2014 from €236 million at 31 December 2013, aided by improved economic conditions.

Coverage ratios have increased from 48% at 31 December 2013 to 52% at 31 December 2014 reflecting the decrease in the level of defaulted loans and the impact of impairment charges during 2014. Coverage ratios have increased across most portfolios over the same period.

The reduction in the coverage ratio for Retail Ireland Residential mortgages reflects the impact of updated Retail Ireland mortgage collective provisioning parameters and assumptions as set out on pages 90 and 91 which were predominately driven by improving economic factors, property prices and experience. The reduction in the coverage ratio for UK SME reflects the impact of provisions utilised and particularly the resolution of one large, highly provisioned challenged exposure in the first half of 2014.

Credit risk (continued)

Asset Quality - Segmental analysis
(audited)

31 December 2014

Risk profile of loans and advances to customers Total before impairment provisions	Retail Ireland €m	Retail UK €m	Corporate and Treasury €m	Total Group €m
High quality	22,088	26,017	3,744	51,849
Satisfactory quality	5,556	1,871	4,851	12,278
Acceptable quality	2,734	897	1,684	5,315
Lower quality but neither past due nor impaired	1,582	1,337	607	3,526
Neither past due nor impaired	31,960	30,122	10,886	72,968
Past due but not impaired	1,540	1,620	14	3,174
Impaired	9,149	3,547	702	13,398
Past due and / or impaired	10,689	5,167	716	16,572
Total	42,649	35,289	11,602	89,540

31 December 2013

Risk profile of loans and advances to customers Total before impairment provisions	Retail Ireland €m	Retail UK €m	Corporate and Treasury €m	Total Group €m
High quality	22,641	25,454	2,365	50,460
Satisfactory quality	5,464	2,470	4,669	12,603
Acceptable quality	3,002	1,612	1,630	6,244
Lower quality but neither past due nor impaired	1,558	1,283	772	3,613
Neither past due nor impaired	32,665	30,819	9,436	72,920
Past due but not impaired	2,268	1,717	65	4,050
Impaired	10,237	4,530	1,018	15,785
Past due and / or impaired	12,505	6,247	1,083	19,835
Total	45,170	37,066	10,519	92,755

Risk Management Report

Credit risk (continued)

Asset Quality - Segmental analysis (continued)

The table below provides an aged analysis of loans and advances to customers 'past due and / or impaired' by division:

31 December 2014
**Loans and advances to customers
which are past due and / or impaired
Total before impairment provisions**

	Retail Ireland €m	Retail UK €m	Corporate and Treasury €m	Total Group €m
Past due up to 30 days	514	328	10	852
Past due 31 - 60 days	205	829	1	1,035
Past due 61 - 90 days	144	198	3	345
	863	1,355	14	2,232
Past due greater than 90 days but not impaired	677	265	-	942
Impaired	9,149	3,547	702	13,398
Defaulted loans	9,826	3,812	702	14,340
Total past due and / or impaired loans	10,689	5,167	716	16,572

31 December 2013
**Loans and advances to customers
which are past due and / or impaired
Total before impairment provisions**

	Retail Ireland €m	Retail UK €m	Corporate and Treasury €m	Total Group €m
Past due up to 30 days	687	371	8	1,066
Past due 31 - 60 days	344	745	38	1,127
Past due 61 - 90 days	221	277	19	517
	1,252	1,393	65	2,710
Past due greater than 90 days but not impaired	1,016	324	-	1,340
Impaired	10,237	4,530	1,018	15,785
Defaulted loans	11,253	4,854	1,018	17,125
Total past due and / or impaired loans	12,505	6,247	1,083	19,835

Reposessed collateral

At 31 December 2014, the Group had collateral held as security, as follows:

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Reposessed collateral		
Residential properties:		
Ireland	20	25
UK and other	38	35
	58	60
Other	3	6
Total	61	66

Reposessed collateral is sold as soon as practicable, with the proceeds applied against outstanding indebtedness.

Credit risk (continued)

Asset Quality - Other financial instruments

(audited except where denoted unaudited)

Asset quality: Other financial instruments

Other financial instruments include trading securities, derivative financial instruments, other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (excluding equity instruments), loans and advances to banks, available for sale financial assets (excluding equity instruments), NAMA

senior bonds, interest receivable and any reinsurance assets. The table below sets out the Group's exposure to Other financial instruments based on the gross amount before provisions for impairment.

Other financial instruments are rated using external ratings attributed to external agencies or are assigned an internal rating

based on the Group's internal models, or a combination of both. Mappings to external ratings agencies in the table below are therefore indicative only.

Asset quality:	31 December 2014		31 December 2013	
Other financial instruments with ratings equivalent to:	€m	%	€m	%
AAA to AA-	9,817	33%	7,500	25%
A+ to A-	17,781	59%	7,209	24%
BBB+ to BBB-	1,549	5%	13,988	47%
BB+ to BB-	509	1%	510	2%
B+ to B-	168	1%	125	1%
Lower than B-	246	1%	201	1%
Total	30,070	100%	29,533	100%

Unaudited:

Other financial instruments at 31 December 2014 amounted to €30.1 billion, an increase of €0.6 billion as compared with €29.5 billion at 31 December 2013. The large movement in exposures between the BBB and single A ranges primarily reflects the upgrading of Irish sovereign exposure from BBB+ to A- during the year.

Credit risk methodologies

(audited)

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.

collateral) on a specific transaction should the borrower default, expressed as a percentage of EAD; and

- Maturity: the contractual or estimated time period until an exposure is fully repaid or cancelled.

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 accounts) together with a qualitative assessment of non-financial risk factors such as management quality and market / trading outlook. Other financial assets are assigned an internal rating supported by external ratings of the major rating agencies.

The primary model measures used are:

- Probability of Default (PD): the probability of a given counterparty defaulting on any of its borrowings from the Group within the next twelve months;
- Exposure at Default (EAD): the exposure the Group has to a defaulting borrower at the time of default;
- Loss Given Default (LGD): the loss incurred (after the realisation of any

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

For the Group's retail consumer and smaller business portfolios, which are characterised by a large volume of customers with smaller individual exposures, the credit risk assessment is

The credit risk rating systems employed within the Group use statistical analysis combined, where appropriate, with external data and the judgement of professional lenders.

Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk methodologies (continued)

An independent unit annually validates internal credit risk models from a performance and compliance perspective. This unit provides reports to the Risk Measurement Committee (RMC).

Risk modelling is also applied at a portfolio level in the Group's credit businesses to guide economic capital allocation and strategic portfolio management.

The measures to calculate credit risk referred to above are used to calculate expected loss on a regulatory basis. A different basis is used to derive the amount of incurred credit losses for financial reporting purposes. For financial reporting purposes, impairment allowances are recognised only with respect to losses that have been incurred at the balance sheet date based on objective evidence of impairment.

Regulatory approval of approaches

The Bank of Ireland Group has regulatory approval to use its internal credit models in the calculation of its capital requirements. As at 31 December 2014, 80% of credit risk weighted assets (excluding non-credit obligations) were calculated using internal credit models. This approval covers the adoption of the Foundation IRB approach for non-retail exposures and the Retail IRB approach for retail exposures.

The structure of internal rating systems

The Group divides its internal rating systems into non-retail and retail approaches. Both approaches differentiate PD estimates into eleven grades in addition to the category of default. For both non-retail and retail internal rating systems, default is defined based on the likelihood of non-payment indicators that vary between borrower types. In all cases, exposures 90 days or more past due are considered to be in default.

PD calculation

The Group produces estimates of PD on either or both of the following bases:

- Through-the-Cycle (TtC) estimates are estimates of default over an entire economic cycle, averaged to a twelve month basis. These are in effect averaged expectations of PD for a borrower over the economic cycle; and
- Cyclical estimates are estimates of default applicable to the next immediate twelve months. These cyclical estimates partially capture the economic cycle in that they typically rise in an economic downturn and decline in an economic upturn but not necessarily to the same degree as default rates change in the economy.

Non-Retail internal rating systems

The Group has adopted the Foundation IRB approach for certain of its non-retail exposures. Under this approach, the Group calculates its own estimates for PD and uses supervisory estimates of LGD, typically 45%, and credit conversion factors. To calculate PD, the Group assesses the credit quality of borrowers and other counterparties using criteria particular to the type of borrower under consideration. In the case of financial institutions, external credit agency ratings are used to provide a significant challenge within the Group's ratings approach. For exposures other than financial institutions, external ratings, when available for borrowers, play a role in the independent validation of internal estimates.

Retail internal rating systems

The Group has adopted the Retail IRB approach for its retail exposures. Under this approach, the Group calculates its own estimates for PD, LGD and credit conversion factors. External ratings do not play a role within the Group's retail internal rating systems, however, external credit bureau data does play a significant role in assessing UK retail borrowers. To

calculate LGD and credit conversion factors, the Group assesses the nature of the transaction and underlying collateral. Both LGD and credit conversion factors estimates are calibrated to produce estimates of behaviour characteristic of an economic downturn.

Other uses of Internal Estimates

Internal estimates play an essential role in risk management and decision making processes, 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:

- internal reporting;
- credit management;
- calculation of Risk Adjusted Return on Capital (RAROC);
- credit decisioning / automated credit decisioning;
- borrower credit approval; and
- internal capital allocation between businesses of the Group.

For non-retail exposures, through-the-cycle PD estimates are used to calculate internal economic capital.

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

Control mechanisms for rating systems

The control mechanisms for rating systems are set out in the Group's Credit IRB Model Policy and Standards. Model risk is one of the ten key risk types identified by the Group, the governance of which is outlined in the Group's Model Risk Policy. RMC approves all risk rating models, model developments, model implementations and all associated policies. The Group mitigates model risk as follows:

Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk methodologies (continued)

- model development standards: the Group adopts centralised standards and methodologies over the operation and development of models. The Group has specific policies on documentation, data quality and management, conservatism and validation. This mitigates model risk at model inception;
- model governance: the Group adopts a uniform approach to the governance of all model related activities. This ensures the appropriate involvement of stakeholders, ensuring that responsibilities and accountabilities are clear;
- model performance monitoring: all models are subject to testing on a quarterly basis. The findings are reported to, and appropriate actions, where necessary, approved by RMC; and
- independent validation: all models are subject to in-depth analysis at least annually. This analysis is carried out by a dedicated unit (the Independent Control Unit (ICU)). It is independent of credit origination and management functions.
- delinquency in contractual payments of principal or interest;
- cash flow difficulties;
- breach of loan covenants or conditions;
- granting a concession to a borrower, for economic or legal reasons, relating to the borrower's financial difficulty that would otherwise not be considered;
- deterioration of the borrower's competitive position;
- deterioration in the value of collateral;
- external rating downgrade below an acceptable level; or
- initiation of bankruptcy proceedings.
- a modification of loan terms resulting in the non-payment of interest, including the refinancing and renegotiation of facilities where there is evidence of a loss event and / or borrower financial distress;
- internal credit risk rating, or external credit rating, has been downgraded below a certain level;
- financial statements or financial assessment indicates inability of the borrower to meet debt service obligations and / or a negative net assets position;
- borrower has ceased trading; or
- initiation of bankruptcy / insolvency proceedings.

At 31 December 2014, each of the following portfolio specific events requires the completion of an impairment assessment to determine whether a loss event has occurred at the balance sheet date that may lead to recognition of impairment losses:

Residential mortgages

- loan asset has fallen 90 days past due;
- a forbearance measure has been requested by a borrower and formally assessed;
- a modification of loan terms resulting in the non-payment of interest, including the refinancing and renegotiation of facilities where there is evidence of a loss event and / or borrower financial distress;
- notification of, or intended application for, bankruptcy proceedings, debt settlement or personal insolvency arrangement or similar; or
- offer of voluntary sale at possible shortfall or voluntary surrender of property security.

Non-property SME and corporate

- loan asset has fallen 90 days past due;
- a forbearance measure has been requested by a borrower and formally assessed;

Property and construction

- loan asset has fallen 90 days past due;
- a forbearance measure has been requested by a borrower and formally assessed;
- a modification of loan terms resulting in the non-payment of interest, including the refinancing and renegotiation of facilities where there is evidence of a loss event and / or borrower financial distress;
- internal credit risk rating, or external credit rating, has been downgraded below a certain level;
- financial statements or financial assessment indicates inability of the borrower to meet debt service obligations and / or a negative net assets position;
- initiation of bankruptcy / insolvency proceedings;
- a fall in the assessed current value of security such that the loan to value ratio is greater than or equal to 120%;
- a fall in net rent such that it is inadequate to cover interest with little / no other income to support debt service capacity (Investment property exposures only); or
- a fall in the assessed gross development value such that sale proceeds are no longer expected to fully repay debt (development exposures only).

In addition, Group Internal Audit 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. The ICU function is independently audited on an annual basis.

Where models are found to be inadequate, they are remediated on a timely basis or are replaced.

Methodology for loan loss provisioning

All credit exposures, either individually or collectively, are regularly reviewed for objective evidence of impairment. Where such evidence of impairment exists, the exposure is measured for an impairment provision. The criteria used to determine if there is objective evidence of impairment include:

Risk Management Report

Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk methodologies (continued)

Consumer

- loan asset has fallen 90 days past due;
- a forbearance measure has been requested by a borrower and formally assessed; or
- a modification of loan terms resulting in the non-payment of interest, including the refinancing and renegotiation of facilities where there is evidence of a loss event and / or borrower financial distress.

Where objective evidence of impairment exists, as a result of one or more past events, the Group is required to estimate the recoverable amount of the exposure or group of exposures.

For financial reporting purposes, loans on the balance sheet that become impaired are written down to their estimated recoverable amount. The amount of this write down is taken as an impairment charge in the income statement.

Loans with a specific impairment provision attaching to them together with loans (excluding Residential mortgages) which are greater than 90 days in arrears are included as impaired loans.

The Group's impairment provisioning methodologies are compliant with IFRS. International Accounting Standard (IAS) 39 requires objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Losses expected as a result of future events, no matter how likely, are not recognised.

Methodology for individually assessing impairment

An individual impairment assessment is performed for any exposure for which there is objective evidence of impairment and where the exposure is above an

agreed threshold. For Residential mortgage, Non-property SME and corporate, and Property and construction exposures, a de-minimis total customer exposure level of €1 million applies for the mandatory completion of a discounted cash flow analysis for the assessment of impairment. The carrying amount of the exposure net of the estimated recoverable amount (and thus the specific provision required) is calculated using a discounted cashflow analysis. This calculates the estimated recoverable amount as the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the exposure's original effective interest rate (or the current effective interest rate for variable rate exposures). The estimated future cash flows include forecasted principal and interest payments (not necessarily contractual amounts due) including cash flows, if any, from the realisation of collateral / security held, less realisation costs.

A significant element of the Group's credit exposures are assessed for impairment on an individual basis. An analysis of the Group's impairment provisions and impairment charge by nature of impairment provision is set out in the tables on page 77.

Methodology for collectively assessing impairment

Where exposures fall below the threshold for individual assessment of impairment by way of discounted cash flow analysis, such exposures are subject to individual lender assessment to assess for impairment (which may involve the completion of a discounted cash flow analysis to quantify the specific provision amount), or are automatically included for collective impairment provisioning. For collective impairment provisioning, exposures with similar credit risk characteristics (e.g. portfolio of consumer personal loans) are pooled together and a provision is calculated by estimating the future cash flows of a group of exposures.

In pooling exposures based on similar credit risk characteristics, consideration is given to features including: asset type; industry; past due status; collateral type; and forbearance status. The provision estimation considers the expected contractual cash flows of the exposures in a portfolio and the historical loss experience for exposures with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the portfolio being assessed. Assumptions and parameters used in the collective provisioning models, which are based on historical experience (i.e. amount and timing of cash flows / loss given default), are regularly compared against current experience in the loan book and current market conditions.

For example, Retail Ireland Residential mortgage customer exposures less than €1 million are provisioned for impairment on a collective basis. These mortgage exposures are pooled based on similar credit risk characteristics such as: asset type, geographical location, origination channel, and forbearance status. The Retail Ireland Residential mortgage collective specific provisioning model parameters and assumptions have been updated in the current year, informed by the Group's recent observed experience (incorporating increased and more granular residential property sales data) and property price movements in the period. The updated assumptions included:

- refined assumptions for residential property valuations;
- enhanced and more granular assumptions regarding forced sale discounts; and
- updated cure rate, time to sale and work-out cost assumptions informed by the Group's observed experience.

Some of the key parameters used in the Retail Ireland Residential mortgage collective specific provisioning model include assumptions in relation to: residential property valuation (31 December 2014: 10% discount to

Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk methodologies (continued)

indexed value¹ for both Dublin and Non-Dublin properties); forced sale discount (31 December 2014: 10% to 25%); work-out costs (31 December 2014: 6%), weighted average cure rate (31 December 2014: c.8.0% over two and a half years) and time to sale (31 December 2014: two and a half year rolling average from the reporting date).

The provisioning model assumptions and parameters use historical loan loss experience adjusted where appropriate for current conditions and current observable data. Cure assumptions reflect the definition of cure per the CBI 'Impairment Provisioning and Disclosure Guidelines' (May 2013) which requires satisfactory completion of a twelve month probation period, while being less than 30 days past due. All provisioning model assumptions and parameters are reviewed on a half-yearly basis and updated, if appropriate, based on recent observed experience.

The more material changes in the parameters and assumptions used in the December 2014 model compared to the 31 December 2013 model relate to refined assumptions for residential property valuations combined with the enhanced, more granular assumptions regarding forced sale discounts. As outlined above, the assumption adopted by the Group at 31 December 2014 in respect of the value of Irish residential properties reflected the indexed value¹ discounted by 10% for both Dublin and Non-Dublin properties. Previously, the Group assumed an average decline in the value of all Irish residential properties equal to 55% from their peak in 2007. This change was prompted by continued residential property price increases observed throughout 2014. The forced sale discounts applied at 31 December 2014 are informed by the Group's recent property sales experience and are more granular being segmented by region (i.e. Dublin and Non-Dublin) and market

segment (i.e. Owner occupied and Buy to let), with forced sale discounts ranging from 10% - 25%. At 31 December 2013, the collective specific provisioning model applied a 10% forced sale discount assumption to all properties.

The Group's critical accounting estimates and judgements on pages 188 and 189, include sensitivity analysis disclosure on some of the key judgmental areas, including Residential mortgages, in the estimation of impairment charges.

Where there is objective evidence of impairment on a collective basis, this is reported as a specific provision ('collective specific') in line with individually assessed loans. An analysis of the Group's impairment provisions and impairment charge by nature of impairment provision is set out in the tables on page 77.

Methodology for establishing incurred but not reported (IBNR) provisions

Impairment provisions are also recognised for losses not specifically identified but which, experience and observable data indicate, are present in the portfolio / group of exposures at the date of assessment. These are described as incurred but not reported provisions. Statistical models are used to determine the appropriate level of IBNR provisions for a portfolio / group of exposures with similar credit risk characteristics (e.g. asset type, geographical location, forbearance status etc.). These models estimate latent losses taking into account three observed and / or estimated parameters / assumptions:

- loss emergence rates (based on historic grade migration experience and current PD grades, offset by cure expectations where appropriate);
- the emergence period (historic experience, adjusted to reflect the current conditions and the credit management model); and

- LGD rates (loss and recovery rates using historical loan loss experience, adjusted where appropriate to reflect current observable data).

Account performance is reviewed periodically to confirm that the credit grade or PD assigned remains appropriate and to determine if impairment has arisen. For consumer and smaller ticket commercial exposures, the review is largely based on account behaviour and is highly automated. Where there are loan arrears, excesses, dormancy, etc. the account is downgraded to reflect the higher underlying risk.

A significant element of the Group's IBNR provisions relate to the Retail Ireland Residential mortgage portfolio. A key assumption used in the calculation of the IBNR impairment provisions for defaulted (but not impaired) Retail Ireland Residential mortgages is the value of underlying residential properties securing the loans. The IBNR provisioning model parameters and assumptions have been reviewed during the year informed by the Group's recent observed experience (incorporating increased and more granular residential property sales data) and property price movements in the period. The resulting changes, particularly in relation to the residential property value assumptions, the forced sale discounts and work-out costs used in the IBNR provisioning model, are the same as those outlined above in respect of the Retail Ireland Residential mortgage collective specific provisioning methodology. The default (but not impaired) IBNR model cure assumptions are segmented by a number of factors, including forbearance classification, and LTV (for relevant cohorts), and have been updated for recent observed experience. At 31 December 2014 the cure assumptions reflect a weighted average cure rate of c.12.9% over a two and a half year

¹ Indexed value with reference to end September 2014 CSO residential property price index for 'Dublin - all residential properties' and 'National excluding Dublin - all residential properties' (hereafter 'Non-Dublin'). At that date, the Dublin index was 39.6% lower than its peak and the non-Dublin index was 44.0% lower than its peak. The end September CSO index was published on 22 October 2014 and was used in the updating of the Retail Ireland mortgage collective impairment provisioning parameters and assumptions, which were approved internally in December 2014.

Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk methodologies (continued)

period. At 31 December 2013 the assumptions reflected a weighted average cure rate of 7.4% over a two year period.

For larger commercial loans the relationship manager reassesses the risk at least annually (more frequently if circumstances or grade require) and re-affirms or amends the grade (credit and PD grade) in light of new information or changes (e.g. up to date financials or changed market outlook). Grade migration and adjusted PD grades are analysed and included in the loss model.

Emergence period refers to the period of time between the occurrence and reporting of a loss event. Emergence periods are reflective of the characteristics of the particular portfolio. For example, at 31 December 2014, emergence periods are in the following ranges: forborne 9-11 months, non-forborne 6-8 months for Retail Ireland Residential mortgages and 3-4 months for both forborne and non-forborne larger SME / Corporate and Property loans. Emergence periods are estimated based on historic loan loss experience supported by back testing and, as appropriate, individual case sampling. Given the economic environment over recent years, emergence periods reflect the more intensive credit management model in place, particularly for the Group's larger SME corporate and Property loans. Emergence periods are reviewed and back tested half-yearly and updated as appropriate.

The LGD is calculated using historical loan loss experience and is adjusted where appropriate to apply management's credit expertise to reflect current observable data (including an assessment of any changes in the property sector, discounted collateral values and repayment prospects, etc.).

While loss emergence rates have been assessed in light of the Group's recent grade migration experience and current PD grades, back testing of emergence periods and LGD factors against current experience in the loan book has not resulted in any material changes in these factors compared to 31 December 2013, with the exception of the changes outlined above in relation to Retail Ireland Residential mortgages. All IBNR provisioning model assumptions and parameters are reviewed on a half-yearly basis and updated, if appropriate, based on recent observed experience. Increasing the emergence period or LGD factors in the IBNR model would give rise to an increase in the level of IBNR provisions for a portfolio.

The Group's critical accounting estimates and judgements on pages 188 and 189 include sensitivity analysis disclosure on some of the key judgemental areas in the estimation of IBNR provisions.

Methodology for loan loss provisioning and forbearance

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 disimprovement in the credit grade assigned to the loan, potentially impacting how frequently the loan must be formally reviewed; and, where impairment is deemed to have occurred, will result in a specific provision.

Individually assessing impairment & forbearance

The methodology for individually assessing impairment, whether an exposure is forborne or not, is as outlined above (i.e. on an individual case-by-case basis). The underlying credit risk rating of

the exposure, and ultimately the individual impairment assessment, takes into account the specific credit risk characteristics of the exposure.

Collectively assessing impairment and forbearance

Forborne exposures are pooled together for collective impairment provisioning, including IBNR provision calculations, as detailed above. Assumptions and parameters used to create the portfolio provision(s) take into consideration the historical experience on assets subject to forbearance (e.g. amount and timing of cash flows, cure experience, emergence period etc.), adjusted where appropriate to reflect current conditions, and require the satisfactory completion of a twelve month probation period, while being less than 30 days past due. Management adjustments are also applied, as appropriate, where historical observable data on forborne assets may be limited. Impairment provisioning methodologies and provisioning model parameters and assumptions applied to forborne loan pools are reviewed regularly, and revised if necessary, to ensure that they remain reasonable and appropriate and reflective of the credit characteristics of the portfolio being assessed and current conditions. This includes a comparison of actual experience to expected outcome.

Provisioning and forbearance

For Residential mortgages, exposures which are subject to forbearance and have a specific provision are reported as both 'forborne' and 'impaired'. The total provision book cover on the Residential mortgage portfolio which is subject to forbearance is higher (typically c.2-3 times higher) than that of the similar portfolio of Residential mortgage exposures which are not subject to forbearance. For non-residential mortgage exposures which are subject to forbearance and where a

Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk methodologies (continued)

specific provision is required, the exposure is reported as 'impaired' and is not reported as 'forborne'. The IBNR provision book cover on the non-residential mortgage portfolio which is subject to forbearance is higher (typically c.4 times higher) than that of the similar portfolio of non-residential mortgage exposures which are not subject to forbearance. In both cases, the higher provision cover is reflective of the additional credit risk inherent in such loans (given that forbearance is only provided to borrowers experiencing actual or apparent financial stress or distress), particularly the potentially higher risk of default and / or re-default.

Impaired loans review

Irrespective of the valuation methodology applied, it is Group policy to review impaired loans above agreed thresholds semi-annually, with the review including a reassessment of the recovery strategy, the continued appropriateness of the valuation methodology and the adequacy of the impairment provision.

Where information is obtained between reviews that impacts expected cash flows (e.g. evidence of comparable transactions emerging, changes in local market conditions, etc.), an immediate review and assessment of the required impairment provision is undertaken.

An impaired loan is restored to unimpaired status when the contractual amount of principal and interest is deemed to be fully collectible. Typically, a loan is deemed to be fully collectible based on an updated assessment by the Group of the borrower's financial circumstances. The assessment includes a demonstration of the customer's ability to make payments on the original or revised terms and conditions as may be agreed with the Group as part of a sustainable forbearance arrangement.

Methodologies for valuation of collateral

Retail Ireland mortgage loan book property values are determined by reference to the original or latest property valuations held indexed to the Residential Property Price Index published by the CSO. 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.

In relation to commercial property valuations, there is a Court approved policy which sets out the Group's approach to the valuation of commercial property collateral and the key principles applying in respect of the type and frequency of valuation required. This policy is consistent with the CBI regulatory guidance. In line with the policy, valuations may include formal written valuations from external professionals or internally assessed valuations.

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 and metrics which are approved at least annually by GRPC. These guidelines and metrics are informed by both internal and externally sourced market data / valuation information, including input from the Group's Real Estate Advisory Unit (REAU).

The appropriate methodology applied depends in part on the options available to management to maximise recovery which are driven by the particular circumstances of the loan and underlying collateral, e.g. the degree of liquidity and

recent transactional evidence in the relevant market segment, the type, size and location of the property asset and its development potential and marketability. In all cases where the valuations for property collateral are used, the initial recommendation of the realisable value and the timeline for realisation are arrived at by specialist work-out units. These estimated valuations are subject to review, challenge and, potentially, revision by experienced independent credit professionals in underwriting units within the Credit & Market Risk function and are ultimately approved in line with delegated authority upon the recommendation of the credit underwriting unit. At all approval levels, the impairment provision and the underlying valuation methodology is reviewed and challenged for appropriateness, adequacy and consistency.

3.2 Liquidity risk

Key points

- Group customer deposits of €75 billion have increased by €0.9 billion since 31 December 2013. Planned volume reductions in Retail UK balances (closure of Isle of Man and Business Banking (GB)) have been offset by growth in Retail Ireland and Corporate and Treasury balances.
- The Group's Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) reduced by 4% to 110% at end December 2014.
- The Group's Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) at end December 2014 was 98%. Based on current market conditions, the Group expects to be in full compliance with the applicable phase-in ratio once the LCR requirements take effect from October 2015.
- The Group has issued €2.25 billion of senior funding during 2014, in both secured and unsecured formats.
- The Group continues to reduce funding from Monetary Authorities, with a reduction from €8.3 billion at December 2013 to €4.4 billion at end December 2014. Funding at end December 2014 includes €1.5 billion of Targeted Longer Term Refinancing Operations (TLTRO) borrowings and c.€2 billion related to NAMA bonds.
- Based on current market conditions, the Group expects to be in full compliance with the Net Stable Funding requirements expected to come into effect from January 2018.

Definition of Liquidity Risk *(audited)*

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, among other things, by the maturity structure of loans and investments held by the Group, while cash outflows are driven, inter alia, by the term of the debt issued by the Group and the outflows from deposit accounts held for customers. Liquidity risk can increase due to the unexpected lengthening of maturities or non-repayment of assets, a sudden withdrawal of deposits or the inability to refinance maturing debt. These factors are often associated with times of distress or adverse events such as a credit rating downgrade(s) or economic or financial turmoil.

Liquidity Risk Framework *(audited)*

The Group has established a liquidity risk management framework which encompasses the liquidity policies, systems and controls that are in place to ensure that the Group is positioned to address its daily liquidity obligations and to withstand a period of liquidity stress. This framework is informed inter alia by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision recommendations for 'Principles for Sound Liquidity Risk Management and Supervision' 2008, and

the Central Bank of Ireland's 'Requirements for the Management of Liquidity Risk' 2009.

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 Court on the recommendation of the GRPC and the CRC.

The Group's Liquidity Risk Appetite is developed through a risk assessment of the Group's activities within a spectrum of business models and market opportunities. In addition, it takes account of external regulatory requirements including, for example, regulatory liquidity standards arising from the implementation of CRD IV.

The Group Funding and Liquidity Policy identifies the Group's governance process with respect to Funding and Liquidity Risk, and sets out the core principles that govern the manner in which the risk is mitigated, monitored and managed. The operation of this policy is delegated to the Group's Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO).

These principal components are supported by further liquidity policies, systems and controls which the Group has in place to manage funding and liquidity risk. These include the Group's Internal Funds Transfer Pricing

mechanism, Liquidity Stress Testing process, contingency funding plans and a suite of early warning indicators in place to identify the potential emergence of a liquidity stress.

Liquidity risk management *(unaudited)*

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.

Liquidity risk management consists of two main activities:

- structural liquidity management focuses on assessing an optimal balance sheet structure taking account of 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. This takes account of the Group's access to unsecured funding (customer deposits and wholesale funding), the liquidity value of a portfolio of highly marketable assets and a portfolio of secondary assets eligible for use in Monetary Authority liquidity facilities that can be readily converted into liquidity to cover unforeseen cash outflows.

Liquidity risk (continued)

The Group must comply with the regulatory liquidity requirements of the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM) and the requirements of local regulators in those jurisdictions where such requirements apply to the Group.

SSM requirements include compliance with CRD IV which is a comprehensive set of reform measures to strengthen the regulation, supervision and risk management of the banking sector. These regulations introduce minimum liquidity requirements for regulated entities including:

- Liquidity Coverage Ratio - the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) will require banks to have sufficient high-quality liquid assets to withstand a 30-day stressed funding scenario. The requirement is being introduced on a phased basis. A minimum 60% ratio will apply from October 2015 rising to a minimum 100% ratio to apply from January 2018;
- Net Stable Funding Ratio - the net stable funding ratio (NSFR) requires banks to have sufficient quantities of funding from stable sources. The ratio is proposed to come into effect from January 2018; and
- Additional Pillar II liquidity requirements may also apply. The Group will continue to target a buffer above minimum applicable regulatory liquidity requirements.

The Central Bank of Ireland requires that banks have sufficient resources (cash inflows and marketable assets) to cover 100% of expected cash outflows in the 0 to 8 day time horizon and 90% of expected cash outflows in the 9 to 30 day time horizon.

The Group has remained in full compliance with the regulatory liquidity requirements throughout 2014, and as at 31 December 2014 maintained a buffer significantly in excess of regulatory minima.

Bank of Ireland (UK) plc is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA)

and is subject to the regulatory liquidity regime of the PRA. Bank of Ireland (UK) plc has remained in full compliance with the regulatory liquidity regime in the UK throughout 2014, and as at 31 December 2014 maintained a buffer significantly in excess of regulatory liquidity requirements.

The Group performs stress testing and scenario analysis to evaluate the impact of stresses on its liquidity position. These stress tests incorporate Group specific risks and systemic risks and are run at different levels of possible, even if unlikely, severity. Actions and strategies available to mitigate the stress scenarios are evaluated as to their appropriateness. Stress test results are reported to ALCO, the GRPC, the CRC and the Court.

The Group also monitors a suite of early warning indicators in order to identify the potential emergence of a liquidity stress. As part of its contingency planning the Group has identified a suite of potential contingency 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 *(unaudited)*

The Group's liquidity risk appetite is defined by the Court to ensure that funding and liquidity are managed in a prudent manner.

The Court monitors adherence to the liquidity risk appetite through the monthly Court Risk Report (CRR). Management inform the Court in the CRR of any significant changes in the Group's funding or liquidity position. The CRR includes the results of liquidity stress tests which estimate the potential impact on Group liquidity in a range of stress scenarios. The Court is also advised in the monthly CEO Report of emerging developments in the area of funding and liquidity in the markets in which the Group operates.

An annual review process is in place to enable the Court to assess the adequacy

of the Group's liquidity risk management framework.

Management receives daily, weekly and monthly funding and liquidity reports and stress testing results which are monitored 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 tables below summarise the maturity profile of the Group's financial assets and liabilities, excluding those arising from insurance and participating investment contracts at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013. These maturity profiles are based on the remaining contractual maturity period at the balance sheet date (discounted). Unit linked investment liabilities and unit linked insurance liabilities with a carrying value of €5,680 million and €9,918 million respectively (31 December 2013: €5,460 million and €8,502 million respectively) are excluded from this analysis as their repayment is linked directly to the financial assets backing these contracts. The Group measures liquidity risk by adjusting the contractual cash flows on deposit books to reflect their inherent stability.

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 financial penalty being paid by the customer. For such accounts, the portion subject to the potential early access has been classified in the 'demand' category in the table below.

Risk Management Report

Liquidity risk (continued)

31 December 2014

	Demand €m	Up to 3 months €m	3-12 months €m	1-5 years €m	Over 5 years €m	Total €m
Maturities of financial assets and liabilities						
Assets						
Cash and balances at central banks	4,991	-	-	-	-	4,991
Trading securities	-	-	-	-	12	12
Derivative financial instruments	356	94	212	1,324	1,706	3,692
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ¹	988	27	37	544	2,321	3,917
Loans and advances to banks	913	3,553	381	-	4	4,851
Available for sale financial assets ¹	-	1,144	393	5,624	6,419	13,580
NAMA senior bonds ²	-	183	548	1,643	-	2,374
Loans and advances to customers (before impairment provisions)	5,647	7,519	5,735	23,486	47,154	89,541
	12,895	12,520	7,306	32,621	57,616	122,958
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	153	1,503	428	86	-	2,170
Drawings from Monetary Authorities (gross)	-	2,905	-	1,495	-	4,400
Customer accounts	43,671	15,578	9,741	5,600	247	74,837
Derivative financial instruments	275	264	129	1,281	2,089	4,038
Debt securities in issue	-	2,041	3,039	4,547	3,698	13,325
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	70	1,005	1,425	2,500
Total	44,099	22,291	13,407	14,014	7,459	101,270

31 December 2013

	Demand €m	Up to 3 months €m	3-12 months €m	1-5 years €m	Over 5 years €m	Total €m
Maturities of financial assets and liabilities						
Assets						
Cash and balances at central banks	6,385	-	-	-	-	6,385
Trading securities	-	-	-	252	-	252
Derivative financial instruments	517	86	199	1,435	1,255	3,492
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ¹	1,017	65	80	186	2,227	3,575
Loans and advances to banks	1,594	2,882	254	25	4	4,759
Available for sale financial assets ¹	14	200	166	7,990	3,734	12,104
NAMA senior bonds ²	-	-	417	2,187	1,353	3,957
Loans and advances to customers (before impairment provisions)	5,627	8,115	6,098	24,147	48,768	92,755
Total	15,154	11,348	7,214	36,222	57,341	127,279
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	358	3,267	1,975	198	-	5,798
Drawings from Monetary Authorities (gross)	-	-	-	8,300	-	8,300
Customer accounts	43,527	16,950	9,135	4,085	170	73,867
Derivative financial instruments	388	72	127	1,134	1,507	3,228
Debt securities in issue	-	143	1,554	7,876	3,822	13,395
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	1,041	634	1,675
Total	44,273	20,432	12,791	22,634	6,133	106,263

¹ Excluding equity shares which have no contractual maturity.² The maturity date of the NAMA senior bonds is based on their assessed behavioural maturity.

Liquidity risk (continued)

Funding Strategy *(unaudited)*

The Group seeks to maintain a stable funding base with core loan portfolios substantially funded by customer deposits and term wholesale funding.

Customer deposits *(unaudited)*

The Group's customer deposit strategy is focused on growing high quality stable deposits at acceptable pricing by leveraging the Group's extensive retail and corporate customer franchise in Ireland and by accessing the UK retail market through Bank of Ireland (UK) plc and in particular the Group's strategic partnership with the UK Post Office. The Group continues to focus on the growth of retail deposits and relationship-based corporate deposits which arise from the Group's broader lending and treasury risk management activities.

Group customer deposits of €75 billion have increased by €0.9 billion since 31 December 2013. Notwithstanding actions to reduce the cost of deposits, balances in the Retail Ireland division have grown by €0.7 billion. In line with the overall trend in the Irish market, current account credit balances have increased offsetting a reduction in term deposit balances. The £1.6 billion decrease in Retail UK deposits reflects the planned reduction of excess liquidity in Bank of Ireland (UK) plc, the exit from business banking in mainland Britain and the closure of the Isle of Man activities. Deposits in the Corporate and Treasury division have increased by €0.4 billion.

Deposits include €0.6 billion which relate to sale and repurchase agreements with financial institutions that do not hold a banking licence.

Customer deposits of €75 billion at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: €74 billion) do not include €2.3 billion (31 December 2013: €2.3 billion) of savings and investment products sold by Bank of Ireland Life. These products have fixed terms (typically of five years) and consequently are an additional source of stable retail funding for the Group.

The majority of personal and small business customer deposits continue to be guaranteed under statutory deposit guarantee schemes.

Customer deposits	31 December 2014 €bn	31 December 2013 €bn
Retail Ireland	37	36
- Deposits	22	24
- Current account credit balances	15	12
Retail UK	26	26
Retail UK (Stg£bn equivalent)	20	22
- UK Post Office	16	16
- Other Retail UK	4	6
Corporate and Treasury	12	12
Total customer deposits	75	74
 Loan to deposit ratio	 110%	 114%

Risk Management Report

Liquidity risk (continued)

Wholesale funding *(unaudited)*

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

Wholesale funding of €20 billion has decreased by c.€7.6 billion since 31 December 2013 primarily related to the impact of:

- a reduction in loans and advances to customers (c.€2.4 billion);
- the issue of a lower tier 2 security in June 2014 (c.€750 million);
- lower holdings of NAMA bonds (c.€1.6 billion);
- lower cash and balances at central banks (c.€1.4 billion);
- higher customer deposits (c.€1 billion); and
- retained earnings c.€0.4 billion.

At 31 December 2014, €9.5 billion or 48% of wholesale funding had a term to maturity of greater than one year (31 December 2013: €19.9 billion or 72%). The reduction since 31 December 2013 is primarily related to the maturity profile of borrowings via the ECB's Long Term Repo Operations (TLTRO and LTRO). Excluding borrowings from Monetary Authorities, wholesale market funding with a maturity of less than one year was €7.5 billion of which €4.5 billion is secured.

The Group has access to the liquidity operations offered by Monetary Authorities using its pool of contingent collateral. The reduction in wholesale funding includes a decrease in the Group's usage of liquidity facilities made available by Monetary Authorities. The Group's funding from Monetary Authorities of €4.4 billion has decreased by c.€4 billion since 31 December 2013 and includes €1.5 billion of TLTRO funding drawn in December 2014. Monetary Authority funding of c.€2.4 billion is related to the funding of NAMA bonds.

During the year ended 31 December 2014, the Group has continued to access the term debt markets at reducing costs by issuing:

- €750 million five-year senior unsecured security in January 2014 at 210 basis points above mid swaps;
- €750 million of Irish Mortgage Asset Covered Securities in a five-year transaction in March 2014 at 80 basis points above mid swaps; and
- €750 million three-year senior unsecured security in May 2014 at 150 basis points above mid swaps.

Since the year end the Group has issued €750 million of Irish Mortgage Asset Covered Securities in a five-year transaction in January 2015 at a price of 20 basis points above mid swaps.

Eligible Liabilities Guarantee Scheme

As described in note 51(b), the Group participated in the ELG Scheme, which guaranteed certain liabilities of Irish financial institutions. The scheme was withdrawn effective 28 March 2013. Any existing qualifying liabilities (i.e. liabilities originated from 11 January 2010 up to and including 28 March 2013) will continue to be covered until maturity up to a limit of five years.

At 31 December 2014, €2.8 billion of eligible liabilities continue to be covered under the ELG Scheme (31 December 2013: €5.0 billion) of which €1.9 billion related to senior debt and €0.9 billion related to customer deposits. In January 2015, c.€1.8 billion of the Group's senior debt covered under the ELG Scheme matured.

Liquidity risk (continued)

Wholesale funding sources	31 December 2014		31 December 2013	
	€bn	%	€bn	%
Secured funding	14	72%	22	81%
- Monetary Authority	4	22%	8	30%
- Covered bonds	6	31%	7	26%
- Securitisations	3	13%	3	11%
- Private market repo	1	6%	4	14%
Unsecured funding	6	28%	5	19%
- Senior debt	5	23%	3	11%
- Bank deposits	1	5%	2	8%
Total Wholesale funding	20	100%	27	100%
Wholesale market funding < 1 year to maturity	8	48%	7	40%
Wholesale market funding > 1 year to maturity	8	52%	12	60%
Monetary Authority funding < 1 year to maturity	3	-	-	-
Monetary Authority funding > 1 year to maturity	1	-	8	-
Wholesale funding covered by ELG Scheme	2	-	3	-
Liquidity metrics				
Liquidity Coverage Ratio		98%		n/d ¹
Net Stable Funding Ratio		114%		n/d ¹
Loan to deposit ratio		110%		114%

¹ The Net Stable Funding Ratio and the Liquidity Coverage Ratio were not disclosed at 31 December 2013.

At 31 December 2014^{1,2}

Wholesale funding maturity analysis ³	Unsecured funding €bn	Secured funding from Monetary Authorities €bn	Secured funding private sources €bn	Total wholesale funding €bn
Less than three months	3	3	1	7
3 months to one year	-	-	4	4
One to five years	2	1	3	6
More than five-years	1	-	2	3
Wholesale funding	6	4	10	20

At 31 December 2013

Wholesale funding maturity analysis ³	Unsecured funding €bn	Secured funding from Monetary Authorities €bn	Secured funding private sources €bn	Total wholesale funding €bn
Less than three months	1	-	2	3
3 months to one year	-	-	4	4
One to five years	4	8	6	18
More than five-years	-	-	2	2
Wholesale funding	5	8	14	27

¹ Since the year end the Group has issued €750 million of Irish Mortgage Asset Covered Securities in a five-year transaction in January 2015 at a price of 20 basis points above mid swaps.

² The ECB has committed to full allotment in its monetary policy operations at least until the end of the reserve maintenance period ending in December 2016.

³ The maturity analysis has been prepared using the expected maturity of the liabilities.

Risk Management Report

Liquidity risk (continued)

Funding and liquidity position *(unaudited)*

Moody's raised the Group's senior debt credit rating from Ba3 to Ba1 and deposit rating from Ba2 to Baa3 in December 2014, revising the outlook on the Group's senior debt to stable from negative (negative outlook maintained on deposit ratings).

The Group's credit ratings from Fitch, DBRS and S&P have remained stable during 2014 at (BBB / BBB / BB+) respectively. S&P revised the outlook on the Group's senior unsecured debt rating from negative to positive in December 2014.

Ireland - Senior debt <i>(unaudited)</i>	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Standard & Poor's	A (Stable)	BBB+ (Positive)
Moody's	Baa1 (Stable)	Ba1 (Stable)
Fitch	A- (Stable)	BBB+ (Stable)
DBRS	A (Low) (Positive trend)	A (Low) (Negative trend)

Bol - Senior debt <i>(unaudited)</i>	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Standard & Poor's	BB+ (Positive)	BB+ (Stable)
Moody's	Ba1 (Stable)	Ba3 (Negative)
Fitch	BBB (Negative)	BBB (Stable)
DBRS	BBB (High) (Negative trend)	BBB (High) (Negative trend)

Balance Sheet Encumbrance *(unaudited)*

Consistent with the European Banking Authority guidelines (EBA Guidelines on disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered assets, June 2014) the Group treats an asset as encumbered if it has been pledged or if it is subject to any form of arrangement to secure,

collateralise or credit enhance any transaction from which it cannot be freely withdrawn. It is Group policy to maximise the amount of assets available for securitisation / pledging through the standardisation of loan structures and documentation.

For the purposes of liquidity risk management the Group monitors and manages balance sheet encumbrance via risk appetite. The Group's overall encumbrance level at year ended 31 December 2014 was 24% with c.€28 billion of the Group's assets encumbered.

3.3 Market risk

Key points:

- The Value at Risk (VaR) arising from discretionary risk-taking remained at relatively low levels, but this partly reflected the exceptionally low levels of market volatility. The Group continues to take moderate trading positions in interest rate, foreign exchange and traded credit markets.
- The reduction in size of the balance sheet through deleveraging and the normalisation of financial markets has continued to reduce the Group's exposure to basis risk (including cross currency basis risk), which was a central focus of market risk management in recent years. Nonetheless, this area of risk continues to be actively monitored and managed.

Definition *(audited)*

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from movements in interest rates, foreign exchange rates or other market prices. Market risk arises from the structure of the balance sheet, the Group's business mix and discretionary risk taking. Market risk arises through the conduct of customer business, particularly in fixed-rate lending and the execution of derivatives and foreign exchange business. This risk is substantially eliminated through hedging in external markets. Within limits and policy, Bank of Ireland Global Markets (BoIGM) is permitted to seek to generate income from leaving some customer-originated or intra-Group originated risk un-hedged or through assuming risk pro-actively in the market. Structural market risk arises from the presence of non-interest bearing liabilities (equity and current accounts) on the balance sheet, the multi-currency nature of the Group's balance sheet and changes in the floating interest rates to which the Group's assets and liabilities are linked (basis risk). The Court limits market risk appetite through the setting of high level limits on discretionary market risk taking.

It is Group policy to minimise exposure to market risk, subject to a relatively conservative permission to take discretionary risk. Nonetheless, certain structural market risks remain and, in some cases, are difficult to eliminate fully. These structural risks arise inter alia from the presence of non-interest related assets and liabilities on the balance sheet, the multiplicity of pricing conventions for variable rate assets, liabilities and derivatives, the multi-currency mix of assets and liabilities and the requirement in the Group's case to fund sterling assets out of euro. In addition, the Group bears economic exposure to changes in the

value of securities held as liquid assets, or held in the non-linked book in New Ireland Assurance Company plc (NIAC) arising from credit spread movements.

Risk management, measurement and reporting *(audited)*

The management of market risk in the Group is governed by the Group's Risk Appetite Statement and by the Group Policy on Market Risk, both of which are approved by the Court. Market risk limits and other controls are set by the Group's Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) which has primary responsibility for the oversight of market risk.

Group Market Risk is responsible for ensuring that the Group identifies, understands and measures the market risks to which it is exposed. It is charged with maintaining a policy framework and a set of methods to quantify market risk that are appropriate and fit for purpose, and with operating effective monitoring and reporting arrangements that ensure compliance with policy, limits and other controls. Management receives daily, weekly and monthly reports that show compliance with the Group's market risk limits on both discretionary and structural risks. On a quarterly basis, the Court monitors adherence to the defined risk appetite for market risk through the Court Risk Report.

In the case of the Group's banking business, 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), which is the treasury execution arm of the Group. Market risk also arises through wholesale funding, investment in securities for liquid asset purposes, the creation of certain savings

products (mainly equity-linked) and through servicing the foreign exchange and interest-rate risk management needs of corporate and business customers.

With the exception of interest rate and cross-currency basis risk (which is discussed below under Structural Risks), these naturally arising market risks are hedged by BoIGM as a matter of course with external markets or - in the case of a small quantum of the risks concerned - are run as short-term discretionary risk positions subject to policy and limits. Discretionary risk-taking is confined to interest rate, foreign exchange and traded credit risk.

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, service its customer needs and - to a much lesser extent - assume discretionary risk.

Similarly, market risks in the Group's life assurance business, NIAC, are minimised. However, certain residual risks are inherent in this business, notably exposure to credit spreads on assets held in the non-unit linked book, and indirect exposure to equity markets through changes in the discounted value of fees applied to equity assets held by policy holders in insurance contracts. This is discussed in greater detail below.

The Group's participation in derivatives markets is subject to policy approved by the Court Risk Committee. 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 foreign exchange books.

Risk Management Report

Market risk (continued)

Since these books can be structured to assume some degree of discretionary market risk, derivative positions held within them will not necessarily be exactly hedged. Discretionary market risk can only be assumed in clearly defined categories of derivatives which are traded in well-established liquid markets, supported by industry standard conventions and documentation and valued in accordance with generally accepted methods.

Structural and other economic 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. In addition, certain residual economic risks are inherent in the Group's balance sheet, notably exposure to changes in credit spreads in the case of securities and certain liabilities.

Structural interest rate risk

Structural interest rate risk arises from the existence of non-interest bearing assets and liabilities on the balance sheet. The principal non-interest bearing liabilities are equity and non-interest bearing current accounts; the principal assets are

expected recoveries on impaired loans. It is Group policy to invest its net non-interest bearing liabilities (or free funds) in a portfolio of swaps with an average life of 3.5 years and a maximum life of 7 years. This has the effect of mitigating the impact of the interest rate cycle on net interest margin. The structural risk arising on impaired loans is managed with a combination of swaps and natural offsets on the liability side of the balance sheet.

Basis risk

The multiplicity of repricing conventions for variable rate assets, liabilities and derivatives creates an exposure to changes in the differential between these rates known as reset basis risk. In the Group's case, the principal rates used for product and derivative repricing are one, three and six month Euribor and sterling Libor, the ECB Refinancing Rate and the Bank of England Base Rate. Changes in the level of systemic stress in financial markets, structural supply / demand factors and the policy actions of central banks can bring about sustained changes in the differential, or basis, between these different floating rate indices and this, in turn, can have an adverse impact on the Group's net interest margin. The Group employs selective hedging to reduce its exposure to reset basis risk.

In addition, the requirement to fund a material part of the Group's sterling balance sheet from euro creates a structural exposure to the cost of hedging this currency mismatch which is known as cross currency basis. The Group actively hedges this exposure to secure the funding of the sterling balance sheet and smooth the exposure to cross currency basis.

Structural fx risk

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 the exchange rate movements on the principal capital ratios.

At 31 December 2014, the Group's structural net asset positions in sterling and US dollar are set out in the table below. This represents the Group's net investment in subsidiaries, associates and branches, the functional currencies of which are currencies other than euro.

The Group has increased its structural net asset positions, as set out in the table below:

Structural fx position	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Sterling - net asset position	2,938	2,649
US dollar - net asset position	504	438
Total structural fx position	3,442	3,087

Unaudited:

A 10% strengthening in both sterling and US dollar against the euro would have resulted in an increase in the Group's Common equity tier 1 ratio of 4 basis points as at December 2014.

Market risk (continued)

Credit spread risk on available for sale assets (unaudited)

The Group bears economic exposure to changes in credit spreads on traded securities. Securities purchased as liquid assets are held at fair value on the balance sheet with movements in fair value (other than changes due to impairments) recognised in the reserves. At 31 December 2014, the Group held €13.6 billion in securities classified as available for sale financial assets (31 December 2013: €12.1 billion). A one basis point increase in the average spread to Euribor or Libor of the book at 31 December 2014 would have reduced its value by €5.7 million (31 December 2013: €4.6 million). Analogous economic risk exists in relation to securities held against the non-linked book in NIAC, discussed below.

Discretionary market risk (audited)

Discretionary market risk is any risk that is voluntarily assumed in anticipation of a gain from favourable movements in financial markets. Discretionary risk can be taken by leaving naturally arising

customer or wholesale-generated risks un-hedged for a period or by taking proprietary positions in the market. Discretionary market risk is subject to strict controls which set out the markets and instruments in which risk can be assumed, the types of positions which can be taken and the limits which must be complied with. BoIGM's discretionary market risk is confined to interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and credit spread exposure to sovereigns, financials and credit default swap (CDS) indices.

The Group does not seek to generate a material proportion of its earnings through discretionary risk taking and it has a low tolerance for earnings volatility arising from this activity which is reflected in policy, limits and other controls applied. Discretionary risk is discussed further below.

The Group employs a Value at Risk (VaR) approach to measure, and set limits on, discretionary market risk. This applies to risk taken in the Banking Book (naturally arising risk that is left un-hedged) or risk

that is pro-actively assumed in the Trading Book. The Group measures VaR for a one-day horizon at the 99% (two-tailed) level of statistical confidence. This means that, for a given set of market risk positions on a given day, the Group believes there is no more than a 1% chance of a gain or loss in excess of the VaR number over the following day.

The Group recognises that VaR is subject to certain inherent limitations and therefore VaR limits are supplemented by scenario-based stress tests and long run historic simulations over past periods of stress going back to the 1990s. Position limits and 'stop losses' are also central to the control environment.

The Group's peak, average and end of period one-day VaR in the year ended 31 December 2014 and in the year ended 31 December 2013 are set out in the following table. In the case of interest rate risk, this distinguishes between overall interest rate risk (Trading and Banking Book combined) and interest rate risk in the Trading Book.

The Group's peak, average and end of period, 1 day VaR in the year ended 31 December 2014 and in the year ended 31 December 2013 are set out in the following table:

Value at risk	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Overall interest rate VaR		
Peak	2.8	1.9
Average	1.2	0.7
End period	0.5	0.4
Trading book interest rate VaR		
Peak	2.0	1.4
Average	0.9	0.6
End period	0.2	0.2
Foreign exchange VaR		
Peak	1.0	1.3
Average	0.6	0.8
End period	0.4	0.3

Risk Management Report

Market risk (continued)

Market risk in NIAC *(unaudited)*

Life insurance risk is discussed in the section immediately to follow. The market risks inherent in life assurance are set out below.

NIAC's business consists of a non-unit linked protection policy book and a unit linked book.

In managing the interest rate risk in its non-linked book, NIAC has regard to the sensitivity of its solvency reserves, as well as its IFRS earnings, to market movements. These sensitivities will not typically be the same because there is not an exact correspondence between earnings and changes in reserves. NIAC follows a policy of close asset / liability matching to ensure that the exposure of its solvency reserves to interest rate movements remains within prudent tolerances.

Earnings on its non-linked book can also be affected by credit spread changes. A widening of sovereign - and to a much lesser extent corporate - credit spreads

can adversely affect reserves and profitability. This is mitigated by diversification across eurozone sovereigns and between sovereigns and corporates, but it cannot be fully eliminated.

At 31 December 2014, the impact on earnings of a 50 basis point parallel shift in yield curves, holding spread relationships constant, would have been €2 million negative for an upward shift and €2 million positive for a downward shift (31 December 2013: €11 million negative and €11 million positive respectively).

At the same time, at 31 December 2014 a 50 basis point widening of all credit spreads (measured as bond yields minus the corresponding swap rate) would have had an impact on earnings of €23 million negative, while a 50 basis point tightening would have had a positive impact of €20 million (31 December 2013: €21 million negative and €21 million positive).

NIAC's earnings are also indirectly exposed to changes in equity markets. This arises because a management fee is charged on the value of €4 billion of equities held for policy holders in insurance contracts in its unit-linked book. As equity markets move up and down, this gives rise to a change in current and discounted future streams of equity-related fees which is reflected in NIAC's earnings. Every 1% fall in equity markets applied to positions at 31 December 2014 would have reduced NIAC's earnings by €2 million (31 December 2013: €2 million reduction). Every 1% increase in equity markets would have had an equal and opposite impact.

3.4 Life insurance risk

Key points:

- The insurance market in Ireland remains challenging but with opportunities for well diversified, well focused companies.
- Persistency rates improved during the year and were in line with the long term average assumptions and management of persistency remains a key focus.
- Solvency II will commence in 2016 and a number of interim measures apply from 2014.

Definition *(audited)*

Life insurance risk is defined as the volatility in the amount and timing of claims caused by an unexpected change in mortality, longevity, persistency or morbidity. Mortality risk is the risk of deviations in timing and amounts of cash flows due to the incidence of death. Longevity risk is the risk of such deviations due to increasing life expectancy trends among policyholders and pensioners, resulting in higher than normal payout ratios. Morbidity risk, primarily critical illness risk, is the risk of deviations in timing and amount of cash flows (such as claims) due to incidence or non-incidence of disability and sickness. Persistency or lapse risk is the risk to profitability if policies surrender early as the company will lose the future income streams on these contracts

Risk management *(audited)*

Life insurance risk is underwritten and managed by NIAC, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group and is reflected and monitored as part of the Group Risk Appetite. The management of insurance

risk is the responsibility of the Board of NIAC. Responsibilities delegated by the Board to the Reinsurance Committee include completing a review of the reinsurance arrangements at least annually and reporting on this review to the Board Risk Committee. This includes a review of the panel of reinsurers that may be used and the optimal structure of its reinsurance arrangements. The Reinsurance Committee comprises senior members of the management team with actuarial and underwriting expertise.

Risk measurement *(audited)*

The amount at risk on each life insurance policy is the difference between the sum assured payable on the insured event and the reserve held. Risk experience is monitored monthly. Actual claims experience is compared to the underlying risk assumptions (including difference between sum assured and reserves and expected movement in Value In Force (VIF)). Risk profits and losses are reported to senior management and reflected in new business pricing and new product design.

Risk mitigation *(audited)*

NIAC mitigates the potential impact of insurance risk through a number of measures. These include reinsurance, underwriting, contract design and diversification.

Risk reporting *(audited)*

An update on the status of life insurance risk is included in the Court Risk Report which is presented to the GRPC, the CRC and the Court on a quarterly basis.

Future developments *(audited)*

Solvency II is the new pan European regulatory framework for insurance companies. When implemented, it will transition the regulatory framework to a more risk based system coupled with additional governance and disclosure requirements. It is expected that the new capital regime will apply from 1 January 2016. From 2014 onward companies are expected to demonstrate their readiness for Solvency II through compliance with the interim guidelines.

3.5 Regulatory risk

Key points:

- The regulatory landscape saw significant change with new policy developments coupled with the introduction of the Single Supervisory Mechanism, which came into effect on 4 November 2014 and the Single Resolution Mechanism which came into effect on 1 January 2015.
- During the year programmes were established in the Group to commence preparation for the significant regulatory change agenda including the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive / Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation, the Market Abuse Directive / the Market Abuse Regulation, Recovery and Resolution Directive and the Mortgage Credit Directive.
- The heavy regulatory and compliance agenda is expected to continue in 2015. The Group will maintain its focus on continuing compliance with the existing regulatory requirements of the jurisdictions in which it operates including the requirements of the European Central Bank (ECB), Central Bank of Ireland (CBI), the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and Prudential Regulatory Authority (PRA) in the UK, and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
- Basel III - During the year the Group implemented revised regulatory reporting in line with the regulatory timelines following the extensive overhaul as part of CRD IV.

Definition

Regulatory risk is the risk of failure to meet new or existing regulatory and / or legislative requirements and deadlines, or a failure to embed compliant procedures into processes. It also includes the risk to the Group's capital, liquidity and profitability from the impact of future legislative and regulatory changes.

Risk management, measurement and reporting

The Group manages regulatory risk under the Group risk management framework. The framework identifies the Group's formal governance process around risk, including its framework for setting risk appetite and its approach to risk identification, assessment, measurement, management and reporting. This is

implemented by accountable executives, monitored by the Group Regulatory Compliance and Operational Risk Committee (GRCORC), and within the overall Group risk governance structure outlined on pages 63 to 65. The effective management of regulatory risk is primarily the responsibility of business management and is supported by the Group Regulatory Compliance and Operational Risk (GRCOR) function.

As detailed in the Group's Risk Appetite Statement, the Group adopts a zero-tolerance for material regulatory compliance failures, however acknowledges that instances may occur as a consequence of being in business. The Group has therefore established a formal approach to ensure the

identification, assessment, monitoring, management and reporting of these instances. The Group also undertakes risk based regulatory and compliance monitoring. The current status of regulatory risk is reported to senior executives and Court members through the Court Risk Report on a monthly basis.

Risk mitigation

Risk mitigants include the early identification, appropriate assessment and measurement and reporting of risks. The primary risk mitigants for regulatory risk are the existence of appropriate controls in place throughout the business. A suite of training programmes to support the Group's strong compliance culture is in place.

3.6 Operational risk

Key points:

- The Group seeks to operate an effective framework for the mitigation and control of operational risk, and during 2014 continued to enhance its operational risk management processes, including organisational structures, risk identification and assessment processes and the introduction of new technology solutions.
- Throughout 2014, regulatory bodies within all relevant jurisdictions have continued their focus on overseeing the development of operational risk standards and practices. The Group maintained constructive engagements with supervisors and continued to ensure it is in a position to meet its regulatory obligations including fulfilling specified risk mitigation requirements within expected timeframes.

Definition

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events.

Risk management

The Group faces operational risks in the normal pursuit of its business objectives. The primary goals of operational risk management and assurance are ensuring the sustainability and integrity of the Group's operations and the protection of its reputation by controlling, mitigating or transferring the risk of financial losses. By its nature, operational risk cannot be fully eliminated, however the Group has established a formal approach to the management of operational risk in the form of an '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 consists of inter alia:

- formulation and dissemination of a Group Operational Risk policy specifying the risk management obligations of management within the Group;
- establishment of organisational structures for the oversight, monitoring and management of operational risk throughout the Group;
- embedding formal operational risk management processes and standards within business and support units throughout the Group; and

- maintaining competencies of relevant staff in the operational risk management process, and awareness of potential exposures.

Operational risk policy

The Group's exposure to operational risk is governed by policy formulated by the GRCORC in accordance with the Court's risk appetite and is approved by the CRC within the overall Group risk governance structure outlined on pages 63 to 65.

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 financial crime, data protection and privacy, outsourcing and business disruption risks. This strategy is further supported by risk transfer mechanisms such as the Group's insurance programme, whereby selected risks are reinsured externally.

The Group holds Pillar I regulatory capital to cover the potential financial impact of operational risk events, and has regulatory approval to apply the Standardised Approach (TSA) to determine its Pillar II capital requirement.

Operational risk events

An operational risk event is any circumstance where as a result of an operational risk materialising, the Group has, or could have made a gross financial loss. A standard reporting threshold is used across the Group for recording such events and for standard inputs to Common Reporting (COREP) reporting to

the CBI. Every business unit within the Group submits detailed operational risk event information. This information includes the gross loss amount, direct and indirect recoveries and causes and remediation initiatives.

Risk reporting

The Court receives a monthly operational risk update via the Court Risk Report. In addition, there is an annual challenge and review process in place to enable the Court to consider the adequacy of Group-wide operational risk management processes and whether residual risks remain within the Group's Risk Appetite.

The Head of the GRCOR function reports to the GRCORC on the status of operational risk in the Group, including the status of the top operational risks across the Group and the progress of associated risk mitigation initiatives, significant loss events and the nature, scale and frequency of overall losses. Furthermore, the Head of the GRCOR function provides reports to the Group Audit Committee and the Court Risk Committee on regulatory compliance and operational risk matters.

In addition to day-to-day control measures implemented by business units, theme-based monitoring of operational risks and controls is conducted throughout the year by an independent internal monitoring team within the GRCOR function. Such monitoring activities provide a basis for assessment and validation of the performance of controls and the adequacy of mitigation.

3.7 Business and strategic risk

Key points:

- On an annual basis the Court reviews the Group's strategic objectives to confirm that the strategic shape and focus of the Group remains appropriate.
- The Group continued its steady progress in 2014 returning to profit and significantly strengthening its capital ratios.
- The Group continues to effectively manage a range of programmes including ongoing investment in its infrastructure, successfully meeting the requirements of the new regulatory landscape including the ECB / EBA Comprehensive Assessment while continuing to invest in improving customer experience across all channels.
- The macroeconomic environment in which the Group operates continued to improve in 2014.

Definition

Business risk is defined as the risk to the Group (i.e. income, net worth or reputation) which could be associated with:

- a change in the operational economics of the Group; and / or
- exposure to an event which causes reputational damage to the Group.

The risk may arise from a change in the competitive environment, new market entrants, new products, or a failure to anticipate or mitigate a related risk. Typically business risk is assessed over a one year time-frame and references the risk to earnings caused by changes in the above factors.

Strategic risk is defined as the risk to the Group (i.e. income, net worth or reputation) which could be associated with:

- failure to develop a strategy, leaving the Group exposed to developments that could have been foreseen including adverse macroeconomic or market changes;
- poor execution of a chosen strategy, whatever the cause, including investments not aligned with strategic direction; and / or
- failing to realign a strategy, when one or several of the fundamental assumptions underpinning that strategy have changed, making that strategy inappropriate.

Strategic risk generally relates to a longer timeframe than business risk.

Business and strategic risk is impacted by other risks that the Group faces that may contribute to an adverse change in the Group's revenues and / or costs if these risks were to crystallise. Examples include funding risk (through volatility in the cost of funding), interest rate risk, operational risk, regulatory and reputation risks.

Risk management, measurement and reporting

Business units and divisions are responsible for delivery of their business plans and management of such factors as pricing, sales volumes, operating expenses and other factors that can introduce earnings volatility.

The Group reviews business and strategic risk as part of the annual risk identification process. The risk is managed on a divisional basis, and measured quarterly, with a scorecard addressing moves in key indicators around income diversification, margin trends, customer advocacy, direct and indirect costs and staff turnover. An update is provided quarterly to the Court in the Court Risk Report.

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 volumes and margins. The tracking of actual and regularly forecasted volumes and margins 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 update to the Court on industry developments, regular updates on the key macroeconomic environment impacting the Group's activities, a review of the competitive environment and strategies at a divisional and business unit level, and the Group's EU Restructuring Plan commitments.

The Group's EU Restructuring Plan commitments are monitored by an EC appointed Monitoring Trustee with updates on progress provided to the Court through the monthly CEO Report.

3.8 Pension risk

Key points:

- Defined benefit pension funds are subject to market fluctuations, and interest rate and inflation risks, thus a level of volatility is associated with defined benefit pension funding.
- In order to further address this volatility, a review of the Group sponsored defined benefit pension schemes was initiated and completed in 2013. The resulting proposals arising from the review were accepted by employee members of the main defined benefit scheme, the Bank Staff Pensions Fund (BSPF).
- These proposals have now been implemented for the BSPF. Similar proposals were implemented for two other Group defined benefit schemes during 2014 and a process is in place to review the remaining in scope schemes.

Definition

Pension risk is the risk in the Group defined benefit pension schemes that the assets are inadequate or fail to generate returns that are sufficient to meet the schemes' liabilities. This risk crystallises for the sponsor when a deficit emerges of a size which implies a material probability that the liabilities will not be met.

Risk management, measurement and reporting

The Group sponsors a number of defined benefit pension schemes for past and current employees. The Group's net IAS 19 pension deficit at 31 December 2014 was €1.0 billion (31 December 2013: €0.8 billion) (see note 41). The investment policy pursued to meet the schemes' estimated future liabilities is a matter for the Trustees and the schemes' Investment Committees. The Group, as sponsor, has an opportunity to communicate its views on investment strategy to the Trustees and receives regular updates including scenario analysis of pension risk.

The Court receives monthly updates on movements in assets, liabilities and the size of the deficit and also more detailed quarterly updates through the Court Risk Report. In addition, there is an annual review of pension risk to ensure that the Court is satisfied with the processes in place to manage the risk and that residual risk is within the Group's risk appetite.

Risk mitigation

In order to mitigate pension risk, a new hybrid scheme was introduced in 2006 for all new entrants (see note 41) and the defined benefit schemes were closed to new entrants. A defined contribution scheme was introduced during 2014 for all new employees and the hybrid scheme was closed to new entrants.

In 2010 the Group carried out an extensive pensions review in order to address the pension deficit by a combination of benefit restructuring and additional employer contributions over a period of time to 2016. In 2013 a further review, which also

incorporated benefit restructuring, was carried out which reduced the pension deficit and is expected to further reduce the deficit through additional employer financial support in the period from 2016 to 2020. This additional financial support will broadly match the deficit reduction as a result of the benefit restructuring.

Volatility and interest rate exposure was further reduced in 2014 when the Group agreed with the Trustees to transfer 20% of the listed equity portfolio to bonds during 2014. Further liability and risk management exercises are considered on an ongoing basis. Nevertheless a deficit still exists and as the pension funds are subject to market fluctuations, and interest rate and inflation risks, a level of volatility associated with pension deficits and their impact on the Group's capital ratios remains.

3.9 Reputation risk

Key points:

The Group's reputation continues to be influenced and shaped by a range of factors; macroeconomic and political environment, media and public commentary and general sector developments. More specifically Bank of Ireland decisions and actions in pursuit of its strategic and tactical business objectives and their interaction with the external environment will also influence reputation.

Within this context, the actions and achievements of the Group over the past twelve months or so have succeeded in enhancing the Group's reputation, most notably:

- Reimbursing and rewarding Irish taxpayers' support.
- Passing the ECB Comprehensive Assessment with substantial capital buffers.
- Completing the final divestment commitment under EU Restructuring Plan by selling the ICS distribution platform, together with a c.€223 million gross performing mortgage asset pool to Dilosk Limited.
- Customer deposits account for almost 80% of the Group's funding.
- Continuing to access wholesale markets at reducing costs. Investment in RoI and NI branch networks and further development of UK Post Office partnership.
- Largest lender to the Irish economy in 2014 and leading bank in a consolidating market; strong new and increased lending performances in SME and mortgage markets in Ireland.
- Meeting CBI targets for mortgage arrears and SME resolution.

During the past year the Group has also managed the potential impact on its reputation, through successful identification of potential risks, good communication and risk mitigation planning when dealing with a number of challenges, for example:

- Increased pricing on some services, to more properly reflect funding costs.
- Customer impact of changes to the Branch model put in place to ensure the Group maintains its current distribution footprint.
- Management of the divestment of ICS distribution platform and portion of performing mortgage asset pool to Dilosk Limited.

Definition

Reputation risk is defined as the risk to earnings or franchise value arising from adverse perception of the Group's image on the part of customers, suppliers, counterparties, shareholders, investors, staff, legislators or regulators. This risk typically materialises through a loss of business in the areas affected.

Risk management, measurement and reporting

Group Communications is the primary function responsible for managing reputation risk in Bank of Ireland. With the exception of certain specific communications to, for example, investors and regulators, Group Communications

manages all external and internal communications, stakeholder and government relations, and corporate social responsibility, helping to reinforce the Group's reputation with its employees, customers, government, general public and the wider community. Reputation risk indicators are tracked on an ongoing basis. These indicators include external market conditions and risk events which may have the potential to impact reputation.

The Group reviews reputation risk as part of the annual risk identification process. Quarterly updates are reported to the GRPC, the CRC and the Court as part of the Court Risk Report. In addition there is

an annual review of reputation risk to ensure that the Court is comfortable with the processes in place to manage reputation risk and that residual risk is within the Group's risk appetite.

Risk mitigation

A wide range of processes and structures are used to identify, assess and mitigate the potential risk to the Group's reputation. Managing the Group in a manner that ensures that the potential impact on the Group's reputation is taken into account in decision making is paramount in mitigating against reputation risk.

4 Capital management

Key points:

- Common equity tier 1 (CET 1) ratio is 14.8% under the Basel III / CRD IV transitional rules at 31 December 2014.
- The Group continues to expect to maintain a buffer above a CET 1 ratio of 10%, taking account of the transition rules and the intention to derecognise the 2009 Preference Stock from regulatory CET 1 capital between January and July 2016. This provides for a meaningful buffer over regulatory requirements.
- The results of the ECB Comprehensive Assessment, completed in October 2014, confirm that the Group has passed the assessment, with substantial capital buffers over the threshold capital ratios in both the baseline and adverse stress test scenarios.
- On a pro forma full implementation basis the CET 1 ratio is 11.9% at 31 December 2014 including the 2009 Preference Stock and 9.3% excluding the 2009 Preference Stock.
- CET 1 ratio is 14.3% on a pro forma basis under the Basel III / CRD IV transitional rules at 1 January 2015.
- Total capital ratio is 18.3% under Basel III / CRD IV transitional rules at 31 December 2014.
- In June 2014, the Group issued €750 million of Tier 2 capital at a coupon of 4.25% with a maturity of 10 years.
- Leverage ratio is 6.4% on a Basel III / CRD IV pro forma transitional basis and 5.1% on a pro forma full implementation basis including 2009 Preference Stock and 4.0% excluding the 2009 Preference Stock.

Capital management objectives and policies *(audited)*

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 whilst 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 ECB (the SSM, introduced on 4 November 2014, is the mechanism through which the ECB will carry out key supervisory tasks for banks in the EU member states particularly in the European banking union), peer analysis 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.

Basel III / CRD IV *(unaudited)*

The Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRD IV) and the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) were published in the Official Journal of the EU on 27 June 2013. The CRR had direct effect in EU member states while the CRD IV was required to be implemented through national legislation in EU member states

by 31 December 2013. CRD IV also includes requirements for regulatory and technical standards to be published by the European Banking Authority (EBA). Many of these have not yet been published or their impact is uncertain. The CRD IV Legislation is being implemented on a phased basis from 1 January 2014, with full implementation by 2019 (with the exception of Deferred Tax Assets which are phased to 2023).

The Group's key capital ratios are set out on pages 34 to 36.

The Group continues to expect to maintain a buffer above a CET 1 ratio of 10%, taking account of the transition rules and the intention to derecognise the 2009 Preference Stock from regulatory CET 1 capital between January and July 2016. This provides for a meaningful buffer over regulatory requirements. The Basel III / CRD IV transition rules result in a number of new deductions from CET 1 capital being introduced on a phased basis typically with a 20% impact in 2014, 40% in 2015 and so on until 2018. The Central Bank of Ireland (CBI) published its 'Implementation of Competent Authority Discretions and Options in CRD IV and CRR' on 21 May 2014 which clarified the application of transitional rules in Ireland under CRD IV.

CRD IV is divided into three sections commonly referred to as Pillars. Pillar I contains mechanisms and requirements for the calculation by financial institutions of their minimum capital requirements for credit risk, market risk and operational risk.

Pillar II is intended to ensure that each financial institution has sound internal processes in place to assess the adequacy of its capital, based on a thorough evaluation of its risks. Supervisors are tasked with evaluating how well financial institutions are assessing their capital adequacy needs relative to their risks. Risks not considered under Pillar I are considered under this Pillar.

Pillar III is intended to complement Pillar I and Pillar II. It requires that financial institutions disclose information annually on the scope of application of CRD IV requirements, particularly covering capital requirements / risk weighted assets (RWA) and resources, risk exposures and risk assessment processes.

The Group's Pillar III disclosures for year ended 31 December 2014 should be read in conjunction with this section of the report.

Risk Management Report

Capital management (continued)

ECB Comprehensive Assessment *(unaudited)*

The European Central Bank (ECB) under the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM) conducted a Comprehensive Assessment (CA) which consisted of:

- a supervisory risk assessment to assess key risks in the Group's balance sheet, including liquidity and funding;
- an asset quality review of all asset classes including non-performing loans, restructured loans and sovereign exposures as at 31 December 2013; and
- a stress test (comprising base and stress scenarios), building on and complementing the asset quality review by providing a forward-looking view of the Group's shock-absorbing capacity under stress.

The overall results were announced in October 2014 and they confirmed that the Group had passed the ECB CA, with substantial capital buffers over the threshold capital ratios in both the baseline and adverse stress test scenarios as follows:

<i>(unaudited)</i>	Bol¹	Threshold	Buffer
Baseline scenario	12.43%	8.0%	4.43%
Adverse scenario	9.31%	5.5%	3.81%

¹ The 'Bol' column in the table shows the Group's lowest Basel III transitional CET 1 ratio in the three year period 2014 to 2016, in both the base and adverse scenarios, as projected under the ECB's comprehensive assessment process. The 'threshold' column shows the capital ratios required to pass the ECB's comprehensive assessment. The 'buffer' column shows the difference between the first two columns.

Capital actions completed in 2014 *(unaudited)***Tier 2 Issuance**

In June 2014, the Group issued €750 million of Tier 2 capital at a coupon of 4.25% with a maturity of 10 years. The issuance order book was five times oversubscribed.

New Ireland Assurance Company (NIAC) capital structure optimisation

In July 2014, a NIAC capital efficiency transaction was completed. This comprised of a €80 million Tier 2 subordinated debt issued by NIAC to the Group and a contingent loan of €120 million with an external third party investor which secured the value in force of certain unit linked policies. Both of these actions facilitated the release of equity capital to the Group.

Capital resources

The following table sets out the Group's capital resources.

	31 December 2014	Restated* 31 December 2013
Group capital resources	€m	€m
Other equity (including equity reserves)	7,453	6,589
Nominal amount outstanding of 2009 Preference Stock	1,300	1,300
Stockholders' equity	8,753	7,889
Non-controlling interests - equity	(6)	(6)
Total equity	8,747	7,883
Undated subordinated loan capital	171	162
Dated subordinated loan capital	2,329	1,513
Total capital resources	11,247	9,558

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the change in timing of recognition of the FSCS levy in accordance with IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

Unaudited:

In the year ended 31 December 2014 the Group's total capital resources increased by €1.6 billion to €11.2 billion due primarily to:

- the profit after tax arising during the year ended 31 December 2014; and
- the issuance of €750 million of Tier 2 capital in June 2014.

Governance

Corporate Governance Statement

The Court of Directors (the 'Court') is accountable to stockholders for the overall direction and control of the Group. It is committed to high standards of governance designed to protect the long term interests of stockholders and all other stakeholders while promoting the highest standards of integrity, transparency and accountability.

A key objective of the Group's governance framework is to ensure compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements. The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland (the 'Bank') is subject to the Central Bank of Ireland's Corporate Governance Code for Credit Institutions and Insurance Undertakings 2010 (the 'Irish Code' which is available on www.centralbank.ie), including the additional requirements of Appendix 1 of the Irish Code for major institutions. It is also subject to the UK Corporate Governance Code 2012 published by the Financial Reporting Council in the UK (the 'UK Code' which is available on www.frc.org.uk) and the Irish Corporate Governance Annex to the Listing Rules of the Irish Stock Exchange (the 'Irish Annex' which is available on www.ise.ie).

Certain amendments were made to the UK Code in September 2014. The Bank will report on compliance with this updated UK Code in its Annual Report for the financial year ended 31 December 2015.

The Directors believe that the Bank complied with the provisions of the Irish Code throughout 2014. They also believe the Bank complied with the provisions of the UK Code and the Irish Annex throughout 2014, otherwise than as set out herein:

- Tom Considine's membership of the Group Audit Committee and Joe Walsh's membership of the Group Remuneration Committee (for a substantial part of the year). As these Directors were nominated by the Minister for Finance under the terms of the Credit Institutions (Financial Support) Scheme, 2008 and are not required to stand for election or regular re-election by stockholders, they have not been classified as

independent Non-executive Directors. Joe Walsh was a Director of the Bank until his death on 9 November 2014; from this date the composition of the Group Remuneration Committee has been fully compliant with the provisions of the UK Code and the Irish Code. The Group Audit Committee continues to benefit from the judgement and the quality of the contributions of Tom Considine and comprises a minimum of three independent Non-executive Directors as per provision C.3.1 of the UK Code. In accordance with the Bye-Laws of the Bank, a Director nominated by the Minister for Finance may not serve as a Director of the Bank for a period of longer than nine years after his or her date of appointment;

- provision B.7.1 of the UK Code recommends annual election of directors by stockholders. In accordance with the Bye-Laws of the Bank, Government nominated Directors are not required to put themselves up for re-election on an annual basis and accordingly Tom Considine and Joe Walsh were not submitted for re-election at the Annual General Court held in 2014. Government nominated Directors are subject to an annual review of their fitness and probity; and
- as recommended by provision E.2.3 of the UK Code, it is the Bank's practice for all Directors to attend the Annual General Court of the Bank. In 2014 the Chairman of the Group Remuneration Committee, Joe Walsh, was unable to attend the Annual General Court due to illness. In these exceptional circumstances another member of the Group Remuneration Committee was available to answer relevant stockholder questions.

Details of how the Bank applied the main and supporting principles of the UK Code throughout the year ended 31 December 2014 are set out in this Corporate Governance Statement and in the Remuneration Report. These also cover the disclosure requirements set out in the Irish Annex, which supplement the requirements of the UK Code with additional corporate governance provisions.

The Group believes it has robust governance arrangements, which include a clear organisational structure with well defined, transparent and consistent lines of responsibility, effective processes to identify, manage, monitor and report the risks to which it is or might be exposed and appropriate internal control mechanisms, including sound administrative and accounting procedures, IT systems and controls. The system of governance is subject to regular internal review.

Directors are aware that, should they have any material concern about the overall corporate governance of the Group, it should be reported without delay to the Court and, should their concerns not be satisfactorily addressed within five business days, the Directors should report the concern to the Central Bank of Ireland.

The Court's oversight of risk and control is facilitated through delegation of certain responsibilities to Committees of the Court, the principal Committees being the Group Audit Committee, the Court Risk Committee, the Group Nomination and Governance Committee and the Group Remuneration Committee. Details of these Committees are set out on pages 116 to 123 and 139. The Chairman of each Committee formally reports on key aspects of Committee proceedings to the subsequent scheduled meeting of the Court and minutes of principal Committees are tabled at the Court as soon as possible for noting and / or discussion as necessary. The terms of reference of the Committees are reviewed annually by the relevant Committees and by the Court and are available on the Group's website (www.bankofireland.com) or by request to the Group Secretary.

Court Size and Composition

At close of business on 31 December 2014, the Court comprised twelve Directors: the Governor, who was independent on appointment, two Executive Directors and nine Non-executive Directors, seven of whom have been determined by the Court to be independent Non-executive Directors in accordance with the requirements of the UK Code and Irish Code. All of these Directors served on the Court throughout

The Court of Directors

the year ended 31 December 2014. Joe Walsh served on the Court until his death on 9 November 2014 and Wilbur L Ross Jr resigned as a Director with effect from 9 June 2014. Biographical details, including each Director's background, experience and independence classification, are set out on pages 133 to 138.

The composition of the Court and its Committees is reviewed by the Group Nomination and Governance Committee and the Court, on an annual basis, to ensure that there is an appropriate mix of skills and experience. This includes a review of tenure, an assessment of the skills profile of the Court and consideration of succession for key roles, to ensure the Court and Committees have a comprehensive understanding of the Group's activities and the risks associated with them. In addition, where any appointment or resignation will alter the overall size of the Court, a review is undertaken to ensure that the composition remains appropriate. The Court regards its current size and composition as appropriate to provide the broad range of skills and experience necessary to govern the business effectively, while enabling full and constructive participation by all Directors.

In 2014 the Group completed a review of the ongoing fitness and probity of persons in 'pre-approval controlled functions' (PCFs) whereby Directors were asked to confirm any changes in circumstances in respect of their compliance with the Fitness and Probity Standards issued by the Central Bank of Ireland (the 'Standards'). All changes in circumstance disclosed were assessed and their materiality determined. Time commitments of Directors were considered as part of this review process and Directors confirmed that they continue to have sufficient time to perform their role. The Court concluded that each of the Directors of the Court has the requisite standard of fitness, probity and financial soundness to perform their functions with reference to the Standards and provided the required confirmation to that effect to the Central Bank of Ireland.

Role of the Court

The Court's role is to provide leadership of the Group within the boundaries of Risk Appetite and a framework of prudent and effective controls which enable risk to be identified, assessed, measured and controlled. The Court sets the Group's strategic aims, ensuring that the necessary financial and human resources are in place for the Group to meet its objectives, and reviews management performance. The Court has a schedule of matters specifically reserved for its decision which is reviewed and updated regularly. Matters requiring Court approval include:

- the determination of strategy;
- determination of risk appetite, approval of the Group Risk Framework and approval of the Group's Risk Appetite Statement;
- approval of the Group's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process;
- reviewing and agreeing company values with management;
- overseeing the management of the business;
- overseeing the internal control and risk management systems of the Group;
- approval of the Group's business plans and budgets;
- overseeing corporate governance and succession planning;
- acquisitions or divestments of companies for sums greater than €40 million except for credit management purposes;
- approval of Core equity tier 1 capital investments of greater than €20 million in a regulated subsidiary and €40 million in any other subsidiary;
- approving capital expenditure (in excess of €40 million);
- approving guarantees entered into by the Group, other than in the normal course of business;
- approving changes in the funding / benefits of Group pension schemes;
- the approval of equity underwriting sums of greater than €20 million; and
- certain specified senior management appointments.

The Court is also responsible for endorsing the appointment of individuals who may have a material impact on the risk profile of the Group and monitoring on an ongoing basis their appropriateness for the role. The removal from office of the head of a 'control function', as defined in the Irish Code, is also subject to Court approval.

The Court is responsible for determining high-level policy and strategic direction in relation to the nature and scale of risk that the Group is prepared to assume to achieve its strategic objectives.

The Court approves the Group Risk Framework on an annual basis and receives regular updates on the Group's risk environment and exposure to the Group's material risk types through a Court Risk Report reviewed quarterly (and monthly for liquidity, credit and capital). Further information on risk management and the Court's role in the risk governance of the Group is set out in the Risk Management Report on pages 62 to 65.

The work of the Court follows an agreed schedule of topics which evolves based on business need and is formally reviewed annually by the Court. The Court monitors and reviews the performance of the Group through a series of core updates, receives updates from the Group's principal businesses on the execution of their business strategy and considers reports from each of the principal Court Committees. The strategy of the Group and performance against strategic goals continued to receive considerable focus throughout 2014. In addition the following are amongst matters which received Court attention during the year:

- the Group Recovery Plan;
- the introduction of the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM), including consideration of the ECB Comprehensive Assessment process and results;
- the Central Bank of Ireland / SSM Comprehensive Assessment;
- capital strategy and capital allocation;
- the transfer of assets from ICS Building Society to the Bank by way of a statutory scheme;
- the financial performance of the Group;

The Court of Directors (continued)

- the performance of the Group's business divisions and its major subsidiaries;
- the Mortgage Arrears Resolution Strategy (MARS);
- IT Strategy and Risk Profile;
- developments in the regulatory and corporate governance environment;
- the Group's Communications Strategy; and
- Central Bank of Ireland Risk Mitigation Plan.

The Court held eleven scheduled meetings and one unscheduled meeting during the year ended 31 December 2014. To ensure oversight of major subsidiaries, the Court visited the registered office of its UK subsidiary, Bank of Ireland (UK) plc twice during the year. Further details on the number of meetings of the Court and its Committees and attendance by individual Directors are set out on page 126.

Agendas and papers are circulated prior to each meeting to provide the Directors with relevant information to enable them to discharge fully their duties.

The Group Secretary provides dedicated support for Directors on any matter relevant to the business on which they require advice separately from or additional to that available in the normal Court process. The Bank has in place Directors' and Officers' liability insurance in respect of legal actions against its Directors.

Conflicts of Interest

A Court conflicts of interest policy has been approved which sets out how actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest are to be identified, reported and managed to ensure that Directors act at all times in the best interests of the Bank. This policy is reviewed on an annual basis.

The Group Code of Conduct, which applies to all employees and Directors of the Group, clarifies the duty on all employees to avoid conflicts of interests. The Code of Conduct is reviewed on an annual basis and communicated throughout the Group.

Time Commitment

The Group ensures that individual Directors of the Court have sufficient time to dedicate to their duties, having regard to applicable regulatory limits on the number of directorships held by any individual Director. During the year ended 31 December 2014, all Directors were within or had been granted a derogation / waiver from the limits set out for major institutions in the Irish Code, relating to restrictions on the number of directorships held in other financial and non-financial institutions. In the case of Wilbur L Ross Jr, the Central Bank of Ireland granted a derogation / waiver from the requirements contained in paragraph 7.7 and 7.8 respectively of Appendix 1 of the Irish Code. As the Bank has been classified as a 'significant institution' under the European Union (Capital Requirements) Regulations 2014 (the 'Regulations'), additional restrictions on the number of directorships that can be held came into force on 1 July 2014. With the exception of Brad Martin, during the period 1 July 2014 to 31 December 2014, Directors were within the directorship limits set out for significant institutions under the Regulations. In the case of Brad Martin the Central Bank of Ireland granted a derogation, for part of this period, as permitted under the Regulations for him to hold one additional Non-executive Directorship.

Governor, Deputy Governor, Senior Independent Director and Group Chief Executive

The respective roles of the Governor, who is Chairman of the Court, and the Group Chief Executive, which are separate, are set out in writing and have been agreed by the Court. The Governor oversees the operation and effectiveness of the Court, including ensuring that agendas cover the key strategic items confronting the Group and encouraging all Directors to participate fully in the discussions and activities of the Court. He also ensures that there is effective communication with stockholders and promotes compliance with corporate governance standards. The Governor commits a substantial amount of time to the Group and his role has priority over any other business

commitment. There were no changes to the other significant commitments of the Governor during the year ended 31 December 2014. During the year the Governor and Non-executive Directors met without the Executive Directors present, to discuss a range of business matters.

The Deputy Governor deputises for the Governor as required and is a Trustee of the Bank Staff Pension Scheme.

The 'Senior Independent Director' (SID) provides Court members, the Group Secretary, stockholders and customers with an additional channel, other than the Governor or the Group Chief Executive, through which to convey, should the need so arise, concerns affecting the Governorship or the Court, or any other issue.

The Group Chief Executive is responsible for execution of approved strategy, holds delegated authority from the Court for the day to day management of the business and has ultimate executive responsibility for the Group's operations, compliance and performance. Procedures are in place to review the Group Chief Executive's contract at least every five years and this is scheduled to be formally reviewed in 2015.

Balance and Independence

The independence status of each Director on appointment is considered by the Group Nomination and Governance Committee and the Court. In addition, the independence status of each Director is reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that this independence status remains appropriate. In 2014 the Court considered the principles relating to independence contained in the Irish Code and the UK Code and concluded that the previously determined independence status of each Director was appropriate. Specifically the Court concluded that the Governor was independent on appointment, that each current Non-executive Director, with the exception of Tom Considine and Brad Martin, is independent within the meaning of the Irish Code and the UK Code. Tom Considine was nominated by the Minister

The Court of Directors (continued)

for Finance under the terms of the Credit Institutions (Financial Support) Scheme, 2008 and is not required to stand for election or regular re-election by stockholders. Brad Martin represents a significant stockholder in the Bank and is not, therefore, considered independent by reference to the terms of the Irish Code and the UK Code. The Court values and benefits from their judgement and the quality of their contribution to the deliberations of the Court and, in the case of Tom Considine, its Committees.

Each of the Governor, Deputy Governor and all of the Non-executive Directors bring independent challenge and judgement to the deliberations of the Court through their character, objectivity and integrity and all are considered independent of management in accordance with the criteria set out in the New York Stock Exchange Corporate Governance Standards.

Wilbur L Ross Jr and Joe Walsh, who served on the Court for part of the reporting period, were Non-executive Directors of the Court and were not classified as independent within the meaning of the Irish Code and the UK Code but were independent within the meaning of the New York Stock Exchange Corporate Governance Standards.

Directive 2014/59/EU on bank recovery and resolution (BRRD), Central Bank and Credit Institutions (Resolution) Act 2011 and The Credit Institutions (Stabilisation) Act 2010

The Credit Institutions (Stabilisation) Act 2010 (the 'Stabilisation Act') applied during the reporting period and expired on 31 December 2014. It gave the Minister for Finance extensive powers regarding the affairs, assets and liabilities of certain covered financial institutions in Ireland, including the Bank, which powers were not exercised during the reporting period. Additionally it imposed certain additional duties on the directors of such financial institutions.

Pending the transposition into Irish law of the BRRD, the statutory framework for a resolution regime to deal with failing credit institutions is comprised in the Central Bank and Credit Institutions (Resolution)

Act 2011 (the 'Resolution Act') which applies to all authorised credit institutions in the State, including the Bank and confers powers of resolution on the Central Bank of Ireland.

Role of the Group Nomination and Governance Committee

The Group Nomination and Governance Committee ('N&G Committee') is chaired by the Governor and its composition is fully compliant with the Irish Code and the UK Code. Following a review of composition of Court Committees in 2014, the N&G Committee recommended the appointment of one additional independent Non-executive Director to the N&G Committee. On 23 September 2014, the Court approved the appointment of Patrick Kennedy to the N&G Committee with immediate effect. Joe Walsh was a member of the N&G Committee until his death on 9 November 2014. Biographical details, including each member's background and experience, are set out on pages 133 to 138. The key responsibilities of the N&G Committee include:

- leading the process for appointments and renewals for the Court and Court Committees;
- overseeing the process for key subsidiary Board Non-executive Director appointments and renewals;
- with the support of the Group Secretary, keeping Court governance arrangements under review and making appropriate recommendations to the Court to ensure corporate governance practices are consistent with good practice corporate governance standards;
- overseeing subsidiary governance to ensure that appropriate and proportionate governance arrangements are in place for Group subsidiaries; and
- overseeing the Group's Corporate Responsibility Programme.

The N&G Committee met six times in 2014, of which one meeting was unscheduled. Recruitment and succession planning for the Court, Committees of the Court and for the Boards of substantial regulated subsidiaries received considerable attention during the year. As Patrick O'Sullivan is due to retire following

the 2015 Annual General Court, the N&G Committee started to plan for succession to the positions of Deputy Governor and Senior Independent Director. Additional matters considered by the N&G Committee during the year included:

- a review of the Court and Court Committee composition, including consideration of the skills profile of the Court;
- a review of the independence of each Non-executive Director of the Court;
- the fitness and probity of pre-approval controlled function holders in the Bank;
- a review of the Group Code of Conduct;
- a review of the Group Speak Up policy;
- revisions to the Court Conflicts of Interest policy;
- upstream corporate governance developments;
- the corporate social responsibility reporting framework of the Group;
- a Court Governance policy, setting out how the Court and its members function with a view to operating effectively and supporting the underlying principles of good governance, accountability, transparency, probity and focus on the sustainable long term success of the Group;
- a Subsidiary Governance policy setting out how the Court exercises oversight of Group subsidiaries and the high level governance standards to be applied across the Group in a proportionate manner;
- a review of the Director and Key Function Holder Assessment policies; and
- a review of the Court Diversity policy.

Diversity

The Court benefits from the diverse range of skills, knowledge and experience acquired by the Non-executive Directors as directors of other companies, both national and international, or as leaders in the public and private sectors. The effectiveness of the Court depends on ensuring the right balance of Directors with banking or financial services experience and broader commercial experience. Following review in 2014, the N&G Committee determined that the skills

The Court of Directors (continued)

profile of the Court was appropriate in the areas identified as relevant to the business of the Group including: financial services (incorporating retail, corporate and insurance sector experience), strategy development, finance, risk management, business experience, economics, corporate finance, human resources, customer relations, credit and IT skills. Directors bring their individual knowledge, skills and experience to bear in discussions on the major challenges facing the Group.

The Group recognises the benefits of having a diverse board. In reviewing Court composition and identifying suitable candidates, the N&G Committee considers the benefits of all aspects of diversity including the skills identified as relevant to the business of the Group, regional and industry experience, background, nationality, gender, age and other relevant qualities in order to maintain an appropriate range and balance of skills, experience and background on the Court. During 2014 the N&G Committee reviewed the Court Diversity policy (the latest version of which is available on the Group's website) and the measurable objectives set out thereunder. A target has been set of achieving and maintaining a minimum of 15% female representation on the Court by the end of 2015. In 2014 the Court continued to focus on improving diversity. There is currently 8% female representation on the Court. The Court is actively considering Non-executive Director recruitment and remains committed to having a diverse Court and to achieving the targets set within the specified timeframe.

Appointments to the Court

The Court is committed to identifying the people best qualified and available to serve on the Court and is responsible for the appointment of Directors (with the exception of the Government nominated Directors). The Court plans for its own renewal with the assistance of the N&G Committee, which regularly reviews Court composition, tenure and succession planning. In accordance with the Director Assessment policy and Court Diversity policy all appointments are made on merit against objective criteria (including the skills and experience the Court as a whole

requires to be effective) with due regard for the benefits of diversity on the Court.

Prior to the appointment of a Director, the N&G Committee approves a job specification, assesses the time commitment involved and identifies the skills and experience required for the role, having regard to the formal assessment of the skills profile of the Court and succession planning. The recruitment process for Non-executive Directors is supported by an experienced third party professional search firm which develops an appropriate pool of candidates and provides independent assessments of the candidates. The Group then works with that firm to shortlist candidates, conduct interviews / meetings (including meetings with members of the N&G Committee and the Court) and complete comprehensive due diligence. In accordance with the Director Assessment policy of the Court, the assessment process and the due diligence completed is extensive and includes self-certification confirmations of probity and financial soundness and external checks involving a review of various publicly available sources. It also involves the N&G Committee satisfying itself as to the candidate's ability to devote sufficient time to the role, independence, fitness and probity, and assessing and documenting its consideration of possible conflicts of interests. The N&G Committee then makes a recommendation to the Court. Appointments will not proceed where conflicts emerge which are significant to the overall work of the Court.

There were no new Directors appointed to the Court in 2014 or up to the date of approval of this Annual Report.

All newly-appointed Directors are provided with a comprehensive letter of appointment detailing their responsibilities as Directors, the terms of their appointment and the expected time commitment for the role. A copy of the standard terms and conditions of appointment of Non-executive Directors can be inspected during normal business hours by contacting the Group Secretary. Directors are required to devote adequate time to the business of the Group, which includes attendance at regular meetings

and briefings, preparation time for meetings and visits to business units. In addition, Non-executive Directors (with the exception of Brad Martin and, prior to his resignation, Wilbur L Ross Jr) are normally required to sit on at least one Committee of the Court, which involves the commitment of additional time. Certain Non-executive Directors, such as the Deputy Governor and Committee Chairmen, are required to allocate additional time in fulfilling those roles.

Induction and Professional Development

On appointment, all Non-executive Directors receive a comprehensive induction programme designed to familiarise them with the Group's operations, management and governance structures, including the functioning of the Court and the role of the key committees. In addition, new Non-executive Directors undertake significant induction in relation to risk and business matters, including visits to or presentations by Group businesses and briefings with senior management. Further meetings are arranged as required based on the particular circumstances of each Director.

On an ongoing basis, briefings appropriate to the business of the Group are provided to all Non-executive Directors. In order to ensure that the Directors continue to further their understanding of the issues facing the Group, Directors are provided with professional development sessions and briefings on a range of technical matters tailored to their particular requirements. During the year ended 31 December 2014, the modules attended by Directors included Cyber Crime & Risk; Anti-Money Laundering; Risk Adjusted Return on Capital and Accounting Updates. Directors are also offered the option of attending suitable external educational courses, events or conferences designed to provide an overview of current issues of relevance to Directors.

The Directors have access to the advice and services of the Group Secretary, who is responsible for advising the Court on all governance issues and for ensuring that the Directors are provided with relevant information on a timely basis to enable

The Court of Directors (continued)

them to consider issues for decision and to discharge their oversight responsibilities. The Directors also have access to the advice of the Group Legal Adviser and to independent professional advice, at the Group's expense, if and when required. Committees of the Court have similar access and are provided with sufficient resources to undertake their duties.

Performance Evaluation

There is a formal process in place for annual evaluation of the Court's own performance, that of its principal Committees and of individual Directors (including the Governor). An evaluation of the Court's performance and that of its Committees is conducted every year, with an externally facilitated review conducted at least every third year. The objective of these evaluations is to review past performance with the aim of identifying any opportunities for improvement, determining whether the Court / Committee as a whole is effective in discharging its responsibilities and, in the case of individual Directors, to determine whether each Director continues to contribute effectively and to demonstrate commitment to the role.

Court Evaluation

Following an external evaluation in 2013 by ICSA Board Evaluation, internal evaluations were conducted for 2014. This comprehensive self-evaluation process, which was led by the Governor and supported by the Group Secretary, considered overall performance relative to the role of the Court and consisted of:

- completion of written evaluations by each Director;
- one to one discussions between the Governor and each Director; and
- discussion by the Court of the assessment and recommendations for change or improvement.

The outcome of the Court evaluation was considered by the N&G Committee and collectively discussed by the Court. The Court concluded that it continues to be effective and it was agreed that the recommendations from the 2013 evaluation process had been adequately addressed and implemented during the year. Some recommendations, although

not material to the effectiveness of the Court, were suggested as enhancements and accepted by the Court.

Committee Evaluations

The Chairman of each principal Court Committee led the self-evaluation process in respect of Committee performance. The process was supported by the completion of questionnaires tailored to each specific Committee. The results of this process were considered by each individual Committee with conclusions and any relevant recommendations reported to the Court. The Court concluded that each of its principal Committees continues to be effective.

Director Evaluations

The annual individual Director performance evaluation was led by the Governor and involved:

- the circulation of tailored questionnaires to Directors;
- one to one discussions between the Governor and each Director;
- consideration of the findings by the N&G Committee; and
- presentation of the overall findings to the Court for consideration.

The Court concluded that each individual Director continues to make a valuable contribution to the deliberations of the Court, continues to be effective and demonstrates continuing commitment to the role.

Governor Evaluation

The Senior Independent Director leads the process of evaluation of the Governor's performance, based on written submissions and one to one discussion with each Director. The Senior Independent Director presents the results of these assessments to the Group Nomination and Governance Committee and the Court for discussion, without the Governor being present. The Senior Independent Director then meets the Governor to present him with the Court's conclusions on his effectiveness. The Senior Independent Director also meets individual Directors on such other occasions as are deemed appropriate. The Court concluded that the Governor continues to lead the Court effectively,

continues to make a valued contribution and demonstrates continuing commitment to the role.

Term of Appointment and Re-election of Directors

Non-executive Directors are normally appointed for an initial three year term, with an expectation of a further term of three years, assuming satisfactory performance and subject to the needs of the business, stockholder re-election and continuing fitness and probity. A Non-executive Director's term of office will not extend beyond nine years in total unless the Court, on the recommendation of the N&G Committee, concludes that such extension is necessary due to exceptional circumstances. In respect of Executive Directors, no service contract exists between the Bank and any Director which provides for a notice period from the Group of greater than one year. None of the Non-executive Directors has a contract of service with the Group.

It is Group practice that, following evaluation, all Court Directors, with the exception of the Government nominated Directors, are subject to annual re-election by stockholders. During the year, all Directors retired at the Annual General Court held on 25 April 2014, with the exception of Tom Considine and Joe Walsh, who were nominated to the Court by the Minister for Finance. The requirement to stand for election and regular re-election is dispensed with for as long as a Director remains a Government nominated Director. In accordance with the Bye-Laws of the Bank, a Director nominated by the Minister for Finance may not serve as a Director of the Bank for a period of longer than nine years after their date of appointment.

Brad Martin was co-opted to the Court on 23 July 2013 and, being eligible, offered himself for election and was duly elected at the Annual General Court in 2014. The following Directors, being eligible, offered themselves for re-election and were re-elected: Kent Atkinson, Richie Boucher, Pat Butler, Patrick Haren, Archie G Kane, Andrew Keating, Patrick Kennedy, Davida Marston, Patrick Mulvihill, Patrick O'Sullivan and Wilbur L Ross Jr.

The Court of Directors (continued)

Remuneration

The Remuneration Report, incorporating the responsibilities of the Group Remuneration Committee, is set out on pages 140 to 148. With effect from 9 November 2014 and up to the date of approval of this Annual Report, the composition of the Group Remuneration Committee has been compliant with the requirements of the Irish Code and the recommendations of the UK Code.

Deloitte are the current advisors to the Group Remuneration Committee. In addition to remuneration services during the financial period, Deloitte also provided other services to the Group including regulatory, business controls, digital strategy and risk focused advisory services.

Directors' Loans

The Companies Acts, International Accounting Standard 24 - Related Party Disclosures (IAS 24) and a condition imposed on the Bank's licence by the Central Bank of Ireland in August 2009 require the disclosure in the Annual Report of information on transactions between the Bank and its Directors and their connected persons. The amount of outstanding loans to Directors (and relevant loans to connected persons) is set out on pages 265 to 270.

A condition imposed on the Bank's licence by the Central Bank of Ireland in May 2010 requires the Bank to maintain a register of loans to Directors and relevant loans to their connected persons, which is updated quarterly and is available for inspection by stockholders on request for a period of one week following quarterly updates. The Group's process for ensuring compliance with the Central Bank of Ireland's Code of Practice on Lending to Related Parties as amended ('Related Party Lending Code') has been in place since 1 January 2011 and is subject to regular review. A Related Party Lending Committee of the Court is in place which is authorised to review and approve lending to Related Parties as more particularly defined in the Related Party Lending Code.

Accountability and Audit

The Report of the Directors, including a going concern statement, is set out on pages 127 to 128. This Corporate Governance Statement forms part of the Report of the Directors.

Internal Controls

The Directors acknowledge their overall responsibility for the Group's systems of internal control and for reviewing their effectiveness. Such systems are designed to control, rather than eliminate, the risk of failure to achieve business objectives and can provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss. Such losses could arise because of the nature of the Group's business in undertaking a wide range of financial services that inherently involves varying degrees of risk.

The Court has obligations as a non-US registrant under US securities laws and regulations, including the requirement to comply, where applicable, with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (SOx). The Group has put in place a comprehensive framework to document and test its internal control structures and procedures in line with the requirements of Section 404 of SOx, which requires, among other things, certification by management regarding the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting. The Group's overall control systems include:

- a clearly defined organisation structure with defined authority limits and reporting mechanisms to higher levels of management and to the Court, which support the maintenance of a strong control environment;
- a three lines of defence approach to the management of risk across the Group: line management in individual businesses and relevant Group functions; central risk management functions; and Group Internal Audit;
- Court and Management Committees with responsibility for core policy areas;
- a comprehensive set of policies and procedures relating to financial controls, asset and liability management (including interest rate, foreign currency and liquidity risk), operational risk, regulatory risk and

credit risk management (further details are given in the Risk Management Report on pages 54 to 112); such procedures include the annual preparation of detailed operational budgets for the following year and projections for subsequent years;

- monthly reporting by business units which enables progress against business objectives to be monitored, trends to be evaluated and variances to be acted upon by the Court and relevant subsidiary Boards;
- regular meetings, prior to each Court or relevant subsidiary Board, of the senior management teams, where the Executive Directors and other senior executives responsible for running the Group's businesses, amongst other matters, review performance and explore strategic and operational issues;
- reconciliation of data, consolidated into the Group's financial statements, to the underlying financial systems. A review of the consolidated data is undertaken by management to ensure that the financial position and results of the Group are appropriately reflected, through compliance with approved accounting policies and the appropriate accounting for non-routine transactions; and
- a Code of Conduct setting out the standards of behaviour expected of all Directors, officers and employees. This covers arrangements, should the need arise, for the independent investigation and follow up of any concerns raised by staff regarding matters of financial and non-financial reporting.

The Group operates a comprehensive internal control framework over financial reporting with documented procedures and guidelines to support the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. The main features are as follows:

- a comprehensive set of accounting policies relating to the preparation of the annual and interim financial statements in line with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and as issued by the IASB;

The Court of Directors (continued)

- a Group Internal Audit function with responsibility for providing independent, reasonable assurance to key internal (Court, Group & Subsidiary Audit and Risk committees and Senior Management) and external (Regulators and External Auditors) stakeholders on the effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control framework;
- a SOx compliance framework incorporating the design and test of specific controls over key financial processes to confirm that the Group's SOx controls are appropriate to mitigate the financial reporting risks;
- a robust control process is followed as part of interim and annual financial statements preparation, involving the appropriate level of management review and attestation of the significant account line items, and where judgements and estimates are made they are independently reviewed to ensure that they are reasonable and appropriate. This ensures that the consolidated financial information required for the interim and annual financial statements is presented fairly and disclosed appropriately;
- the Annual Report, Form 20-F and Interim Report are also subject to detailed review and approval through a structured governance process involving senior and executive finance personnel;
- summary and detailed papers are prepared for review and approval by the GAC covering all significant judgmental and technical accounting issues together with any significant presentation and disclosure matters; and
- user access to the financial reporting system is restricted to those individuals that require it for their assigned roles and responsibilities.

The Directors confirm that the Court, through its Committees, has reviewed the effectiveness of the Group's systems of internal control for the year ended 31 December 2014. This review involved consideration of the reports of the internal audit and the risk management functions, (including regulatory compliance and operational risk) and establishing that appropriate action is being taken by

management to address issues highlighted. In addition, any reports of the external auditors which contain details of any material control issues identified arising from their work are reviewed by the GAC, if they arise. After each meeting of the GAC, its Chairman reports to the Court on all significant issues considered by the Committee and the minutes of meetings are circulated to all members of the Court.

Following the year ended 31 December 2014, the Court reviewed the GAC's conclusions in relation to the Group's systems of internal control and the appropriateness of the structures in place to manage and monitor them. This process involved a confirmation that a system of internal control in accordance with the Financial Reporting Council Guidance on Internal Control was in place throughout the year and up to the date of the signing of these financial statements. It also involved an assessment of the ongoing process for the identification, evaluation and management of individual risks and of the roles of the various Committees and Group risk management functions and the extent to which various significant challenges facing the Group are understood and are being addressed. Further details of the risk management framework are included in the Risk Management Report on pages 62 to 67.

Group Code of Conduct and Speak Up Policy

The Group has a Code of Conduct in place which is applicable to all Employees and Directors of the Group. The Code of Conduct sets out the standards of behaviour that are expected and gives guidance on how these standards should be applied. Training on the Code of Conduct is mandatory across the Group.

The Group has a Speak Up policy in place for all staff, including Directors, which is in accordance with international practice and is compliant with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. This policy is reviewed on an annual basis in line with the Group Code of Conduct. The Speak Up policy gives an assurance that it is safe and acceptable to raise a concern about malpractice or potential wrongdoing and outlines how to speak up and raise a concern. The Court and Group

Chief Executive are committed to this policy, which encourages staff to raise concerns openly and locally. Where this is not possible or the problem has not been resolved effectively at that level, there are clear alternative senior contacts within the Group to whom the concern may be addressed. If staff would prefer independent, confidential advice this is available from Public Concern at Work, an independent, not-for-profit organisation, through a free phone number and a dedicated email address. In the case of concerns regarding fraudulent financial reporting, fraudulent accounting or irregularities in audit work, these can be raised directly with the Chairman of the Group Audit Committee, an independent Non-executive Director, whose contact details are available from Public Concern at Work. With reference to the Protected Disclosures Act 2014 (as commenced in July 2014) a review of the Group Speak Up policy was conducted to ensure that the standards set out in this Act are being met.

Group Audit Committee (GAC)

At 31 December 2014, the GAC comprised six Non-executive Directors. The Court believes that the GAC as a whole has an appropriate mix of skills and relevant financial / banking experience. For the purposes of the relevant rule under SOx, section 407, and related SEC Rules, the Court believes that Kent Atkinson is independent and may be regarded as an Audit Committee financial expert. Biographical details, including each member's background and experience, are set out on pages 133 to 138.

One of the key responsibilities of the GAC is to assist the Court in monitoring the integrity of the financial statements and to recommend to the Court that it believes that the Annual Report taken as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for stockholders to assess the Group's performance, business model and strategy. To achieve this for the current reporting period, the GAC reviewed the Annual Report and considered whether the financial statements were consistent with the operating and financial reviews elsewhere in the Annual Report. The GAC also reviewed the governance and

The Court of Directors (continued)

approval processes in place in the Group. These governance and assurance measures include the completion by management of disclosure checklists to ensure all required disclosures from applicable company law, listing requirements and accounting standards are included and the review of the draft Annual Report by the SOx Disclosure Committee. In considering if the Annual Report was fair, balanced and understandable, the GAC also considered the treatment and disclosure of key events as presented in the financial statements.

The GAC considered, inter alia the following key significant accounting issues in its review of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014. In addressing these issues, the GAC considered the appropriateness of management's judgements and estimates and, where appropriate, discussed those judgements and estimates with the external auditor.

Loan Impairment

The GAC considered the methodology for loan loss provisioning, including the specific trigger events which are considered as an indicator of impairment, as set out on pages 89 to 93, and an asset quality report from the CRC. The GAC also discussed and challenged management's assumptions used in determining the overall level of impairments recognised in the financial year and the total impairment allowance at the year end with management noting the requirements of IAS 39 in respect of the timing of recognition of impairments (the incurred loss methodology) and the requirements of the Central Bank of Ireland.

The GAC focused on a number of critical assumptions (including changes to these assumptions in 2014) such as the assumption of the value of Residential properties and approach to valuing impaired property collateral and how management's response to the ECB AQR observation impacted impairment provisions.

The GRPC approves the Group's provisioning methodology on a half year basis. The CRC on an annual basis,

provides observations on the Group asset quality management and profile to the GAC as an input into the GAC's assessment of year end impairment provisions.

The GAC reviewed management papers which considered arrears levels, forbearance measures and key assumptions and was satisfied that the level of loans classified as impaired at year end was consistent with the Group's methodology, and that the calculation and resulting provision recognised and disclosures were appropriate based on the requirements of IAS 39.

Deferred Tax Assets

The GAC considered the extent of deferred tax assets to be recognised in respect of unutilised tax losses, and in particular the projections for future taxable profits against which those losses may be utilised in the future. In order for the Group to recognise these assets it must have convincing evidence of sufficient future taxable profits against which the losses can be utilised.

The projections for future taxable profits incorporate economic factors (e.g. inflation, unemployment level, interest rates, etc.) and expected performance targets from each division within the Bank (e.g. expected new business, expected costs, loan losses, etc.). As part of this process, the Group prepares detailed impairment projections, involving an extensive review of projection models for loan loss provisions and challenge of key assumptions and scenarios. The Group's projections incorporate the Group's 2014 Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), approved by the Court of Directors, as updated for any relevant information and changes in assumptions between the ICAAP submission date and 31 December 2014. The ICAAP projections are prepared for the purpose of the Group's assessment of its capital adequacy. They are subjected to considerable internal governance at a divisional and Group level and are reviewed in detail and approved by executive management and the Court. Management's assessment of the projections determined that it was probable that there would be sufficient

taxable profits in the future to recover the deferred tax asset arising from unused tax losses.

The GAC discussed with management its assessment of the recoverability of the deferred tax asset and the related disclosures. The GAC concluded that it was probable that there would be sufficient taxable profits in the future to recover the deferred tax asset arising from unused tax losses, and that the related disclosures were as required under IAS 12.

Going Concern

The GAC considered management's assessment of the appropriateness of preparing the financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2014 on a going concern basis. In making this assessment, matters considered include the performance of the Group's business, profitability projections (which incorporate the Group's 2014 ICAAP), funding and capital plans, under both base and plausible stress scenarios, together with a range of other factors such as the outlook for the Irish economy taking due account of the availability of collateral to access the Eurosystem, along with ongoing developments in the eurozone including the impact of the change in government in Greece in January 2015. The detailed considerations assessed by the GAC are set out in the Going Concern disclosure within the Accounting Policies on page 166 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

On the basis of review performed and the discussions with management, the GAC was satisfied that there were no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and Bank's ability to continue as a going concern over the period of assessment. This assessment, together with the Going Concern disclosure (as set out on page 166), was subsequently proposed to the Court of Directors for assessment and approval by the Directors.

Retirement benefit obligations

The GAC considered management's key assumptions and judgements used in determining the actuarial values of the liabilities of each of the Group's sponsored

The Court of Directors (continued)

defined benefit pension schemes under IAS 19 (Revised). Management considered advice from independent actuaries, Towers Watson, for the determination of significant actuarial assumptions including discount rates, inflation and demographic assumptions. The key assumptions proposed by management and considered by the GAC were assumptions relating to inflation rates, demographic assumptions and discount rates in Ireland and the UK which are used in determining liabilities at the balance sheet date.

The GAC was satisfied that the inflation rates, discount rates and other significant assumptions are consistently applied and that the accounting for the Group's sponsored defined benefit pension schemes and related disclosures were in accordance with IAS 19 (Revised).

Further detail on the inflation rates, discount rates and other significant assumptions related to Retirement benefit obligations are set out in note 41 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Life assurance operations

The GAC considered management's key assumptions and judgements used in determining the value of in force business and insurance contract liabilities. The key assumptions in projecting future surpluses and other net cash flows attributable to the shareholder arising from business written were the risk discount rate, unit growth rate, realistic interest rate, lapse rates, mortality, morbidity and expenses.

The GAC was satisfied that the key assumptions are consistently applied and that the accounting for the Group's value of in force business and insurance contract liabilities is appropriate.

Further information on these significant items is set out in the critical accounting estimates and judgements on pages 188 to 190.

In close liaison with the Court Risk Committee, the GAC is responsible for the appropriateness and completeness of the system of internal control, reviews the manner and framework in which management ensures and monitors the adequacy of the nature, extent and

effectiveness of internal control systems, including accounting control systems, and thereby maintains an effective system of internal control.

In addition the GAC has responsibility for:

- assisting the Court in meeting obligations under relevant Stock Exchange Listing Rules and other applicable laws and regulations including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act in the US;
- monitoring and reviewing the effectiveness of the Group's Internal Audit function and its operations; and
- discharging the statutory responsibility of the Bank under relevant statutes or regulations.

The GAC is also responsible for overseeing all matters relating to the relationship between the Group and its external auditor, including the external audit plan, terms of engagement, audit and non-audit fee budgets, interim findings and audit findings reports. The GAC also meets annually with the external auditors without management present.

PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) acted as sole auditors to the Group since 1990. The external auditors are required to rotate the audit engagement partner every five years. The Group is committed to ensuring the independence and objectivity of the external auditor and on an annual basis the GAC formally reviews the effectiveness, independence and performance of the external auditor. This process is supported by tailored questionnaires completed by GAC members and relevant senior management personnel. The responses received in 2014 were collated and presented to the GAC for discussion. No issues were identified as a result of the review process conducted and the GAC's own interactions with the external auditors. The GAC concluded that they remain satisfied with the performance of PwC as external auditor.

As an additional check on independence, the GAC has approved a Group policy on the Provision of Non-Audit Services by the Group's Statutory Auditor to ensure, among other things, that auditor objectivity and independence are not

compromised. Under this policy, a key procedural control requires that any engagement of the external auditors to provide non-audit services must be pre-approved by the GAC. Further details of non-audit services provided during the year are set out in note 12 to the financial statements 'Auditors' remuneration'. The GAC monitors compliance with the Group policy on the provision of non-audit services and receives reports on the performance of such services. During 2014 the GAC considered the changing EU regulatory framework in respect of the provision of non-audit services by the statutory auditor. Compliance with the transitional timeline in respect of relevant changes will continue to be monitored by the GAC.

During 2014 there have been material developments in the EU regulatory framework on statutory audit ('EU Framework') including the passing into law of Directive 2014/56/EU and Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council in June 2014. The Group last put its external audit contract out to tender in 1990 and, in accordance with the transitional periods provided under the new EU Framework, the Group must change external audit firms no later than 2020. The EU Framework supplements the UK Code which recommends the tendering of the external audit contract at least every ten years. In considering both the EU Framework and the recommendation under the UK Code, the GAC discussed the appropriateness of conducting a tender process and suitable timings for a tender. Being conscious of the need to facilitate a smooth transition and to ensure the continuing quality and effectiveness of the external audit service, it is the current intention of the Group to conduct a tender in 2017. This tender will be in respect of appointment to the role of Group Auditor for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The GAC met nine times in 2014 of which one meeting was unscheduled. Matters considered at scheduled meetings included:

- year end, interim, and Form 20-F reporting, including the significant accounting issues detailed herein;

The Court of Directors (continued)

- the governance and approval arrangements underlying the fair, balanced and understandable assessment;
- the Group Impairment policy;
- Group Internal Audit reports and findings;
- approval of the Internal Audit plan and budget for 2015;
- SOx Disclosure Committee findings and Corporate Controls review;
- the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of 31 December 2014 based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework 2013* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission (COSO);
- the External Auditor's audit plan and external audit findings;
- the External Auditor's effectiveness, independence, audit fee and non-audit fee approval;
- reports from Group Regulatory Compliance and Operational Risk;
- the Group Anti-Fraud programme;
- IT risk and cybercrime;
- the Group's Pillar III Disclosure policy and disclosures; and
- subsidiary audit committee minutes.

The GAC was provided with a technical training session on accounting updates during the year.

Court Risk Committee

The Court Risk Committee (CRC) is established to monitor risk governance and to assist the Court in discharging its responsibilities in ensuring that risks are properly identified, reported, and assessed; that risks are properly controlled; and that strategy is informed by and aligned with the Group's risk appetite.

As at 31 December 2014, the CRC comprised six Non-executive Directors. Biographical details, including each member's background and experience, are set out on pages 133 to 138. To ensure co-ordination with the work of the GAC, the Chairman of the GAC is a member of the CRC and the Chairman of the CRC is a member of the GAC. At least one member of the CRC is also a member of the Group Remuneration Committee to

ensure remuneration decisions are informed from a risk perspective.

The CRC makes recommendations to the Court on risk issues where the Court has reserved authority, maintains oversight of the Group's risk profile, including adherence to Group risk principles, policies and standards, and approves material risk policies within delegated discretion. Further information on the risk management framework of the Group, the risk governance of the Group and the role of the CRC is set out in the Risk Management Report on pages 62 to 65.

The CRC also provides advice to the Group Remuneration Committee to inform remuneration decisions from a risk perspective, monitors the risk elements of any due diligence appraisal of any acquisition or divestment activity reserved for Court decision, as required, and considers the findings of Group Internal Audit and Group Credit Review in respect of risk management.

The CRC met eleven times in 2014, of which two meetings were unscheduled. In addition to the quarterly Court Risk Reports, Risk Appetite Statement, Group Risk Framework and Group Liquidity Stress Testing Results, the CRC also considered, amongst other matters:

- progress against the Central Bank of Ireland Risk Mitigation Programme;
- the Group Recovery Plan;
- the Group ICAAP Report and supporting documents;
- the Group Credit policy (incorporating the Group Forbearance policy) and the Group Country Risk policy;
- management's assessment of risk in the Group, including management's view on the likelihood of occurrence and the mitigants available;
- the Group's asset quality. The observations of this asset quality review were brought to the attention of the GAC in the context of its assessment of impairment provisions;
- the review and challenge process, through which the CRC satisfied itself that appropriate processes and monitoring policies are in place to meet the requirements of the Risk Appetite Statement;
- IT risk and cybercrime;

- Anti-Money Laundering, Countering the Financing of Terrorism and Financial Sanctions;
- conduct risk;
- the quality of risk reporting; and
- minutes of risk committee meetings of material subsidiaries.

The Group Risk Policy Committee (GRPC) is the most senior management risk committee and reports to the CRC. During 2014 the CRC reviewed the terms of reference of the GRPC and considered the findings of the GRPC annual review of effectiveness of its operations. On an ongoing basis the CRC reviews decisions of the GRPC through its minutes as presented to the CRC and receives reports from the committee chairman. Further details on the role of GRPC in the risk governance of the Group are set out in the Risk Management Report on page 64.

Relations with Stockholders

Communication with stockholders is given high priority. One of the responsibilities of the Governor is to ensure effective communication with stockholders and to ensure that Directors develop an understanding of the views of major investors. The Group seeks to provide through its Annual Report a fair, balanced and understandable assessment of the Group's performance and prospects. The Group uses its website (www.bankofireland.com) to provide stockholders and potential investors with recent and relevant financial information including annual reports, interim reports and Form 20-F filings. Copies of presentations to analysts and investors are also made available on the Group website, so that information is available to all stockholders. Annual and interim results presentations are webcast live so that all stockholders can receive the same information at the same time.

The Investor Relations section on the Group's website is updated with all stock exchange releases as they are made, presentations and press releases. It also contains dedicated investor relations contact details. The Group has an active and well developed Investor Relations programme, which involves regular meetings by Executive Directors, selected

The Court of Directors (continued)

senior executives and the Head of Group Investor Relations with the Group's principal institutional stockholders, financial analysts and brokers. All meetings with stockholders are conducted in such a way as to ensure that price sensitive information is not divulged. A dedicated Debt Investor section of the Group website provides access to relevant information, including presentations, publications, bond tables and suitable treasury, capital and debt contacts within the Group. Directors receive an investor relations update from management at all scheduled Court meetings. The content of this update is varied, based on recent investor activities, but typically includes market updates, equity investor interactions, debt investor interactions, share price and valuation analysis, analyst updates, and share register analysis. All Directors are encouraged and facilitated to hear the views of investors and analysts at first hand. The Governor met with major stockholders to discuss governance and remuneration matters in 2014 and the Court was updated on the outcome of these discussions. The Governor and / or the Senior Independent Director are available to all stockholders if they have concerns that cannot be resolved through the normal channels.

Annual General Court

The aim of the Court is to make constructive use of the Annual General Court (AGC) and all stockholders are encouraged to participate. Questions are invited from stockholders in advance of the AGC, and a dedicated email address is provided for this purpose. A substantial part of the agenda of the AGC is dedicated to responding to stockholder questions. A 'Help Desk' facility is provided by the Group's registrar to assist stockholders to resolve any specific queries that they may have in relation to their stockholding. The AGC was held on 25 April 2014 in the O'Reilly Hall, UCD, Belfield, Dublin 4 (2014 AGC). In line with the Group's policy to issue notice of the Annual General Court at least 20 working days before the meeting, notice of the 2014 AGC was circulated to stockholders on 21 March 2014. The Governor (who is also Chairman of the Group Nomination

and Governance Committee) and the Chairmen of the Group Audit Committee and Court Risk Committee were in attendance to hear the views of stockholders and answer questions. It is usual for all Directors on the Court at the time of the AGC to attend; however Joe Walsh, the Chairman of the Group Remuneration Committee (as at the date of the 2014 AGC) was unavailable to attend the 2014 AGC due to illness. Patrick Haren, a member of the Group Remuneration Committee, was available to answer remuneration questions raised by stockholders at the 2014 AGC.

At the 2014 AGC, separate resolutions were proposed on each substantially separate issue and voting was conducted by way of poll. The results of every general court of the Bank, including details of votes cast for, against and withheld on each resolution, are posted on the Group's website and released to the Irish, London and New York Stock Exchanges. As soon as the results of the 2014 AGC were calculated and verified, these were released to applicable exchanges, as set out above, and were made available on the Group's website.

The AGC of the Bank in 2015 is scheduled to be held on Wednesday 29 April 2015. Shareholders who will be unable to attend on this date are encouraged to submit queries and vote in advance to ensure continued participation.

New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) Corporate Governance Requirements

As a company formed by Charter in Ireland, listed on the Irish and London Stock Exchanges and with an American Depositary Receipts (ADR) listing on the NYSE, the Group's corporate governance practices reflect Irish law, the Listing Rules of the Irish Stock Exchange, relevant Listing Rules of the UK Listing Authority, the Irish Code, the Irish Annex and the UK Code. As a non-US company listed on the NYSE, the Bank is permitted to follow these home country corporate governance practices in lieu of most of the corporate governance standards set out in Section 303A of the NYSE corporate governance standards ('NYSE Rules'), which domestic US companies must follow. However, the

Bank is required to submit an executed Annual Written Affirmation to the NYSE confirming compliance with applicable NYSE Rules and must also disclose any significant differences between its corporate governance practices and the requirements of the NYSE Rules applicable to US companies.

Significant differences between the Group's practice and NYSE Rules arise in the following areas:

Board Committees:

Under NYSE Rules, listed companies must have a Nominating / Corporate Governance Committee and a Compensation Committee, both of which must be composed entirely of independent Directors. The UK Code and the Irish Code provide that a majority of members of the nomination committee should be independent Non-executive Directors. The Bank has a Group Nomination and Governance Committee and a Group Remuneration Committee, both of which are broadly similar in purpose and constitution to the Committees required by the NYSE Rules and whose terms of reference comply with the requirements of the Irish Code and the UK Code. As the Governor was independent on appointment, the UK Code permits him to chair the Group Nomination and Governance Committee and be a member of the Group Remuneration Committee. The NYSE Rules require that each member of a compensation committee be independent, applying a standard of 'enhanced independence'. There are no enhanced independence standards for members of the Group Remuneration Committee under the Irish Code or UK Code. For part of the reporting period, Joe Walsh was Chairman of the Group Remuneration Committee and a member of the Group Nomination and Governance Committee. As Mr Walsh was nominated by the Minister for Finance under the terms of the Credit Institutions (Financial Support) Scheme, 2008, he was not considered independent by reference to the terms of the Irish Code and the UK Code, but was considered independent of management in accordance with the criteria set out in the NYSE Rules. Under NYSE Rules,

The Court of Directors (continued)

before appointing compensation advisers, the compensation committee is required to consider specific independence factors. In accordance with the UK Code, the Bank discloses in its annual report whether remuneration consultants are appointed and includes a statement as to whether they have any other connection with the Group. It is Group practice to review the independence and objectivity of any remuneration consultants; however there are no specific independence criteria for remuneration committee advisors under the Irish Code or UK Code as would be the case for domestic US companies.

Under NYSE Rules, listed companies must have an Audit Committee comprised solely of independent Non-executive Directors. The GAC is composed entirely of Non-executive Directors who are independent in accordance with NYSE Rules. However the Bank follows the UK Code recommendations, rather than the NYSE Rules, regarding the responsibilities of the Audit Committee, although both are broadly comparable. Tom Considine, who is a member of the GAC was nominated by the Minister for Finance under the terms of the Credit Institutions (Financial Support) Scheme, 2008, and is not considered independent by reference to the terms of the Irish Code and the UK Code, but is considered independent of management in accordance with the criteria set out in the NYSE Rules.

Otherwise than as disclosed, the above mentioned Committees are composed entirely of Non-executive Directors whom the Court has determined to be independent by reference to the terms of the Irish Code and the UK Code.

Corporate Governance Guidelines:

The NYSE Rules require domestic US companies to adopt and disclose corporate governance guidelines. There is no equivalent requirement or recommendation in the Irish Code or UK Code. The Bank complies with corporate governance and disclosure requirements set out in the Irish Code, the UK Code and the Irish Annex except as set out herein.

Independence:

The NYSE Rules contain different tests for determining whether a director is independent. The UK Code and Irish Code set out their own factors relevant for determining independence but the Board is permitted to classify a director as independent notwithstanding the existence of such relationships or circumstances provided it states its reasons. The independence of Non-executive Directors is reviewed annually and the conclusions of the Court on independence are set out in this report.

On 21 January 2015, the Bank announced that the Court resolved to voluntarily delist its American Depositary Shares (ADS) from the New York Stock Exchange and to terminate its sponsored ADR programme. The delisting of the ADSs from the NYSE and termination of the ADR programme are consistent with the Group's investor relations strategy. Trading in Ireland and the United Kingdom accounted for the majority of the trading in the Group's shares in 2014. In contrast, ADRs account for less than 5% of the ordinary stock in issue and c.7.5% of worldwide trading in Bank of Ireland's shares and ADRs. Accordingly, the Group concluded that the benefits of reduced administrative complexity exceed those of continuing the programme. The last day of trading on the New York Stock Exchange was 13 February 2015 and the sponsored ADR programme is expected to be terminated on 22 April 2015.

Attendance at scheduled and unscheduled meetings of the Court and its Committees during the year ended 31 December 2014

Name	Court Scheduled		Court Unscheduled		Group Audit Committee Scheduled		Group Audit Committee Unscheduled		Group Nomination and Governance Committee Scheduled		Group Nomination and Governance Committee Unscheduled		Group Remuneration Committee Scheduled		Group Remuneration Committee Unscheduled		Court Risk Committee Scheduled		Court Risk Committee Unscheduled	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Kent Atkinson	11	11	1	1	8	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	2	2
Richie Boucher	11	11	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pat Butler	11	11	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	1	4	4	-	-	9	8	2	2
Tom Considine	11	11	1	1	8	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	2	2
Patrick Haren	11	11	1	1	8	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Archie G Kane	11	11	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	1	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andrew Keating	11	11	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patrick Kennedy (Appointed to the Group Nomination and Governance Committee on 23 September 2014)	11	11	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	4	-	-	9	9	2	2
Davida Marston	11	11	1	1	8	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	2	2
Bradley Martin	11	11	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patrick Mulvihill	11	11	1	1	8	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	2	2
Patrick O'Sullivan	11	8	1	0	8	6	1	1	5	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilbur L Ross Jr (Resigned 9 June 2014)	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joe Walsh* (Ceased to be a director following his death on 9 November 2014)	9	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	1	0	3	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Mr Joe Walsh did not attend Court and / or Committee meetings in 2014 due to illness. Mr Walsh ceased to be a director of the Bank following his death on 9 November 2014.

Column A Indicates the number of meetings held during the period the Director was a member of the Court and / or the Committee and was eligible to attend.

Column B Indicates the number of meetings attended.

Report of the Directors

Results

For the year ended 31 December 2014 the Group made a profit before tax of €920 million and an after tax profit of €786 million. A profit of €nil is attributable to non-controlling interests, and a €786 million profit is attributable to ordinary stockholders, which has been transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends

No dividend on ordinary stock will be paid in respect of the year ended 31 December 2014.

Group activities

The Group provides a range of banking and other financial services. The Chairman's Review, Group Chief Executive's Review and the Operating and Financial Review (pages 4 to 53) contain a review of the results and operations of the Group, of most recent events, and of likely future developments.

In relation to the Group's business, no contracts of significance to the Group within the meaning of LR 6.8.1(9) of the Irish Stock Exchange (ISE) Listing Rules existed at any time during the year ended 31 December 2014.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Information concerning the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Group is set out on pages 55 to 61 in the Risk Management Report.

Capital stock

As at 31 December 2014, the Group has 32,385,283,763 units of ordinary stock of €0.05 each of which 39,291,096 units were held in treasury stock.

Takeover Bids Regulations

The disclosures required by the European Communities (Takeover Bids (Directive 2004/25/EC)) Regulations 2006 are set out in the Schedule to the Report of the Directors on pages 129 to 132.

Directors

The names of the members of the Court of Directors together with a short biographical note on each Director appear on pages 133 to 138.

At the Annual General Court (AGC) held on 25 April 2014, all Directors (with the exception of Joe Walsh and Tom Considine) retired. Brad Martin was elected, having been appointed by the Court during the year. Kent Atkinson, Richie Boucher, Pat Butler, Patrick Haren, Archie G Kane, Andrew Keating, Patrick Kennedy, Davida Marston, Patrick Mulvihill, Patrick O'Sullivan and Wilbur L Ross Jr. were re-elected.

Wilbur L Ross Jr. retired as a Director on 9 June 2014 and Joe Walsh ceased to be a Director following his death on 9 November 2014.

Remuneration

See Remuneration Report on pages 140 to 148.

Directors' interests

The interests of the Directors and Secretary in office at 31 December 2014 in the stock issued by the Bank as disclosed to the Bank under section 53 and extended by section 64 of the Companies Act 1990 are shown in the Remuneration Report on page 148.

Substantial stockholdings

There were 106,387 registered holders of the ordinary stock of the Bank at 31 December 2014. An analysis of these holdings is shown on page 400. In accordance with LR 6.8.3(2) of the ISE Listing Rules, details of notifications received by the Bank in respect of substantial interests in its ordinary stock are provided in the table below as at 31 December 2014 and 20 February 2015. Details of notifications of substantial interests in ordinary stock received by the Bank during the period from 31 December 2014 to 20 February 2015 are provided in the notes accompanying this table.

	31 December 2014 %	20 February 2015 %
Ireland Strategic Investment Fund (ISIF) ¹ / Minister for Finance	13.95	13.95
The Capital Group Companies, Inc.	7.01	7.01
<i>EuroPacific Growth Fund</i> ²	5.95	4.96
FMR LLC	6.98	6.98
Blackrock, Inc. ³	5.02	6.00
Hamblin Watsa Investment Counsel Limited	5.78	5.78
Baillie Gifford & Co	4.01	4.01

¹ On 22 December 2014, the assets and liabilities of the National Pensions Reserve Fund were transferred to the ISIF by operation of law pursuant to the National Treasury Management Agency (Amendment) Act 2014.

² EuroPacific Growth Fund has granted proxy voting authority to The Capital Research and Management Company, its investment adviser, and consequently holds no voting rights. Notifications submitted in respect of the voting rights held by The Capital Group Companies, Inc. include EuroPacific Growth Fund's holdings. On 26 January 2015, EuroPacific Growth Fund notified the Bank of a disposal of shares, reducing its holding to 4.96%.

³ On 11 February 2015, the Bank received a notification from Blackrock Inc., confirming its interest in voting rights increased to 6.00%.

Report of the Directors

Listing Rules Disclosures

Information required under UK Listing Rule LR9.8.4C can be found on page 247 for Long-Term Incentive Plans, page 143 for Directors' Emoluments and page 127 for Contracts of Significance.

Corporate Governance

Statements by the Directors in relation to the Group's compliance with the Central Bank of Ireland's Corporate Governance Code for Credit Institutions and Insurance Undertakings 2010, including the additional requirements of Appendix 1 applicable to major institutions, the UK Corporate Governance Code 2012 and the Irish Corporate Governance Annex of the Irish Stock Exchange are set out in the Corporate Governance Statement on pages 113 to 126. The Corporate Governance Statement forms part of the Report of the Directors.

Environment

The Group's environmental policy is accessible at www.bankofireland.com and

details of its environmental activities are outlined in the Group's 'Responsible Business Report' which is available on the Group's website.

Political donations

Political donations are required to be disclosed under the Electoral Acts 1992 - 2012. The Directors, on enquiry, have satisfied themselves that there were no political donations made during the year ended 31 December 2014.

Branches outside the State

The Bank has established branches in the UK, France, Germany and the US.

Going concern

The Directors have considered the appropriateness of the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 on page 166 which forms part of the Report of the Directors and on page 121 in the Corporate Governance Statement.

Books of account

The Directors ensure that proper books and accounting records are kept at the Bank's registered office, through the appointment of suitably qualified competent personnel, the implementation of appropriate computerised systems and the use of financial and other controls over the systems and the data.

Auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with Section 160(2) of the Companies Act 1963.

Post Balance Sheet Events

These are described in note 60 to the financial statements.

Archie G Kane

Governor

Patrick O'Sullivan

Deputy Governor
& Senior Independent Director

Bank of Ireland
Registered Office
40 Mespil Road,
Dublin 4

26 February 2015

Schedule to the Report of the Directors

Information required under the European Communities (Takeover Bids (Directive 2004/25/EC)) Regulations 2006.

As required by these Regulations, the information contained below represents the position at 31 December 2014.

1. Structure of the Bank's capital

The capital of the Bank is divided into ordinary stock, non-cumulative dollar preference stock, non-cumulative sterling preference stock, non-cumulative euro preference stock (which includes the 2009 Preference Stock) undesignated dollar, euro and sterling preference stock, collectively '2005 preference stock' and deferred stock.

At 31 December 2014, there was no non-cumulative dollar preference stock in issue. At 31 December 2014, there were in issue 1,876,090 units of non-cumulative sterling preference stock and 3,026,598 units of non-cumulative euro preference stock. As at December 2014, there was no units of 2005 preference stock in issue. As at 31 December 2014, there were 1,300,000,000 units of 2009 Preference Stock in issue. As at 31 December 2014, there were 91,980,594,628 units of deferred stock.

In November 2012, the High Court of Ireland approved a reduction in the Bank's stock premium account of €3.92 billion from €5.117 billion to €1.197 billion.

Further detail on the structure of the Bank's capital is set out in note 43 to the consolidated financial statements.

(i) Rights and Obligations attaching to the classes of stock

Ordinary stock

Dividend rights

Under Irish law and under the Bye-Laws of the Bank, dividends are payable on the ordinary stock of the Bank only out of profits available for distribution. Holders of the ordinary stock of the Bank are entitled to receive such dividends as may be declared by the stockholders in General Court, provided that the dividend cannot

exceed the amount recommended by the Directors. The Bank may pay stockholders such interim dividends as appear to the Directors to be justified by the profits of the Bank. No dividend on the ordinary stock may be declared unless the dividend on the dollar preference stock, the sterling preference stock, the euro preference stock (including the 2009 Preference Stock) and the 2005 Preference Stock most recently payable prior to the relevant General Court shall have been paid in cash. Any dividend which has remained unclaimed for twelve years from the date of its declaration may be forfeited and cease to remain owing by the Bank.

Voting rights

Voting at any General Court is by a show of hands or by poll. On a show of hands, every stockholder who is present in person or by proxy has one vote regardless of the number of units of stock held by him or her. On a poll, every stockholder who is present in person or by proxy has one vote for every unit of ordinary stock of €0.05 each.

A poll may be demanded by the Chairman of the meeting or by at least nine members of the Bank present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote on a poll. The necessary quorum for a General Court is ten persons present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote. All business is considered to be special business if it is transacted at an Extraordinary General Court as is all business transacted at an Annual General Court other than the declaration of a dividend, the consideration of the accounts, the balance sheet and reports of the Directors and Auditors, the election of Directors in the place of those retiring, the reappointment of the retiring Auditors, and the determination of the remuneration of the Auditors, all of which is deemed ordinary business. Special business is dealt with by way of an ordinary resolution save where a special resolution is expressly required by the Bye-Laws or the Companies Acts 1963 to 2013 in so far as they apply to the Bank from time to time (the Companies Acts). A special resolution must be passed by not less than three fourths of the votes cast by such members as being entitled so to do, vote

in person or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy at a General Court at which not less than twenty one days' notice specifying the intention to propose a resolution as a special resolution has been duly given.

Ordinary business is dealt with by way of an ordinary resolution which requires a simple majority of the votes cast by the members voting in person or by proxy at a General Court. Where an equal number of votes have been cast on any resolution the Chairman of the meeting is entitled to a second or casting vote. An Extraordinary General Court (other than an Extraordinary General Court called for the passing of a special resolution) may be called on fourteen days' notice in writing, at least, where: (i) the Bank offers the facility for stockholders to vote by electronic means accessible to all stockholders; and (ii) a special resolution reducing the period of notice to fourteen days has been passed at the immediately preceding Annual General Court or at an Extraordinary General Court held since the immediately preceding Annual General Court.

Liquidation rights

In the event of any surplus arising on the occasion of the liquidation of the Bank, the ordinary stockholders would be entitled to a share in that surplus pro rata to their holdings of ordinary stock.

Renominalisation of ordinary stock - deferred stock

The Bank's ordinary stock was renominalised by Stockholders to €0.05 at the Extraordinary General Court held on 11 July 2011. Refer to note 43 for further information on the deferred stock created on the renominalisation.

The deferred stock created on the renominalisation has no voting or dividend rights and, on a return of capital on a winding up of the Bank, will have the right to receive the amount paid up thereon only after stockholders have received, in aggregate, any amounts paid up thereon plus €10 million per unit of €0.05 ordinary stock, the purpose of which is to ensure that the units of deferred stock have no economic value.

Schedule to the Report of the Directors

The deferred stock is not transferable at any time, other than with the prior written consent of the Directors. At the appropriate time, the Bank may redeem or repurchase the deferred stock, make an application to the High Court of Ireland for the deferred stock to be cancelled, or acquire or cancel or seek the surrender of the deferred stock (in each case for no consideration) using such other lawful means as the Directors may determine.

Preference stock

Any non-cumulative dollar preference stock issued will rank equivalently to the existing euro or sterling preference stock as regards entitlements to dividends.

The holders of non-cumulative sterling and euro preference stock are entitled to a fixed annual dividend, at the discretion of the Bank, in accordance with the terms and conditions relating to the issue of the particular class of preference stock. Any dividend which has remained unclaimed for twelve years from the date of its declaration may be forfeited and cease to remain owing by the Bank.

The non-cumulative sterling preference stock and the non-cumulative euro preference stock rank *pari passu* *inter se* and the right to a fixed dividend is in priority to the dividend rights of ordinary stock in the capital of the Bank. On a winding-up or other return of capital by the Bank, the non-cumulative sterling preference stockholders and the non-cumulative euro preference stockholders are entitled to receive, out of the surplus assets available for distribution to the Bank's members, an amount equal to the amount paid up on their preference stock including any preference dividend outstanding at the date of the commencement of the winding-up or other return of capital. Otherwise the preference stockholders are not entitled to any further or other right of participation in the assets of the Bank.

Bye-Law 7 enables the Directors to issue and allot new preference stock (2005 Preference Stock) which can be either redeemable or nonredeemable, and can be denominated in dollars, in euro or in sterling. Unless otherwise determined by the Directors prior to their allotment, any

preference stock issued under Bye-Law 7 will rank equivalently to the existing euro and sterling preference stock as regards entitlements to dividends. Bye-Law 7 permits the substitution of all of the outstanding preferred securities in the event of the occurrence of a trigger event. A trigger event will occur when the capital adequacy requirements of the Central Bank of Ireland have been, or are expected to be, breached.

2009 Preference Stock

On a winding up or other return of capital of the Bank, the repayment of paid up capital (inclusive of premium) on the 2009 Preference Stock ranks *pari passu* with repayment of paid up nominal value (excluding premium) of the ordinary stock. The 2009 Preference Stock ranks ahead of the Ordinary Stock as regards dividends and as regards the repayment of premium on Ordinary Stock on a winding up or other return of capital of the Bank and *pari passu* as regards dividends with other stock or securities constituting Core tier 1 capital of the Bank (other than Ordinary Stock and other than dividends to minority interests). The 2009 Preference Stock entitles the holders thereof to receive a non-cumulative cash dividend at a fixed rate of 10.25% per annum, payable annually in arrears on 20 February at the discretion of the Bank.

If a cash dividend is not paid by the Bank, the Bank shall issue units of Ordinary Stock to the holders of the 2009 Preference Stock to be settled on a day determined by the Bank, in its sole discretion, provided that this must occur no later than the day on which the Bank subsequently redeems or repurchases or pays a dividend on the 2009 Preference Stock or any class of capital stock. In such circumstances the Bank is precluded from paying dividends on Ordinary Stock until payment of dividends in cash on 2009 Preference Stock resumes. The Bank will also be precluded from paying any dividend on ordinary stock where the payment of such a dividend would reduce the distributable reserves of the Bank to such an extent that the Bank would be unable to pay the next dividend due for payment on the 2009 Preference Stock.

(ii) 2011 Agreements

On 17 October 2011, the NPRFC sold a portion of its holding in the Bank to a group of significant institutional investors and fund managers ('Investors'), thereby reducing its holding in the ordinary stock of the Bank from 36% to 15.13% on that date. The NPRFC's remaining holding was transferred by operation of law pursuant to the National Treasury Management Agency (Amendment) Act 2014 (the '2014 Act') to a new fund created pursuant to the 2014 Act, the Ireland Strategic Investment Fund, on 22 December 2014.

In a Deed of Undertaking executed contemporaneously with that sale the Bank agreed, *inter alia*, that it would issue relevant securities only on a pre-emptive basis up to 29 July 2016, subject to certain specified exceptions, including any issue pursuant to existing or future authorities granted by Stockholders at an annual general court or an extraordinary general court to permit the Bank to issue relevant securities on a non pre-emptive basis.

The Bank has in a separate agreement also agreed to file at the request of the Investors one or more registration statements under the U.S. Securities Act to facilitate resale of their ordinary stock by the Investors under the U.S. Securities Act subject to customary exceptions and procedures.

(iii) 2013 Capital Package

On 9 December 2013, the Bank issued 2,230,769,231 units of ordinary stock (the Placing Stock) with nominal value of €0.05 each and used proceeds from the issuance of the Placing Stock to redeem 537,041,304 units of the 2009 Preference Stock held by the NPRFC. On 11 December 2013, the NPRFC sold its remaining 1,300,000,000 units of the 2009 Preference Stock to Baggot Securities Limited (Baggot), a special purchase company, which funded the purchase using the proceeds of the issuance of €1,300,000,000 of 10.24% perpetual non-cumulative notes to private investors. Baggot has irrevocably waived in favour of the Bank its right to receive any redemption monies in respect of the 2009 Preference Stock in excess of €1.00 per unit.

(iv) Variation of class rights

The rights attached to the ordinary stock of the Bank may be varied or abrogated, either while the Bank is a going concern or during or in contemplation of a winding up, with the sanction of a resolution passed at a class meeting of the holders of the ordinary stock. Similarly, the rights, privileges, limitations or restrictions attached to the 2009 Preference Stock may be varied, altered or abrogated, either while the Bank is a going concern or during or in contemplation of a winding up, with the written consent of the holders of not less than 75% of such class of stock or with the sanction of a resolution passed at a class meeting at which the holders of 75% in nominal value of those in attendance vote in favour of the resolution.

(v) Percentage of the Bank's capital represented by class of stock

The ordinary stock represents 62% of the authorised capital stock and 63% of the issued capital stock. The preference stock represents 7% of the authorised capital stock and 0.8% of the issued capital stock, of which the 2009 Preference Stock represents 0.5% and 0.5% respectively. The deferred stock represents 31% of the authorised capital stock and 36% of the issued capital stock.

2. Restrictions on the transfer of stock in the Bank

There are no restrictions imposed by the Bank on the transfer of stock (other than the deferred stock, the transfer of which requires the prior written consent of the Directors), nor are there any requirements to obtain the approval of the Bank or other stockholders for a transfer of stock, save in certain limited circumstances set out in the Bye-Laws. A copy of the Bye-Laws may be found on www.bankofireland.com or may be had on request from the Group Secretary.

3. Persons with a significant direct or indirect holding of stock in the Bank.

Details of significant stockholdings may be found on page 127.

4. Special rights with regards to the control of the Bank

There are no special rights with regard to control of the Bank.

5. Stock relating to an employee share scheme that carry rights with regards to the control of the Bank that are not directly exercisable directly by employees.

Details of shares relating to employees may be found in capital stock note 43.

6. Restrictions on voting rights

There are no unusual restrictions on voting rights.

7. Agreements between stockholders that are known to the Bank and may result in restrictions on the transfer of securities or voting rights.

There are no arrangements between stockholders, known to the Bank, which may result in restrictions on the transfer of securities or voting rights.

8. Rules of the Bank concerning the:**(a) appointment and replacement of directors,**

With the exception of those Directors nominated by the Minister for Finance, all Directors nominated between Annual General Courts are submitted to stockholders for election at the first Annual General Court following their co-option. In accordance with the UK Code (adopted by the Irish Stock Exchange and the London Stock Exchange) all Directors other than those nominated by the Minister for Finance, retire by rotation every year and, if eligible, may offer themselves for re-election, subject to satisfactory performance evaluation. Directors nominated by the Minister for Finance are not subject to retirement by rotation but may not serve as a director of the Bank for a period

longer than nine years after the date of his or her appointment. In proposing the election or re-election of any individual Director to the Annual General Court, the reasons why the Court believes that the individual should be elected or re-elected are provided in the Governor's Letter to stockholders.

(b) amendment of the Bank's Bye-Laws

The Bank's Bye-Laws may be amended by special resolution passed at an Annual General Court or Extraordinary General Court. An Annual General Court and a Court called for the passing of a special resolution shall be called on twenty one days' notice in writing at the least. Special resolutions must be approved by not less than 75% of the votes cast by stockholders entitled to vote in person or by proxy. No business may be transacted at any General Court unless a quorum of members is present at the time when the Court proceeds to business. Ten persons present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote shall constitute a quorum.

9. Powers of the Bank's Directors, including powers in relation to issuing or buying back by the Bank of its stock

Under its Bye-Laws, the business of the Bank is managed by the Directors, who exercise all powers of the Bank as are not, by the Charter, the Bank of Ireland Act 1929 (as amended) or the Bye-Laws, required to be exercised by the Bank in General Court. The Directors may exercise all the borrowing powers of the Bank and may give security in connection therewith. These borrowing powers may be amended or restricted only by the stockholders in General Court. The members of the Bank in General Court may at any time and from time to time by resolution enlarge the capital stock of the Bank by such amount as they think proper. The approval in writing of the Minister for Finance is required before any such resolution (a 'Capital Resolution') can be tabled at a General Court. Whenever the capital stock of the Bank is so

enlarged, the Directors may, subject to various provisions of the Bye-Laws, issue stock to such amount not exceeding the amount of such enlargement as they think proper. All ordinary stock so issued shall rank in equal priority with existing ordinary stock.

Subject to provisions of the Companies Acts, to any rights conferred on any class of stock in the Bank and to the Bye-Laws, the Bank may purchase any of its stock of any class (including any redeemable stock) and may cancel any stock so purchased. The Bank may hold such stock as treasury stock, in accordance with Section 209 of the Companies Act, 1990 (the treasury stock) with liberty to re-issue any such treasury stock on such terms and conditions and in such manner as the Directors may from time to time determine. The Bank shall not make market purchases of its own stock unless such purchases shall have been authorised by a special resolution passed by the members of the Bank at a General Court (a Section 215 Resolution).

The 2009 Preference Stock may be repurchased at the option of the Bank, in whole or in part, at a price per unit equal to the issue price of €1.00 provided that the consent of the Central Bank of Ireland to the repurchase of the 2009 Preference Stock is obtained. Rights to receive any repurchase monies in excess of €1.00 per unit have been irrevocably waived. The 2009 Preference Stock will not be capable of being repurchased if it would breach or

cause a breach of the capital adequacy requirements of the Central Bank of Ireland. The 2009 Preference Stock may be repurchased from profits available for distribution or from the proceeds of any issue of stock or securities that constitute Core tier 1 capital.

The Group announced on 4 December 2013, that save in certain circumstances (including changes in the regulatory capital treatment of 2009 Preference Stock or taxation events) it does not intend to redeem the 2009 Preference Stock prior to 1 January 2016. The Group has advised the Central Bank of Ireland that it is not the Group's intention to recognise the 2009 Preference Stock as CET 1 capital after July 2016, unless the de-recognition of the 2009 Preference Stock would mean that an adequate capital buffer can not be maintained above applicable regulatory requirements.

10. Significant agreements to which the Bank is a party that take effect, alter or terminate upon a change of control of the Bank following a bid and the effects of any such agreements.

Certain Group agreements may be altered or terminated upon a change of control of the Bank following a takeover. Those that may be deemed to be significant in terms of their potential impact on the business of the Group as a whole are the joint ventures between the Bank and Post Office Limited in the UK (in respect of

foreign exchange and Post Office branded retail financial service products).

11. Agreements between the Bank and its Directors or employees providing for compensation for loss of office or employment that occurs because of a bid.

There are no agreements between the Bank and its Executive Directors or employees providing for compensation for loss of office or employment (whether through resignation, purported redundancy or otherwise) that occur because of a bid. There are however provisions for early maturity of employee stock schemes in the event of a change of control.

The service contracts for Non-executive Directors do not make provision for benefits on termination in the event of a bid.

Court of Directors



Archie G Kane (62)
Governor



Archie retired from Lloyds Banking Group plc in May 2011, where he was Group Executive Director - Insurance and Scotland. Prior to that, he held a number of senior and general management positions with Lloyds Banking Group plc and TSB Bank plc. He was Chairman of the Association of British Insurers. He is a former member of the UK Takeover Panel, the Financial Services Global Competitiveness Group, the Insurance Industry Working Group and HM Treasury and the Financial Services Advisory Board - Government of Scotland. He is a member of TheCityUK Advisory Council.

Archie has extensive experience of the financial services industry, having spent more than twenty five years in various senior commercial, strategic and operational roles in Lloyds Banking Group plc and TSB Bank plc. He is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants Scotland (ICAS).

Term of Office:

Appointed to the Court in June 2012. Appointed Governor on 29 June 2012 (2.5 years).

Independent:

On appointment

External Appointments:

None

Committee Membership:

Chairman of the Group Nomination and Governance Committee and member of the Group Remuneration Committee from June 2012 (2.5 years).



Kent Atkinson (69)
Non-executive Director



Kent was Group Finance Director of Lloyds TSB Group between 1994 and 2002. Prior to that, he held a number of senior executive appointments in Retail Banking with Lloyds, including Regional Executive Director for their South East region, and worked for twenty two years in South America and the Middle East with the Group.

In addition to his extensive commercial and financial executive experience in the financial services industry, Kent has significant experience as a Non-executive Director across a range of international companies. He currently serves as Senior Independent Director and Chairman of the Audit Committee of UK Asset Resolution Limited (which includes Bradford & Bingley plc and NRAM plc). Previous board appointments include Coca-Cola HBC AG, Cookson Group plc, Gemalto N.V., Standard Life plc, Telnet plc (formerly Marconi plc) and Millicom International Cellular S.A.

Kent has significant experience in governance, risk management and financial oversight, including in the capacity of Senior Independent Director, Chair of Audit Committee of a number of entities, and as a member of Risk, Strategy and M&A, Remuneration and Nomination Committees.

Term of Office:

Appointed to the Court in January 2012 (3 years).

Independent:

Yes

External Appointments:

Member of the Board of UK Asset Resolution Limited (which includes Bradford & Bingley plc and NRAM plc), where he is

the Senior Independent Director, Chairman of the Audit Committee and a member of the Risk Committee.

Committee Membership:

Member of the Group Audit Committee since January 2012 (3 years) and Chairman since April 2012. Member of the Court Risk Committee since January 2012 (3 years).

Court of Directors

**Richie Boucher (56)***Group Chief Executive Officer, Executive Director*

Richie was appointed Group Chief Executive Officer in 2009. He joined the Group as Chief Executive, Corporate Banking in December 2003 from Royal Bank of Scotland. He was appointed Chief Executive, Retail Financial Services Ireland in January 2006. He is a past President of the Institute of Banking in Ireland (2008) and of the Irish Banking Federation (2006).

Richie has over thirty years' experience in all aspects of financial services. He has held a number of key senior management roles within the Bank of Ireland, Royal Bank of Scotland and Ulster Bank through which he has developed extensive leadership, strategy development, financial, people, operational and risk management skills. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Banking.

Term of Office:

Appointed to the Court in October 2006 (8.5 years) and appointed Group Chief Executive Officer in February 2009 (6 years).

Independent:

No

External Appointments:

None

Committee Membership:

None

**Pat Butler (54)***Non-executive Director*

Pat is a partner of The Resolution Group, a financial services investment firm specialising in large scale restructuring. Prior to this he spent twenty five years with McKinsey & Co., where he was a senior Director and led the firm's UK Financial Services Practice and its EMEA Retail Banking Practice. At McKinsey & Co., he advised banks, insurance companies and asset managers in the UK, US, Australia, South Africa, Middle East and several European countries, as well as a range of companies outside financial services, on issues of strategy, operations, performance improvement and organisation.

Pat has considerable strategic experience in a broad range of industries with an international profile, and an in-depth strategic and operational knowledge of the European and International Banking sector in particular. He is a Fellow of Chartered Accountants Ireland.

Term of Office:

Appointed to the Court in December 2011 (3 years).

Independent:

Yes

External Appointments:

Chairman of the Investment Committee of British Business Bank and Director of its commercial arm, British Business

Bank Investments Ltd. Director of Hikma Pharmaceuticals plc and Governor of the British Film Institute.

Committee Membership:

Member of the Group Nomination and Governance Committee and member of the Court Risk Committee since December 2011 (3 years). Member of the Group Remuneration Committee since October 2013 (1.5 years).



Tom Considine (70)
Non-executive Director



Tom is a former Secretary General of the Department of Finance and a former member of the Advisory Committee of the National Treasury Management Agency. He was also formerly a board member of the Central Bank and Financial Services Authority of Ireland and a former member of the Council of the Economic & Social Research Institute.

Tom was nominated as a Director of the Bank by the Minister for Finance under the terms of the Credit Institutions (Financial Support) Act, 2008 and is not required to stand for election or regular re-election by stockholders. Apart from the information available in the public domain at the time of nomination, a description of the skills and expertise brought to the Board by this appointment was not provided by the Government. However, the Court notes the value and benefit gained from Tom's membership of the Court and its Committees through his judgement and quality of contribution.

Tom has extensive experience in the public service, including at the most senior level in the Department of Finance and representing Ireland at European Union level. He has experience in finance at a strategic level, financial regulation, fiscal policy and risk management. As a former Secretary General of the Department of Finance and board member of the Central Bank and Financial Services Authority, he has broad experience of the wider macroeconomic environment and related policy issues. He is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants.

Term of Office:

Appointed to the Court in January 2009 (6 years).

Independent:

For the purposes of the CBI Irish Code and the UK Code – No
For the purposes of the NYSE Standards – Yes

External Appointments:

President of the Institute of Public Administration.

Committee Membership:

Chairman of the Court Risk Committee since July 2009 (5.5 years) and member of the Group Audit Committee since January 2009 (6 years).



Patrick Haren (64)
Non-executive Director



Patrick is a former CEO of the Viridian Group, having joined Northern Ireland Electricity (NIE) in 1992 as Chief Executive. He previously worked with the ESB, including as Director - New Business Investment and also served as a board member of Invest Northern Ireland for a number of years.

Patrick is an experienced Chief Executive Officer who has gained extensive strategic, corporate development and transactional experience, having led the privatisation of NIE by IPO in 1993 and grown the business under the new holding company Viridian through 2000 to 2007, positioning the company as the market leader in independent electricity generation and supply in competitive markets in Ireland, North and South. Patrick was appointed to the board of Bank of Ireland (UK) plc in June 2012 where he also serves as Chair of the Remuneration Committee and a member of the Nomination Committee. He was awarded a knighthood in 2008 for services to the electricity industry in Northern Ireland. He is a member of the Institute of Directors (UK).

Term of Office:

Appointed to the Court in January 2012 (3 years).

Independent:

Yes

External Appointments:

None

Committee Membership:

Member of the Group Audit Committee and member of the Group Remuneration Committee since January 2012 (3 years).

Court of Directors

**Andrew Keating (44)***Group Chief Financial Officer, Executive Director*

Andrew joined the Group in 2004, prior to which he held a number of senior finance roles with Ulster Bank, having qualified as a Chartered Accountant with Arthur Andersen. Prior to his appointment as Group Chief Financial Officer, Andrew held the role of Director of Group Finance.

Andrew is an experienced financial services professional who has held a number of senior finance roles in Bank of Ireland and Ulster Bank. He has in-depth knowledge of financial reporting and related regulatory and governance requirements. He is a Fellow of Chartered Accountants Ireland.

Term of Office:

Appointed to the Court in February 2012 (3 years).

External Appointments:

None

Independent:

No

Committee Membership:

None

**Patrick Kennedy (45)***Non-executive Director*

Patrick was Chief Executive of Paddy Power plc from 2006 to 2014. He served as an Executive Director of Paddy Power plc since 2005 and a Non-executive Director since 2004, during which time he served as Chairman of the Audit Committee. He was a member of the Risk Committee of Paddy Power plc from 2006 to 2014. Prior to joining Paddy Power plc, Patrick worked at Greencore Group plc for seven years where he was Chief Financial Officer and also held a number of senior strategic and corporate development roles. Patrick also worked with KPMG Corporate Finance in Ireland and the Netherlands and as a strategy consultant with McKinsey & Co. in London, Dublin and Amsterdam.

As an experienced Chief Executive Officer and Finance Director, Patrick has in-depth knowledge of international business, management, finance, corporate transactions, strategic development and risk management through his involvement in Paddy Power plc, Elan Corporation plc (where he was Chairman of the Leadership, Development and Compensation Committee and a member of the Transaction Committee), Greencore Group plc and McKinsey & Co. He is a Fellow of Chartered Accountants Ireland.

Term of Office:

Appointed to the Court in July 2010 (4.5 years).

External Appointments:

None

Independent:

Yes

Committee Membership:

Member of the Group Remuneration Committee and member of the Court Risk Committee since January 2011 (4 years).
Member of the Group Nomination and Governance Committee since September 2014 (0.5 year).



Davida Marston (61)
Non-executive Director



Davida is a Non-executive Director of Liberbank S.A., where she is a member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Mears Group plc (UK), where she chairs the Audit Committee. She is a former Director of a number of companies, including CIT Bank Limited, ACE European Group Limited and Europe Arab Bank plc. She was a member of the UK senior management team of Citigroup's UK Corporate Bank (1990-2003), which included a period as Regional Head UK and Ireland for the Banks and Securities business, and a senior manager at Bank of Montreal (1981-1990).

Davida has considerable financial services experience, both as an Executive and Non-executive Director and as Chair of Audit and Risk Committees in financial services companies. She has extensive non-executive experience with banking, life assurance and non-financial services companies.

Term of Office:

Appointed to the Court in April 2013 (1.5 years).

Independent:

Yes

External Appointments:

Non-executive Director of Liberbank S.A., where she is a member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committees. Non-executive Director and Chair of the Audit Committee of Mears Group Plc.

Committee Membership:

Member of the Group Audit Committee and member of the Court Risk Committee since April 2013 (1.5 years).



Brad Martin (55)
Non-executive Director



Brad is Vice President, Strategic Investments, Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited, a publicly traded financial services holding company which, through its subsidiaries, is engaged in property and casualty insurance and reinsurance and investment management. Brad gained 11 years' experience with the Canadian Law Firm, Torys LLP, including a year on secondment to the Ontario Securities Commission, becoming a Partner in the firm in 1995. He has worked in a variety of senior roles in the Fairfax Financial Group and served on the boards of a number of companies in which Fairfax is a significant investor. He

is the Chairman of Ridley Inc. and Resolute Forest Products Inc. and serves as a Director of Eurobank Ergasias SA. Previous Board appointments include HUB International Limited, Cunningham Lindsey Group Limited, Blue Ant Media, Odyssey Re Group Limited, Northbridge Financial Corporation, The Brick Limited and Chairman of Imvescor Restaurant Group Inc.

Brad is a highly qualified lawyer with strong experience in a legal professional firm and in-house with Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited. He has particular skills in the areas of corporate strategy, operations management, acquisitions, restructures, corporate finance, legal and corporate governance and people management.

At the date of his appointment, Fairfax noted that it was pleased to have been able to nominate someone of Brad's calibre and experience as its nominee to the Court.

Term of Office:

Appointed to the Court in July 2013 (1.5 years).

Independent:

For the purposes of the CBI Irish Code and the UK Code - No
For the purposes of the NYSE Standards - Yes

External Appointments:

Chairman of Ridley Inc. and Resolute Forest Products Inc. Director of Eurobank Ergasias SA., where he is Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committees and a member of the Audit and Risk Committees.

Committee Membership:

None

Court of Directors



Patrick Mulvihill (52)
Non-executive Director



Patrick spent much of his career at Goldman Sachs, retiring in 2006 as Global Head of Operations covering all aspects of Capital Markets Operations, Asset Management Operations and Payment Operations. He previously held the roles of Co-Controller, Co-Head of Global Controller's Department, covering financial / management reporting, regulatory reporting, product accounting and payment services. He was also a member of the firm's Risk, Finance and Credit Policy Committees. Patrick is a Non-executive Director of International Fund Services (Ireland) Limited.

Patrick has over twenty years' experience of international financial services and has held a number of senior management roles based in London and New York with Goldman Sachs. As a result, he has an in depth knowledge of financial and management reporting, regulatory compliance, operational, risk and credit matters within a significant financial institution with an international focus. Patrick is a Fellow of Chartered Accountants Ireland.

Term of Office:

Appointed to the Court in December 2011 (3 years).

Independent:

Yes

External Appointments:

Non-executive Director of International Fund Services (Ireland) Limited and Director of Beachvista Limited.

Committee Membership:

Member of the Group Audit Committee and member of the Court Risk Committee since December 2011 (3 years).



Patrick O'Sullivan (65)
Deputy Governor and Senior Independent Director, Non-executive Director



From 2007 until 2009, Patrick was Vice Chairman of Zurich Financial Services Group where he had specific responsibility for its international businesses. He previously held roles at Zurich as Group Finance Director, CEO, General Insurance and Banking, of its UKISA division and CEO Eagle Star Insurance (London). Prior experience includes positions as Chief Operating Officer, Barclays DE Zoete Wedd Holdings (London); Managing Director, Financial Guaranty Insurance Company (part of GE Capital) (London & New York); Executive Director, Goldman Sachs International (London); General Manager, Bank of America Futures (London) and Chairman of UK Government Shareholder Executive.

Patrick has extensive international financial services experience gained over a period of more than thirty five years through his positions with Zurich, Old Mutual plc, Man Group plc, Goldman Sachs, Bank of America, Barclays and Eagle Star. As a Fellow of Chartered Accountants Ireland and a former member of the International Accounting Standards Board Insurance Working Group on IFRS, he has particular insight into accounting standards and their application in the financial services industry.

Term of Office:

Appointed to the Court in July 2009 (5.5 years).

Independent:

Yes

External Appointments:

Chairman of Old Mutual plc and ERS Syndicate Management Limited. Advisor to Aquiline Capital Partners LLC.

Committee Membership:

Member of the Group Audit Committee since August 2009 (5.5 years) and member of the Group Nomination and Governance Committee since June 2011 (3.5 years).

Senior Independent Director

Patrick O'Sullivan

Group Audit Committee (GAC)

Kent Atkinson (Chairman)

Tom Considine

Patrick Haren

Davida Marston

Patrick Mulvihill

Patrick O'Sullivan

Group Remuneration Committee (REM COM)

Pat Butler

Patrick Haren

Archie G Kane

Patrick Kennedy

Group Nomination and Governance Committee (N&G)

Archie G Kane (Chairman)

Pat Butler

Patrick Kennedy

Patrick O'Sullivan

Court Risk Committee (CRC)

Tom Considine (Chairman)

Kent Atkinson

Pat Butler

Patrick Kennedy

Davida Marston

Patrick Mulvihill

Directors who are Trustees of the**Bank Staff Pensions Fund (BSPF)**

Tom Considine

Patrick O'Sullivan

Group Risk Policy Committee

Vincent Mulvey (Chairman)

Richie Boucher

Sean Crowe

Des Crowley

Andrew Keating

Liam McLoughlin

Peter Morris

Senan Murphy

Declan Murray

Helen Nolan

Mick Sweeney

Michael Torpey

Group Investment Committee

Richie Boucher (Chairman)

Donal Collins (Secretary)

Sean Crowe

Des Crowley

Andrew Keating

Liam McLoughlin

Peter Morris

Vincent Mulvey

Senan Murphy

Helen Nolan

Julie Sharp

Michael Torpey

Group Executive

Richie Boucher	Group Chief Executive Officer
Donal Collins	Head of Group Strategy Development
Sean Crowe	Group Treasurer
Des Crowley	Chief Executive, Retail (UK)
Liam McLoughlin	Chief Executive, Retail (Ireland)
Senan Murphy	Head of Group Manufacturing
Andrew Keating	Group Chief Financial Officer
Vincent Mulvey	Chief Credit & Market Risk Officer
Peter Morris	Chief Governance Risk Officer
Julie Sharp	Head of Group Human Resources
Michael Torpey	Chief Executive, Corporate and Treasury Division



Remuneration Report

The Bank of Ireland Group's objective of attracting, retaining and motivating high calibre people is deemed fundamental to the achievement of our goals and

objectives. We want to ensure we have the right people in the right roles and we recognise the importance that our shareholders place in the management of

our remuneration strategy. To reflect this, we operate strong governance across the organisation on the management of remuneration.

Governance Structures

The Group Remuneration Committee holds delegated responsibility for the oversight of Group-wide remuneration policy with specific reference to the Governor, Directors and senior executives across the Group, and those employees whose activities have a material impact on the Group's risk profile.

It is the Group Remuneration Committee's responsibility to consider, agree and approve a remuneration strategy that supports the Group's objectives of long term sustainability and success, sound and responsible risk management and good corporate governance.

The remuneration of Non-executive Directors is determined and approved by

the Court. Neither the Governor nor any Director participates in decisions relating to their own personal remuneration.

During 2014, independent remuneration advice was received by the Bank from a number of external advisers on a range of issues relating to remuneration including the new career and reward framework, mobility and performance management.

The Group Remuneration Committee met four times in 2014 and discussed the following key topics:

- Group Remuneration Committee Terms of Reference.
- Group Remuneration Policy.
- The Governor's remuneration and expenses.

- Performance Reviews for the Group CEO and the Group Executive Committee.
- Remuneration of the Heads of Key Risk Control Functions.
- Group European Banking Authority (EBA) coded role list.
- Group risk profile and implications of remuneration policies for risk and risk management.
- Analysis of market practice regarding variable pay.

European Banking Authority Remuneration Guidelines

EBA Guidelines on Remuneration (the 'guidelines') were published on 10 December 2010 and came into effect from 1 January 2011. They were enacted into Irish Law in January 2011. The objective of these guidelines is to ensure that an institution's remuneration policies and practices are consistent with and promote sound and effective risk management. They apply to all institutions which are currently covered by Capital requirement regulations including the Bank of Ireland Group.

During 2014, the Group continued to apply the guidelines to the performance and reward structures across the Group with the key areas of focus as follows:

Disclosure

The Group in 2014 continued to comply with its annual requirements to provide disclosures relating to:

- Remuneration at Bank of Ireland
- Decision-making processes for remuneration policy

- Code staff
- Remuneration restrictions
- Link between pay and performance
- Group Remuneration Strategy
- Remuneration Expenditure

These disclosures were made as part of the Group's 2013 Pillar III disclosure in March 2014 which is available on the Group's website. The Group's 2014 Pillar III disclosures will be made during 2015.

As a significant institution in an Irish banking context, the Group is required to submit additional disclosures under the EBA Remuneration data collection exercises. In 2014, the EBA revised and significantly expanded the templates used in these collection exercises. The Group continued to comply with its annual reporting requirements in 2014, submitting the following reports to the Central Bank of Ireland (the Central Bank):

- 2013 European Benchmarking exercise; and

- 2013 High Earners (those earning €1 million and above) report.

Alignment of performance and reward with risk

The Group's Risk Appetite Statement as set out on page 62 forms an integral element of remuneration structures, practices and frameworks. The Group's Risk Appetite Statement has been cascaded, as appropriate, throughout the Group.

Involvement of Risk Function

The Chairman of the Court Risk Committee and the Chief Credit & Market Risk Officer attended the Group Remuneration Committee meeting in September 2014. At this meeting the Chief Credit & Market Risk Officer reported on the Group's risk profile so that the Committee could consider the implications of remuneration policies for risk management within the Group.

European Banking Authority Remuneration Guidelines (continued)

Code Staff

The EBA published revised guidelines for the identification of those employees deemed to be persons whose professional

activities have a material impact on the Group's risk profile. These guidelines came into effect from the end of June 2014. In accordance with the guidelines,

the Group maintains a list of these employees.

Remuneration Restrictions

The Group is currently operating under a number of remuneration restrictions which cover all directors, senior executives, employees and service providers across the Group. In addition, variable incentive payments over a certain level which may be made to employees based in Ireland are currently subject to an additional tax

charge. The remuneration restrictions are contained within the 'Minister's Letter' (July 2011), under which the Group gave a number of commitments and undertakings to the Minister for Finance in respect of remuneration practices. The Minister's Letter was a condition of the Transaction and Underwriting Agreement entered into

with the Irish Government (July 2011) during the 2011 Recapitalisation of the Group.

The Group considers itself to be in compliance with these remuneration restrictions.

Attraction, Motivation and Retention

The Group's success depends in part on the availability of skilled people and the continued services of key members of its management team, both at its head office and at each of its business units.

If the Group fails to attract and appropriately train, motivate and retain skilled and qualified people, its businesses may be negatively impacted. Restrictions imposed on remuneration by Government, tax or regulatory authorities

or other factors outside the Group's control in relation to the retention and recruitment of skilled and qualified people may adversely impact on the Group's ability to attract and retain such staff.

Group Remuneration Strategy

The Group's Remuneration Strategy, which aims to support the Group's objectives of long term sustainability and success, sound and responsible risk management and good corporate governance, was reviewed in 2014. The application of this strategy is done in consideration of and in alignment with the Group's Risk Appetite Statement.

In addition the strategy seeks to ensure that:

- the Group's efforts are aligned with, and contribute to, the long term sustainability, value creation and success of the Group;
- the Group has the necessary platform to attract, retain and motivate high calibre employees;
- the Group offers a competitive remuneration package across all markets, in a cost effective manner;

- remuneration practices are simple, transparent, easy to understand and implement;
- sound and effective risk management is reflected in performance management and remuneration structures and their alignment to performance targets and governance structures;
- remuneration is applied in consideration of and in alignment with the Group's Risk Appetite Statement and overall risk governance framework;
- risk adjusted financial performance is an important measure when evaluating performance;
- business and individual performance measures and targets are aligned with business objectives at either a Group or local business level, ensuring alignment with business strategy, risk

- measures and priorities and is based on a balanced scorecard approach;
- all remuneration practices are subject to appropriate governance;
 - the Group is compliant with all applicable regulatory remuneration requirements as they relate to the Group; and
 - remuneration policies, process, procedures, systems and controls support the fair treatment of customers and mitigate the potential for conflict between commercial, customer and public interests.

These design features support all remuneration practices across the Group, being applied proportionately depending on the nature, scale and complexity of the particular business area.

Performance Management

A robust performance management system and process, incorporating performance planning and review, remains critical and is a key pillar of the Group's compliance with the guidelines.

The performance management system allows the Group to align individual, business unit and divisional performance to the Group's strategic objectives through an ongoing dialogue between managers and their direct team members ensuring a strong alignment to risk.

Managers and executives have mandatory risk goals which reflect the nature of their role and their seniority within the Group and have an appropriate weighting attached to them.

The Balanced Scorecard and Key Result Areas (KRAs)

The Balanced Scorecard approach incorporated within the Group's Performance Planning and Review

Process is consistent with the guidelines. It ensures that:

- all key deliverables and accountabilities of a role are taken into account when performance is assessed. For example, financial results, risk management, impact on customers, leadership and development of people, regulatory and compliance requirements;
- a comprehensive view of an individual's performance is taken, rather than focusing on one or two key areas to the detriment of others; and
- organisational performance is continually enhanced by measuring both results and behaviours.

The Balanced Scorecard contains four Key Result Areas (KRAs), each with a minimum weighting of 10%, that apply to all executive and manager roles in the Group:

- Customer KRA
- Leadership and People Development KRA
- Financial / Revenue / Cost / Efficiency KRA
- Risk KRA (covers all areas of Risk including Credit, Regulatory, Operational and Conduct Risk).

Goals set within these KRAs are linked to overall Divisional and Group Strategy, support the achievement of business unit objectives and are aligned to the Group's Risk Appetite Statement.

The KRAs are agreed between the manager / executive and his / her line manager at the beginning of the performance cycle. Regular informal reviews take place at times during the performance cycle. A formal end of year review occurs at the end of the performance cycle.

Remuneration packages for Executive Directors

There were no changes to the remuneration packages for Executive Directors during 2014.

For the year ended 31 December 2014, the remuneration packages for Executive Directors were governed by the Group's commitments under the Minister's Letter (July 2011).

The key elements of the remuneration package in respect of the year ended 31 December 2014 were as follows (further detail is available in Table 1 on page 143):

- **Salary** - Salaries are paid monthly and reviewed annually by the Group Remuneration Committee; and
- **Retirement Benefits** - The Executive Directors are members of the Bank of Ireland Staff Pensions Fund, which is a contributory defined benefit scheme. In 2010, in line with the Group Pensions Review, all of the Executive Directors voluntarily agreed to a series of pension benefit

reductions. These included, where applicable:

- an initial freeze on salary qualifying for pension purposes and following that freeze period, capping of any future salary increases qualifying for pension purposes; and
- a freeze on increases to pension in payment for up to three-years post-retirement; and
- a cap on increases to pensions in payment following that three year period.

The Executive Directors voluntarily agreed to further changes to their defined benefit pension entitlements following the Group's Pensions 2013 review. These changes further restrict the level of salary increases qualifying for defined benefit pension purposes, and further restrict the level of pension increases payable post-retirement.

Other potential elements of the remuneration package for Executive Directors are as follows:

- **Performance-related bonus scheme** - No bonuses will be paid to Executive Directors in respect of the year ended 31 December 2014. No bonuses have been paid to an Executive Director since 2008.; and
- **Employee Stock Issue Scheme** - There was no stock issue award under the Employee Stock Issue Scheme in 2014 (for further details see note 43 on page 246). The last award made under the Employee Stock Issue Scheme was in 2008.

Directors' remuneration

The information below forms an integral part of the audited financial statements as described in the Basis of preparation on page 165.

Directors' remuneration for the year ended 31 December 2014 (all figures in €000s)

TABLE: 1

	Gross salary (1-3)	Fees (4)	Performance bonus (5)	Other remuneration (6)	Pension funding contributions (7)	Total 2014 before amounts waived	Amounts waived during the year (8)	Total 2014 (after amounts waived) (9)
Governor								
A Kane	394	59		37		490		490
Deputy Governor								
P O'Sullivan	126					126		126
Executive Directors								
R Boucher	690			34	237	961	(118)	843
A Keating	390			31	35	456		456
Non-executive Directors								
K Atkinson		102				102		102
P Butler		87				87		87
T Considine		98				98		98
P Haren		147				147		147
P Kennedy		81				81		81
D Marston		79				79		79
B Martin		63				63		63
P Mulvihill		79				79		79
W L Ross Jr (retired 9 June 2014)		*28				28		28
J Walsh (ceased to be a Director following his death on 9 November 2014)		*82				82		82
Totals	1,600	905		102	272	2,879	(118)	2,761
Ex-gratia payments paid to former Directors / dependents						201		201

* From date of appointment or to date of retirement as a Non-executive Director, as indicated.

Remuneration Report

Directors' remuneration (continued)

Notes:

(1) The Governor and Deputy Governor, as Non-executive Officers of the Bank, are remunerated by way of non-pensionable salary.

A Kane receives an annual non-pensionable salary of €394,000 for his role as Governor. In addition he has a consultancy arrangement with Bank of Ireland (UK) plc in respect of which he receives an annual fee of €59,000. He also receives an accommodation, utilities and car allowance of €37,000 per annum.

(2) The Chief Executive Officer, R Boucher, has, with effect from 1 May 2009, waived a portion of his salary (€67,000 for the year ended 31 December 2014). The salary shown in the table is the gross amount before that waiver.

In addition, he has voluntarily waived a portion of his 2014 pension accrual. The amount waived is such that the Pension funding contribution cost to the Bank reduces by €51,000 in 2014 and therefore the Pension funding contribution cost, after waiver, is the same as in 2013.

(3) The Group Chief Financial Officer A Keating receives an annual salary of €390,000. His annual salary for pension purposes is €200,000 and the balance of his salary (€190,000) is excluded for pension purposes.

(4) Fees are paid to Non-executive Directors and a basic fee of €63,000 per annum applies. Additional fees are paid to Committee Chairmen and for Committee membership. On 1 February 2009, all Non-executive Directors agreed to reduce their fees by 25%. These reductions applied throughout 2014. The basic fee of €63,000 is the reduced fee.

In addition to the above, P Haren serves as Non-executive Director and committee member of Bank of Ireland (UK) plc and received separate fees for these roles (Stg£55,000, equivalent €68,000 for the year ended 31 December 2014).

(5) No bonuses were awarded in respect of the year ended 31 December 2014.

(6) The figures include car allowances and, where applicable, benefits in kind.

(7) The amounts shown for R Boucher and A Keating relate to the Group's pension funding contribution in respect of the pension benefit they accrued in line with their contractual entitlement during 2014. There were no changes to Executive Directors' contractual pension benefit entitlements in the year other than both accepted the changes to pension benefits for all active members of the Bank Staff Pensions Fund under Pensions Review 2013 and the waiver outlined in note (2) above.

The pension funding cost to the Group, in relation to the Group's sponsored defined benefit schemes, is updated following triennial pension scheme valuations to reflect changes in market yields, which have increased the cost of defined benefit funding. The pension funding cost also reflects the increased actuarial cost of each year's accrual as each Executive Director's term to normal retirement age reduces.

All pension amounts have been determined by Towers Watson, the Group's actuarial advisors, and are approved by the Group Remuneration Committee.

(8) Amounts of salary and pension accruals waived are as set out in note (2) above.

(9) In addition to the amounts shown, the Group bears the costs of Directors' travel to and from Court and committee meetings or while on the business of the Group.

Directors' remuneration (continued)

Directors' remuneration for the year ended 31 December 2013 (all figures in €000s)

TABLE: 2

	Gross salary (1-3)	Fees (4)	Performance bonus (5)	Other remuneration (6)	Pension funding contributions (7)	Total 2013 before amounts waived	Amounts waived during the year (8)	Total 2013 (after amounts waived) (9)
Governor								
A G Kane	394	59		37		490		490
Deputy Governor								
P O'Sullivan	126					126		126
Executive Directors								
R Boucher	690			34	186	910	(67)	843
A Keating	390			31	35	456		456
Non-executive Directors								
K Atkinson		102				102		102
P Butler		80				80		80
T Considine		98				98		98
P Haren		148				148		148
P Kennedy		79				79		79
D Marston (appointed 24 April 2013)		*54				54		54
B Martin (appointed 23 July 2013)		*28				28		28
P Mulvihill		79				79		79
W L Ross Jr		63				63		63
J Walsh		90				90		90
P Watsa (retired 23 July 2013)		*35				35		35
Totals	1,600	915	-	102	221	2,838	(67)	2,771
Ex-gratia payments paid to former Directors / dependents						219		219

* From date of appointment or to date of retirement as a Non-executive Director, as indicated.

Remuneration Report

Directors' remuneration (continued)

Notes:

(1) The Governor and Deputy Governor, as Non-executive Officers of the Bank, are remunerated by way of non-pensionable salary.

A G Kane receives an annual non-pensionable salary of €394,000 for his role as Governor. In addition he has a consultancy arrangement with Bank of Ireland (UK) plc in respect of which he receives an annual fee of €59,000. He also receives an accommodation, utilities and car allowance of €37,000 per annum.

(2) The Chief Executive Officer, R Boucher, has, with effect from 1 May 2009, waived a portion of his salary (€67,000 for the year ended 31 December 2013). The salary shown in the table is the gross amount before that waiver.

The voluntary waiver has been extended until 31 December 2014 for R Boucher.

(3) The Group Chief Financial Officer A Keating receives an annual salary of €390,000. His annual salary for pension purposes is €200,000 and the balance of his salary (€190,000) is excluded for pension purposes.

(4) Fees are paid to Non-executive Directors and a basic fee of €63,000 per annum applies. Additional fees are paid to Committee Chairmen and for Committee membership. On 1 February 2009, all Non-executive Directors agreed to reduce their fees by 25%. These reductions applied throughout 2013. The basic fee of €63,000 is the reduced fee.

In addition to the above, P Haren serves as Non-executive Director and committee member of Bank of Ireland (UK) plc and received separate fees for these roles (Stg£58,000, equivalent €69,000 for the year ended 31 December 2013).

(5) No bonuses were awarded in respect of the year ended 31 December 2013.

(6) The figures include car allowances and, where applicable, benefits in kind.

(7) The amounts shown for R Boucher and A Keating relate to the Bank's pension funding contribution in respect of the pension benefit they accrued in line with their contractual entitlement during 2013.

The pension funding contribution of R Boucher is after taking account of a voluntary waiver of a portion of his 2013 pension accrual. The amount waived was such that the pension funding contribution cost to the Bank reduced by €36,000 in 2013.

All pension amounts have been determined by Towers Watson, the Group's actuary, and approved by the Group Remuneration Committee.

(8) Amounts of salary waived are as set out in note (2) above.

(9) In addition to the amounts shown, the Group bears the costs of Directors' travel to and from Court and committee meetings or while on the business of the Group.

Executive stock options held by Directors and Secretary

No awards have been made under this scheme since 2008. Options granted in 2008 matured on 3 June 2011 and did not vest, as the performance conditions were not achieved. This confirms the strong link between returns to stockholders and the remuneration of executives.

There are no outstanding grants awaiting vesting under this scheme.

TABLE: 3

	Date of grant	Earliest exercise date	Expiry date	Exercise price €	Options at 1 January 2014	Granted in period	Exercised in year	Lapsed in period	Market price at exercise date €	Options at 31 December 2014
R Boucher	26 Jul 2004	26 Jul 2007	26 Jul 2014	€10.76	26,000			(26,000)		-
	21 Jun 2005	21 Jun 2008	21 Jun 2015	€12.85	23,000					23,000
TOTAL					49,000			(26,000)		23,000
Secretary										
H Nolan	26 Jul 2004	26 Jul 2007	26 Jul 2014	€10.76	12,000			(12,000)		-
	21 Jun 2005	21 Jun 2008	21 Jun 2015	€12.85	11,000					11,000
TOTAL					23,000			(12,000)		11,000

The above options are pre the Group's 2010 Rights Issue and 2011 Rights Issue. The Group Remuneration Committee exercised its discretion to not make any technical adjustments to these grants in 2011. No other Directors have been granted options to subscribe for units of ordinary stock of the Bank or of other Group entities. The official closing price per unit of ordinary stock at 31 December 2014 was €0.3130 (31 December 2013: €0.252).

Directors' pension benefits

Set out below are details of the change in accrued pension benefits for the Directors during the year ended 31 December 2014.

TABLE: 4

	(a) Additional inflation-adjusted accrued pension in the year €	(b) Increase in transfer value €	(c) Accrued pension benefits at 31 December 2014 €
Executive Directors			
R Boucher	7,417	144,351	330,492
A Keating	3,132	23,526	34,104

Column (a) represents the inflation-adjusted increase in each individual's accrued pension during the year. Increases are shown after the opening position has been adjusted for statutory revaluation, and comprise allowance for additional pensionable service, any increases in pensionable earnings and any agreed adjustment in the individual's pension accrual. This is in line with the requirements of the Listing Rules and the related actuarial professional guidance.

During 2014, both Directors' accrued pension amounts were negatively adjusted to reflect the passing on of the 2013 instalment of the pensions levy to members. These adjustments are reflected in the figures in the table.

Column (b) is the additional capital value, less each Director's contributions, of Column (a) which could arise if the pension were to be transferred to another pension plan on the Director leaving the Group and is calculated using factors supplied by the actuary in accordance with actuarial guidance notes ASP PEN-2, and is based on leaving service pension benefits becoming payable at normal retirement date, age 60.

Column (c) is the aggregate pension benefits payable at normal retirement age based on each Director's pensionable service with the Group at 31 December 2014.

Remuneration Report

Directors' and Secretary's interests in stock

In addition to their interests in stock through their holding of stock options as set out in Table 3, the interests of the Directors and Secretary in stock issued by the Bank as disclosed to the Bank under section 53 and extended by section 64 of the Companies Act 1990 are detailed below:

TABLE: 5

	Units of €0.05 of ordinary stock at 31 December 2014 beneficial	Units of €0.05 of ordinary stock at 1 January 2014 beneficial
DIRECTORS		
K Atkinson	2,000	2,000
R Boucher	380,957	380,957
P Butler	22,519	1,000
T Considine	57,500	57,500
P Haren	1,000	1,000
A G Kane	11,074	11,074
A Keating	233,608	56,014
P Kennedy	254,642	254,642
D Marston	100,000	5,000
B Martin	100,000	100,000
P Mulvihill	5,000	5,000
P O'Sullivan	115,000	115,000
SECRETARY		
H Nolan	80,043	80,043

Apart from the interests set out above and in the previous section, the Directors and Secretary had no other interests in the stock / securities of the Bank or its Group undertakings at 31 December 2014. There have been no changes in the stockholdings of the above Directors and Secretary between 31 December 2014 and 20 February 2015.

End of information in the Remuneration Report that forms an integral part of the audited financial statements.

Changes in the Directorate during the year

TABLE: 6

	Executive Directors	Non-executive Directors
Number at 31 December 2013	2	12
Changes during 2014		
Retirements		
		Wilbur L Ross Jr (9 June 2014) Joe Walsh (9 November 2014)
Number at 31 December 2014	2	10
Average number during 2014	2	11
(Average number during 2013)	(2)	(12)

Financial Statements

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The following statement, which should be read in conjunction with the Independent Auditors' Report set out on pages 150 to 155, is made with a view to distinguishing for stockholders the respective responsibilities of the Directors and of the Auditors in relation to the financial statements.

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) interpretations adopted by the European Union (EU) and with those parts of the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2013 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS, the European Communities (Credit Institutions: Accounts) Regulations, 1992 and, in respect of the Consolidated financial statements, Article 4 of the IAS Regulation. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors have also elected to comply with IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Irish company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank and the Group and of the profit or loss of the Group. In preparing these financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state that the financial statements comply with IFRS adopted by the EU and IFRS issued by the IASB; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group and Bank will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for ensuring that the Bank keeps books of account that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Bank and enable them to ensure that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS and IFRIC interpretations adopted by the European Union and with those parts of the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2013 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS and the European Communities (Credit Institutions: Accounts) Regulations, 1992 and, in respect of the Consolidated financial statements, Article 4 of the IAS Regulation. The Directors have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Group and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Under applicable law and the requirements of the Listing Rules issued by the Irish Stock Exchange, the directors are also responsible for preparing a Directors' Report and reports relating to directors' remuneration and corporate governance. The Directors are also required by the Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) Regulations 2007 and the Transparency Rules to include a management report containing a fair review of the business and a description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Group. Statutory Instrument number 450 of European Communities (Directive 2006/46/EC) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 450) requires the Directors to make a statement with a description of the main features of the internal control and risk management systems in relation to the process for preparing financial statements for the Group.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Bank's website. Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

The Directors confirm that, to the best of each Director's knowledge and belief:

- they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements;
- the financial statements, prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union and with IFRS as issued by the IASB, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position of the Group and the Bank and of the profit of the Group;
- the management report contained in the Business Review includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Group and the Bank, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face; and
- the Annual Report and the financial statements, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Group's performance, business model and strategy.

Signed on behalf of the Court by
26 February 2015

Archie G Kane
Governor

Patrick O'Sullivan
Deputy Governor

Richie Boucher
Group Chief Executive

Independent Auditors' Report

to the members of the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion:

- the Consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union, of the state of the Group's affairs as at 31 December 2014 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- the Bank financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Acts 1963 to 2013, of the state of the Bank's affairs as at 31 December 2014 and of its cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the Consolidated and Bank financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Acts 1963 to 2013 and, as regards the Consolidated financial statements, Article 4 of the IAS Regulation.

Separate opinion in relation to IFRSs as issued by the IASB

As explained in the Basis of preparation on page 165 to the Consolidated financial statements, the Group, in addition to applying IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, has also applied IFRSs as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

In our opinion the Consolidated financial statements comply with IFRSs as issued by the IASB.

What we have audited

The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland's financial statements comprise:

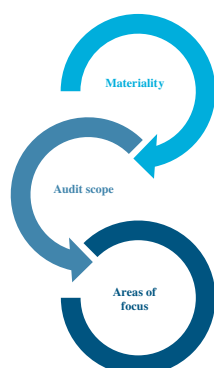
- the Consolidated and Bank balance sheets as at 31 December 2014;
- the Consolidated income statement and Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the Consolidated and Bank cash flow statements for the year then ended;
- the Consolidated and Bank statements of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the Group Accounting policies, Critical accounting estimates and judgements, the Bank Accounting policies and critical accounting estimates and judgements and the notes to the Consolidated and Bank financial statements, which include other explanatory information.

Certain required disclosures have been presented elsewhere in the Annual Report, rather than in the notes to the financial statements and are described as being an integral part of the financial statements as set out in the Basis of preparation on page 165. These are cross-referenced from the financial statements and are identified as audited.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is Irish law and IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and, as regards the Bank, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Acts 1963 to 2013.

Our audit approach

Overview



Materiality

- Overall Group materiality: €50 million (2013: €50 million) which represents circa 1% of the Group's gross external revenue (as defined in note 1 on page 193).

Audit scope

- We conducted audit work on each of the Group's five operating segments which are located in Ireland and the UK: Retail Ireland, Bank of Ireland Life, Retail UK, Corporate and Treasury and Group Centre.

Areas of focus

- Impairment provisions on loans and advances to customers
- Recoverability of the deferred tax assets
- Valuation of the insurance contract liabilities and the Value of In Force business (VIF) asset
- Retirement Benefit Obligations - determination of the pension liability
- Going concern

The scope of our audit and our areas of focus

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) (ISAs (UK & Ireland)).

We designed our audit by determining materiality and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we looked at where the directors made subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the directors that may represent a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

The risks of material misstatement that had the greatest effect on our audit, including the allocation of our resources and effort, are identified as 'areas of focus' below together with an explanation of how we tailored our audit to address these specific areas. This is not a complete list of all risks identified by our audit.

Area of focus	How our audit addressed the area of focus
Impairment provisions on loans and advances to customers Refer to page 121 (Corporate Governance Statement), page 176 (Group accounting policies), page 188 (critical accounting estimates and judgements), page 68 (credit risk section of the Risk Management Report) and page 350 (supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures). We focused on this area because the judgements relating to (1) the determination of when a loan impairment has been incurred, therefore resulting in a provision and (2) the amount of loan impairment provisions required, are complex and subjective. In particular we considered: - the changes to the assumptions applied in the RoI mortgages collective provisioning and IBNR models in 2014; and - the impact of the Group's response to the ECB AQR for impairment provision purposes.	The impairment of financial assets accounting policy on page 176 sets out the Group's approach to determining whether an impairment event has occurred and the methodology for loan impairment provisioning is set out on pages 89 to 93 of the Risk Management Report. We gained an understanding and tested the design and operating effectiveness of controls relating to the appropriateness of loan grading and the impairment provision calculations. Our testing incorporated the selection of a sample of individual loans to critically assess, by reference to the underlying documentation and through discussion with the case manager where appropriate, the criteria for whether an impairment had occurred and to challenge the reasonableness of management's judgement. For provisions that are individually calculated, we evaluated management's provisions by considering the reasonableness of future cash flows underpinning the calculations and the valuation of collateral held in the context of the Group's strategy for these loans. Where appropriate we compared the assumptions used to external sources. Provisions determined by modelling techniques (collective provisioning and IBNR), incorporate past experience and management judgement in the selection of assumptions. We evaluated the provisioning models and assumptions used and we assessed whether past experience was reflective of current economic conditions. We agreed past data to the underlying records as appropriate. We challenged key assumptions by comparison to externally available information, where appropriate. In particular, we considered the changes to the assumptions in the RoI mortgages models in 2014 (refer pages 90 to 92), for example the change to the assumption for the value of Irish residential properties, in the context of house price appreciation in 2014, to an indexed value discounted by 10%. In the prior year an average decline in value of 55% from the peak values in 2007 was assumed. We evaluated the ECB AQR observations on the Group in the context of IAS 39 impairment requirements and how the Group's response to these observations impacted impairment provisions. Management's process includes a rationalisation of the overall provision levels to consider in particular whether all relevant risks are reflected in the provisions. We assessed the rationale for the judgements applied and the reasonableness of the total provisions having regard to available external data.

Area of focus	How our audit addressed the area of focus
Recoverability of the deferred tax assets <i>Refer to page 121 (Corporate Governance Statement), page 181 (Group accounting policies), page 189 (critical accounting estimates and judgements) and page 231 (note 40 to the consolidated financial statements).</i> The Group has deferred tax assets of €1,638 million. We focused on this area because the deferred tax asset primarily arises due to historical operating losses and a key judgement is whether there is convincing evidence of sufficient future taxable profits against which those losses can be utilised.	As set out on page 121 of the Corporate Governance Statement detailed projections of future taxable profits are prepared by the directors. We considered whether the projections provide convincing evidence that sufficient taxable profits will be available to utilise unused tax losses. In particular, in this context, we evaluated the relevant macroeconomic assumptions and growth assumptions underlying the projections in the context of economic consensus forecasts.
Valuation of the insurance contract liabilities and the Value of In Force business (VIF) asset <i>Refer to page 122 (Corporate Governance Statement), page 183 (Group accounting policies), page 190 (critical accounting estimates and judgements) and pages 226 and 281 (notes 36 and 56 to the consolidated financial statements).</i> We focused on these balances because the estimation of the insurance contracts liabilities and the valuation of the VIF asset (being the discounted future margins on insurance contracts or 'embedded value') are complex calculations and involve the use of complex methodologies, multiple assumptions and significant judgements.	We evaluated the processes and controls surrounding the selection and determination of the methodologies, assumptions and judgements applied. We tested the calculations underpinning the insurance contract liabilities and VIF asset. We used PwC actuarial specialists to assist the audit team in the assessment of the methodologies, assumptions and judgements applied and the evaluation of the results of the calculations. We assessed the bases used to set the underlying assumptions (the key assumptions being the risk discount rate, unit growth rate, realistic interest rate, lapse rates, mortality, morbidity and expenses) with reference to Group experience, wider market practice and prevailing economic conditions.
Retirement benefit obligations – determination of the pension liability <i>Refer to page 121 (Corporate Governance Statement), page 180 (Group accounting policies), page 190 (critical accounting estimates and judgements) and page 233 (note 41 to the consolidated financial statements).</i> The Group has a defined benefit pension liability of €992 million. We focused on this area because the valuation of the retirement benefit obligation is complex and requires judgement in choosing appropriate actuarial assumptions. These assumptions can have a material impact on the calculation of the liability.	We considered the reasonableness of the key actuarial assumptions (principally the discount rate, inflation rate and demographic assumptions) used to determine the pension liability. We used PwC actuarial specialists to assist the audit team to challenge management in relation to the assumptions and methodology applied including benchmarking to external data as appropriate.

How we tailored the audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the geographic structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

The Group is structured along five operating segments being Retail Ireland, Bank of Ireland Life, Retail UK, Corporate and Treasury and Group Centre. The Consolidated financial statements are a consolidation of the five operating segments, comprising the Group's operating businesses and centralised functions. Each operating segment produces its own consolidated group reporting pack which is approved by segment management. We consider each individual operating segment to be a reporting unit.

In establishing the overall approach to the group audit we determined the type of work that needed to be performed at the reporting units by us, as the group engagement team, or component PwC auditors operating under our instructions. Where the work was performed by component auditors, we determined the level of involvement we need to have in the audit work at those reporting units to be able to conclude whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence had been obtained as a basis for our opinion on the Consolidated financial statements as a whole.

All five reporting units were in scope for an audit of their complete financial information.

Materiality

The scope of our audit is influenced by our application of materiality. We set certain quantitative thresholds for materiality. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and on the financial statements as a whole.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole as follows:

Overall Group materiality	€50 million (2013: €50 million)
How we determined it	The materiality measure represents circa 1% of gross external revenue.
Rationale for benchmark applied	In arriving at this judgement we have had regard to the Group's gross external revenue. We believe that gross external revenue, provides us with a more consistent year on year basis for determining materiality rather than profitability given the volatility in performance in recent periods.

We agreed with the Group Audit Committee that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above €2.5 million (2013: €2.5 million) as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Going concern

Under the Listing Rules of the Irish Stock Exchange we are required to review the directors' statement, set out on pages 128 and 166, in relation to going concern. We have nothing to report having performed our review.

As noted in the directors' statement, the directors have concluded that it is appropriate to prepare the Consolidated and Bank financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis presumes that the Group and Bank have adequate resources to remain in operation, and that the directors intend them to do so, for at least one year from the date the financial statements were signed. In reaching this conclusion, the directors have considered:

- the regulatory capital position of the Group which is critical to the market maintaining confidence in the Group's ability to absorb losses that it may incur in a period of market stress; and
- the funding and liquidity position of the Group to be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due, including in a period of market stress.

This is an area of focus of our audit and we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis is appropriate. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, these statements are not a guarantee as to the Group's and the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern.

Independent Auditors' Report

In drawing our conclusion, we critically assessed the going concern assessment undertaken by management and approved by the directors. As set out on page 121 of the Corporate Governance Statement a detailed analysis is performed which considers the Group's capital, profitability and funding projections (incorporating the Group's 2014 Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)). As part of our assessment we have:

- critically assessed and challenged the appropriateness of the stress scenarios used and their impact on the Group's capital and liquidity position;
- understood and assessed key economic and other assumptions used in the Group's projections; and
- substantiated the Group's unencumbered collateral position as at 31 December 2014 and potential to access required liquidity and funding from the ECB and Central Bank of Ireland.

Other required reporting

Consistency of other information

Companies Acts 1963 to 2013 opinions

In our opinion the information given in the Report of the Directors is consistent with the financial statements and the description in the Corporate Governance Statement of the main features of the internal control and risk management systems in relation to the process for preparing the Consolidated financial statements is consistent with the Consolidated financial statements.

ISAs (UK & Ireland) reporting

Under ISAs (UK & Ireland) we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- information in the Annual Report is: - materially inconsistent with the information in the audited financial statements; or - apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, our knowledge of the Group and Bank acquired in the course of performing our audit; or - is otherwise misleading.	We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.
the statement given by the directors on page 149, in accordance with provision C.1.1 of the UK Corporate Governance Code (the 'Code'), that they consider the Annual Report taken as a whole to be fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for members to assess the Group's performance, business model and strategy is materially inconsistent with our knowledge of the Group acquired in the course of performing our audit.	We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.
the section of the Annual Report on pages 121 and 122, as required by provision C.3.8 of the Code, describing the work of the Audit Committee does not appropriately address matters communicated by us to the Audit Committee.	We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Acts 1963 to 2013 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosure of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by law have not been made, and under the Listing Rules of the Irish Stock Exchange we are required to review the six specified elements of disclosures in the report to shareholders by the Board on directors' remuneration. We have no exceptions to report arising from these responsibilities.

Corporate governance statement

Under the Listing Rules of the Irish Stock Exchange we are required to review the part of the Corporate Governance Statement relating to the Bank's compliance with nine provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code and the two provisions of the Irish Corporate Governance Annex specified for our review. We have nothing to report having performed our review.

Other matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Acts 1963 to 2013

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Bank and proper returns adequate for our audit have been received from branches of the Bank not visited by us.
- The Bank balance sheet is in agreement with the books of account.
- The net assets of the Bank, as stated in the Bank balance sheet, are more than half of the amount of its called-up share capital and, in our opinion, on that basis there did not exist at 31 December 2014 a financial situation which under Section 40 (1) of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1983 would require the convening of an extraordinary general court of the Bank.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit**Our responsibilities and those of the directors**

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 149, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the Consolidated and Bank financial statements giving a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the Consolidated and Bank financial statements in accordance with applicable law and ISAs (UK & Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the Bank's members as a body in accordance with Section 193 of the Companies Act, 1990 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of financial statements involves

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Group's and Bank's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

John McDonnell
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Dublin

26 February 2015

Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2014

		Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Restated* Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
	Note		
Interest income	2	3,432	3,669
Interest expense	3	(1,111)	(1,665)
Net interest income		2,321	2,004
Net insurance premium income	4	1,344	1,073
Fee and commission income	5	558	493
Fee and commission expense	5	(214)	(192)
Net trading (expense) / income	6	(42)	12
Life assurance investment income, gains and losses	7	814	531
Other operating income	8	270	65
Total operating income		5,051	3,986
Insurance contract liabilities and claims paid	9	(2,079)	(1,470)
Total operating income, net of insurance claims		2,972	2,516
Other operating expenses	10	(1,705)	(1,576)
Impact of amendments to defined benefit pension schemes	41	93	274
Cost of restructuring programme	11	(56)	(90)
Operating profit before impairment charges on financial assets		1,304	1,124
Impairment charges on financial assets	13	(472)	(1,665)
Operating profit / (loss)		832	(541)
Share of results of associates and joint ventures (after tax)	14	92	31
Loss on disposal / liquidation of business activities	15	(4)	(10)
Profit / (loss) before tax		920	(520)
Taxation (charge) / credit	16	(134)	34
Profit / (loss) for the year		786	(486)
Attributable to stockholders		786	(483)
Attributable to non-controlling interests		-	(3)
Profit / (loss) for the year		786	(486)
Earnings per unit of €0.05 ordinary stock	17	2.0c	(2.3c)
Diluted earnings per unit of €0.05 ordinary stock	17	2.0c	(2.3c)

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the change in timing of recognition of the FSCS levy in accordance with IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

Archie G Kane
Governor

Patrick O'Sullivan
Deputy Governor

Richie Boucher
Group Chief Executive

Helen Nolan
Group Secretary

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2014

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Restated* Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Profit / (loss) for the year		786	(486)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:			
<i>Available for sale reserve, net of tax:</i>			
Changes in fair value		301	361
Transfer to income statement			
- Asset disposal		(168)	(44)
Net change in available for sale reserve		133	317
<i>Cash flow hedge reserve, net of tax:</i>			
Changes in fair value		(108)	230
Transfer to income statement		267	(411)
Net change in cash flow hedge reserve		159	(181)
<i>Foreign exchange reserve:</i>			
Foreign exchange translation gains / (losses)		275	(93)
Transfer to income statement on liquidation of non-trading entities	15	-	12
Net change in foreign exchange reserve		275	(81)
Total items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years		567	55
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit pension liability	16	(353)	(117)
Revaluation of property, net of tax	31	1	-
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years		(352)	(117)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		215	(62)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		1,001	(548)
Total comprehensive income attributable to equity stockholders		1,001	(545)
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests		-	(3)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		1,001	(548)

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the change in timing of recognition of the FSCS levy in accordance with IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

The effect of tax on these items is shown in note 16.

Archie G Kane
Governor

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Deputy Governor

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Group Chief Executive

Helen Nolan
Group Secretary

Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2014

	Note	31 December 2014 €m	Restated* As at 31 December 2013 €m	Restated* As at 1 January 2013 ¹ €m
Assets				
Cash and balances at central banks	48	4,991	6,385	8,472
Items in the course of collection from other banks		435	363	448
Trading securities	18	12	252	143
Derivative financial instruments	19	3,692	3,492	5,847
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	20	11,528	10,306	9,460
Loans and advances to banks	21	4,851	4,759	9,502
Available for sale financial assets	22	13,580	12,104	11,093
NAMA senior bonds	23	2,374	3,957	4,428
Loans and advances to customers	24	82,118	84,514	92,621
Interest in associates	26	56	89	91
Interest in joint ventures	27	233	209	227
Intangible assets	28	410	374	371
Investment properties	29	701	805	848
Assets classified as held for sale	30	135	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	31	324	322	333
Current tax assets		11	28	33
Deferred tax assets	40	1,638	1,710	1,637
Other assets	32	2,705	2,460	2,405
Retirement benefit asset	41	6	4	2
Total assets		129,800	132,133	147,961
Equity and liabilities				
Deposits from banks	33	3,855	12,213	21,125
Customer accounts	34	74,837	73,867	75,170
Items in the course of transmission to other banks		379	147	268
Derivative financial instruments	19	4,038	3,228	5,274
Debt securities in issue	35	16,040	15,280	18,073
Liabilities to customers under investment contracts	36	5,680	5,460	5,256
Insurance contract liabilities	36	9,918	8,502	7,988
Other liabilities	38	2,628	2,823	3,124
Current tax liabilities		30	28	23
Provisions	39	85	90	119
Deferred tax liabilities	40	71	92	92
Retirement benefit obligations	41	992	845	1,077
Subordinated liabilities	37	2,500	1,675	1,707
Total liabilities		121,053	124,250	139,296

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the change in timing of recognition of the FSCS levy in accordance with IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

¹ Opening balance sheet as at 1 January 2013 reflects the Group's restated closing balance as at 31 December 2012.

Consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2014 (continued)

	Note	31 December 2014 €m	Restated* As at 31 December 2013 €m	Restated* As at 1 January 2013 ¹ €m
Equity				
Capital stock	43	2,558	2,558	2,452
Stock premium account	44	1,135	1,135	1,210
Retained earnings		4,196	3,805	4,683
Other reserves		876	404	336
Own stock held for the benefit of life assurance policyholders		(12)	(13)	(14)
Stockholders' equity		8,753	7,889	8,667
Non-controlling interests		(6)	(6)	(2)
Total equity		8,747	7,883	8,665
Total equity and liabilities		129,800	132,133	147,961

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the change in timing of recognition of the FSCS levy in accordance with IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

¹ Opening balance sheet as at 1 January 2013 reflects the Group's restated closing balance as at 31 December 2012.

Archie G Kane
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Group Secretary

Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 December 2014

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Restated* Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Capital stock			
Balance at the beginning of the year		2,558	2,452
Issue of ordinary stock	57	-	111
Redemption of the 2009 Preference Stock	57	-	(5)
Balance at the end of the year	43	2,558	2,558
Stock premium account			
Balance at the beginning of the year		1,135	1,210
Issue of ordinary stock	57	-	469
Transaction costs on issue of ordinary stock	57	-	(12)
Redemption of the 2009 Preference Stock	57	-	(532)
Balance at the end of the year	44	1,135	1,135
Retained earnings			
Balance at the beginning of the year (prior to restatement)		3,791	4,673
Effect of change in accounting policy*	58	14	10
Balance at the beginning of the year (restated)		3,805	4,683
Profit / (loss) retained		645	(723)
- Profit / (loss) for year attributable to stockholders		786	(483)
- Dividends on 2009 Preference Stock and other preference equity interests paid in cash		(141)	(240)
Transfer from / (to) capital reserve		94	(17)
Transaction costs on the transfer of the 2009 Preference Stock		-	(27)
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit pension liability	16	(353)	(117)
Transfer from share based payment reserve		2	4
Other movements		3	2
Balance at the end of the year		4,196	3,805
Other Reserves:			
Available for sale reserve			
Balance at the beginning of the year		467	150
Net changes in fair value		342	414
Transfer to income statement (pre tax)			
- Asset disposal	8	(192)	(50)
Deferred tax on reserve movements		(17)	(47)
Balance at the end of the year		600	467
Cash flow hedge reserve			
Balance at the beginning of the year		46	227
Changes in fair value		(125)	259
Transfer to income statement (pre tax)			
- Net trading expense / (income) (foreign exchange)		389	(329)
- Net interest expense / (income)	2	(81)	(132)
Deferred tax on reserve movements		(24)	21
Balance at the end of the year		205	46

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the change in timing of recognition of the FSCS levy in accordance with IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Restated* Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Foreign exchange reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(807)	(726)
Exchange adjustments during the year	275	(93)
Transfer to income statement on liquidation of non-trading entities (note 15)	-	12
Balance at the end of the year	(532)	(807)
Capital contribution	116	116
Capital reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	574	557
Transfer (to) / from retained earnings	(94)	17
Balance at the end of the year	480	574
Share based payment reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	3	7
Transfer to retained earnings	(2)	(4)
Balance at the end of the year	1	3
Revaluation reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	5	5
Revaluation of property	1	-
Balance at the end of the year	6	5
Total other reserves	876	404
Own stock held for the benefit of life assurance policyholders		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(13)	(14)
Changes in value and amount of stock held	1	1
Balance at the end of the year	(12)	(13)
Total stockholders' equity excluding non-controlling interests	8,753	7,889
Non-controlling interests		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(6)	(2)
Share of net loss	-	(3)
Other movements	-	(1)
Balance at the end of the year	(6)	(6)
Total equity	8,747	7,883

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the change in timing of recognition of the FSCS levy in accordance with IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

Archie G Kane
Governor

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Deputy Governor

Richie Boucher
Group Chief Executive

Helen Nolan
Group Secretary

Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated cash flow statement
for the year ended 31 December 2014

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Restated* Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit / (loss) before tax		920	(520)
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	14	(92)	(31)
Loss on disposal / liquidation of business activities	15	4	10
Depreciation and amortisation	10	118	118
Impairment charges on financial assets	13	472	1,665
Loss on deleveraging of financial assets	8	-	3
(Reversal of impairment) / revaluation of property	31	(9)	1
Revaluation of investment property	29	(94)	32
Interest expense on subordinated liabilities	3	200	178
Charge for retirement benefit obligation	10	138	133
Impact of amendments to defined benefit pension schemes	10	(93)	(274)
Loss / (gain) on liability management exercises	8	5	(4)
Charges arising on the movement in credit spreads on the Group's own debt and deposits accounted for at 'fair value through profit or loss'	6	10	154
Net change in accruals and interest payable		(220)	(464)
Other non-cash items		(153)	73
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		1,206	1,074
Net change in items in the course of collection from other banks		163	(41)
Net change in trading securities		240	(109)
Net change in derivative financial instruments		512	481
Net change in other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(1,222)	(848)
Net change in loans and advances to banks		132	3,189
Net change in loans and advances to customers		4,048	5,301
Net change in other assets		1,345	382
Net change in deposits from banks		(8,381)	(8,901)
Net change in customer accounts		(886)	(687)
Net change in debt securities in issue		1,308	(2,477)
Net change in liabilities to customers under investment contracts		220	204
Net change in insurance contract liabilities		1,416	514
Net change in other liabilities		(518)	25
Effect of exchange translation and other adjustments		51	(405)
Net cash flow from operating assets and liabilities		(1,572)	(3,372)
Net cash flow from operating activities before tax		(366)	(2,298)
Tax paid		(25)	(50)
Net cash flow from operating activities		(391)	(2,348)
Investing activities (section a below)		(345)	(766)
Financing activities (section b below)		(253)	(694)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(989)	(3,808)
Opening cash and cash equivalents	48	10,754	14,328
Effect of exchange translation adjustments		(308)	234
Closing cash and cash equivalents	48	9,457	10,754

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the change in timing of recognition of the FSCS levy in accordance with IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

Consolidated cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Restated* Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
(a) Investing activities			
Additions to available for sale financial assets	22	(3,844)	(3,346)
Disposal / redemption of available for sale financial assets	22	3,220	2,549
Additions to property, plant and equipment ¹	31	(25)	(33)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	31	2	2
Additions to intangible assets	28	(112)	(84)
Disposal of investment property	29	140	12
Additions to investment property	29	(57)	-
Dividends received from joint ventures	27	36	50
Net change in interest in associates		72	(2)
Net proceeds from disposal of loan portfolios		-	86
Net proceeds from disposal of business activity	15	223	-
Cash flows from investing activities		(345)	(766)
(b) Financing activities			
Redemption of the 2009 Preference Stock	57	-	(537)
Transaction costs on the transfer of the 2009 Preference Stock	57	-	(27)
Net proceeds from issue of ordinary stock	57	-	568
Net proceeds from issue of new subordinated liabilities	37	750	-
Interest paid on subordinated liabilities		(159)	(159)
Dividend paid on 2009 Preference Stock and other preference equity interests		(141)	(240)
Consideration paid in respect of liability management exercises		(703)	(299)
Cash flows from financing activities		(253)	(694)

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the change in timing of recognition of the FSCS levy in accordance with IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

¹ Excludes €nil (31 December 2013: €1 million) of property, plant and equipment acquired under finance lease agreements (note 31).

Archie G Kane
Governor

Patrick O'Sullivan
Deputy Governor

Richie Boucher
Group Chief Executive

Helen Nolan
Group Secretary

Group accounting policies

Index	Page
Basis of preparation	165
Going concern	166
Adoption of new accounting standards	167
Comparatives	168
Group accounts	168
Common control transactions	170
Foreign currency translation	170
Interest income and expense	171
Fee and commission income	171
Operating profit / loss	171
Leases	171
Financial assets	172
Financial liabilities	173
Valuation of financial instruments	173
Sale and repurchase agreements and lending of assets	174
Issued debt and equity securities	174
Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting	174
Impairment of financial assets	176
Property, plant and equipment	178
Investment property	178
Intangible assets	178
Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale	179
Provisions	180
Employee benefits	180
Income taxes	181
Cash and cash equivalents	182
Capital stock and reserves	182
Life assurance operations	183
Offsetting financial instruments	184
Collateral	184
Financial guarantees	185
Operating segments	185
Materiality	185
Impact of new accounting standards	186

Accounting policies

The following are Bank of Ireland Group's principal accounting policies.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements comprise the Consolidated income statement, the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the Consolidated and Bank balance sheets, the Consolidated and Bank statements of changes in equity, the Consolidated and Bank cash flow statements, the Group and Bank accounting policies and critical accounting estimates and judgements, the notes to the Consolidated financial statements on pages 191 to 286 and notes to the Bank financial statements on pages 293 to 339. The financial statements include the information that is described as being an integral part of the audited financial statements contained in: (i) Sections 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 4 of the Risk Management Report as described further on the bottom of page 54; (ii) the Remuneration Report as described further on page 143; and (iii) Other Information - Group exposures to selected countries as described further on the top of page 340. The financial statements also include the Tables in Other Information - Supplementary Asset Quality Disclosures that are described as being an integral part of the audited financial statements as described further on the top of page 350.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) interpretations as adopted by the European Union (EU) and with those parts of the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2013 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS, with the European Communities (Credit Institutions: Accounts) Regulations, 1992 and with the Asset Covered Securities Acts, 2001 to 2007. The EU adopted version of IAS 39 currently relaxes some of the hedge accounting rules in IAS 39 'Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement'. The Group has not availed of this, hence these financial statements comply with both IFRS as adopted by the EU and IFRS as issued by the IASB.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified to include the fair valuation of certain financial instruments and land and buildings.

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates. A description of the critical estimates and judgements is set out on pages 188 to 190.

References to 'the State' throughout this document should be taken to refer to the Republic of Ireland, its Government and, where and if relevant, Government departments, agencies and local Government bodies.

Group accounting policies

Going concern

The time period that the Directors have considered in evaluating the appropriateness of the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 2014 is a period of twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements ('the period of assessment').

In making this assessment, the Directors considered the Group's business, profitability projections, funding and capital plans, under both base and plausible stress scenarios, together with a range of other factors such as the outlook for the Irish economy, taking due account of the availability of collateral to access the Eurosystem along with ongoing developments in the eurozone including the impact of the change of government in Greece in January 2015. The matters of primary consideration by the Directors are set out below:

Capital

On 26 October 2014 the ECB announced the results of its comprehensive assessment, which covered 130 European banks, including the Group. The overall result for Bank of Ireland confirmed that the Group has passed the comprehensive assessment, with substantial capital buffers over the threshold capital ratios in both the baseline and adverse stress test scenarios.

The phased implementation of CRD IV impacts the Group's capital position during the period of assessment. The Group has developed capital plans under base and stress scenarios and expects to maintain a buffer over regulatory minima throughout the period of assessment.

The Directors believe this satisfactorily addresses the capital risk.

Liquidity and funding

During 2014 the Group has accessed wholesale funding markets through both secured and unsecured issuances.

The Group's drawings from Monetary Authorities reduced by €3.9 billion to €4.4 billion during the year ended 31 December 2014. Of these drawings, €1.5 billion were drawn under the ECB's targeted longer-term refinancing operations (TLTRO), and mature beyond the period of assessment, while the remainder, including the Group's drawings of €1.7 billion under the three-year longer-term refinancing operations (LTRO), mature during the period of assessment. The ECB fixed rate full allotment policy in respect of its main refinancing operations, which roll on a short term basis, has been extended at least until the end of the Eurosystem's reserve maintenance period ending in December 2016, and is available to the Group during the period of assessment.

It is expected that the Group will continue to require access to the Monetary Authorities for funding during the period of assessment. In addition, in the context of its assessment of going concern, the Group discussed this funding with the Central Bank and it sought assurance on the continued availability of required liquidity from the Eurosystem during the period of assessment. The Directors are satisfied, based on the clarity of confirmations received from the Central Bank that, in all reasonable circumstances, the required liquidity and funding from the ECB and the Central Bank will be available to the Group during the period of assessment.

The Directors believe that this satisfactorily addresses the liquidity risk.

Conclusion

On the basis of the above, the Directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis having concluded that there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern over the period of assessment.

Adoption of new accounting standards

The following interpretation and amendments to standards have been adopted by the Group during the year ended 31 December 2014:

Recently adopted accounting pronouncements

- IFRIC Interpretation 21: Levies;
- Amendments to IAS 32, 'Financial Instruments' on asset and liability offsetting;
- Amendments to IAS 36 'Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets' on impaired assets disclosures;
- Amendment to IAS 39 'Novation of derivatives and continuation of hedge accounting';
- Amendments to IAS 19 'Defined benefit plans employee contributions'; and
- Annual improvements 2010-2012 and Annual improvements 2011-2013.

Several other new amendments apply for the first time in 2014. However, they do not impact the Consolidated financial statements of the Group.

New accounting pronouncements

The nature and the impact of each new standard / amendment are described below:

IFRIC Interpretation 21: Levies

IFRIC 21 deals with accounting for levies imposed by governments. It principally addresses the question of when an entity should recognise a liability to pay a levy. The interpretation provides that a levy is provided for on the date identified by the legislation that triggers the obligation to pay the levy. This pronouncement has caused the trigger date for the UK FSCS levy to change from 31 December each year to the following 1 April, the start of the levy year. The financial statements for the comparative period have been restated to reflect this change as outlined in note 58.

In accordance with IFRIC 21, the Group has recognised a charge of €38 million in respect of the Irish bank levy in October 2014, on the date on which all of the requirements set out in the legislation were met.

In addition to IFRIC 21, the following amendments to standards have also been implemented but have not had an effect on the Group's results.

Amendments to IAS 32, 'Financial Instruments' on asset and liability offsetting

These amendments give additional application guidance to address inconsistencies identified in applying the offsetting criteria used in the standard. Some gross settlement systems may qualify for offsetting where they exhibit certain characteristics akin to net settlement.

Amendments to IAS 36 'Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets' on impaired assets disclosures

These amendments specifically require disclosure of information about the recoverable amount of impaired assets if that amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal, e.g. recoverable amount, level of fair value hierarchy, valuation technique, key assumptions etc.

Amendment to IAS 39 'Novation of derivatives and continuation of hedge accounting'

This amendment allows hedge accounting to continue where a derivative, which has been designated as a hedging instrument, is novated to a clearing counterparty, if specific conditions are met. The amendment allows limited changes to the hedging instrument to facilitate the novation.

Amendments to IAS 19 'Defined benefit plans employee contributions'

The amendments apply to contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans. It simplifies the accounting for contributions that are independent of the number of years of employee service, for example, employee contributions that are calculated according to a fixed percentage of salary.

Annual improvements 2010-2012 and 2011-2013

The annual improvements process provides a vehicle for making non-urgent but necessary amendments to IFRSs.

The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Group accounting policies

Comparatives

Comparative figures have been adjusted where necessary, to conform with changes in presentation or where additional analysis has been provided in the current period.

Comparative periods have been restated to reflect the impact of the adoption of IFRIC Interpretation 21: Levies.

The loss on deleveraging of financial assets during the year ended 31 December 2013, a loss of €3 million, previously shown on the face of the income statement, has been reclassified to other operating income in accordance with IAS 1.

See note 58 for additional information.

Group accounts

(1) Subsidiaries

Subsidiary undertakings are investees (including structured entities) controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee when it has power over the investee, is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The Group reassesses whether it controls an investee when facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more elements of control.

A structured entity is an entity designed so that its activities are not governed by way of voting rights. The Group assesses whether it has control over such entities by considering factors such as the purpose and design of the entity; the nature of its relationship with the entity; and the size of its exposure to the variability of returns from the entity.

Assets, liabilities and results of all Group undertakings have been included in the Group financial statements on the basis of financial statements made up to the end of the financial period.

The existence and effect of potential voting rights are considered when assessing whether the Group controls an investee only if the rights are substantive.

Business combinations

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and are no longer consolidated from the date that control ceases. The Group uses the acquisition method of accounting to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets. The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired, is recorded as goodwill.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of impairment of the asset transferred. In addition, foreign exchange gains and losses which arise on the retranslation to functional currency of intercompany monetary assets and liabilities are not eliminated.

Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed, where necessary, to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Upon adoption of IFRS, the Group availed of the exemption not to restate the Group financial statements for any acquisitions or business combinations that took place prior to 1 April 2004.

(2) Associates and Joint Ventures

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the entity's financial and operating decisions, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

A joint arrangement is an arrangement of which two or more parties have joint control.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Those parties are called joint venturers.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for by the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost. Under this method, the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses in associates and joint ventures is recognised in the Group's income statement, its share of other comprehensive income is recognised in the Group's other comprehensive income and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognised in reserves. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses in an associate or joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the associate or joint venture the Group does not recognise further losses unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

The Group utilises the venture capital exemption for investments where significant influence is present and the business operates as a venture capital business. These investments are designated at initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates or joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associate / joint venture; unrealised losses are also eliminated on the same basis unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. The Group's investment in associates and joint ventures includes goodwill (net of any accumulated impairment losses) on acquisition.

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. Those parties are called joint operators.

The Group accounts for the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses relating to its interest in joint operations in accordance with the IFRSs applicable to the particular assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses.

Accounting policies of associates and joint ventures have been changed, where necessary, to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(3) Non-controlling Interests

Transactions with non-controlling interests where the Group has control over the entity are accounted for using the Economic entity model. This accounting model requires that any surplus or deficit that arises on any transaction(s) with non-controlling interests to dispose of or to acquire additional interests in the entity is settled through equity.

(4) Securitisations

Certain Group undertakings have entered into securitisation transactions in order to finance specific loans and advances to customers.

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.

Group accounting policies

Common control transactions

A business combination involving entities or businesses under common control is excluded from the scope of IFRS 3: Business Combinations. The exemption is applicable where the combining entities or businesses are controlled by the same party both before and after the combination. Where such transactions occur, the Bank, in accordance with IAS 8, uses its judgement in developing and applying an accounting policy that is relevant and reliable. In making this judgement management considers the requirements of IFRS dealing with similar and related issues and the definitions, recognition criteria and measurement concepts for assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the framework. Management also considers the most recent pronouncements of other standard setting bodies that use a similar conceptual framework to develop accounting standards, to the extent that these do not conflict with the IFRS framework or any other IFRS or interpretation.

Accordingly the Bank has applied the guidance as set out in FRS 6 'Acquisitions and Mergers' as issued by the Accounting Standards Board. Where the transactions meet the definition of a group reconstruction or achieves a similar result, predecessor accounting is applied. The assets and liabilities of the business transferred are measured in the acquiring entity upon initial recognition at their existing book value in the Group, as measured under IFRS. The Bank incorporates the results of the acquired businesses only from the date on which the business combination occurs.

Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each entity of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The consolidated financial statements of the Group and the financial statements of the Bank are presented in euro.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement. Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss, are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary items such as equities, classified as available for sale, are recognised in other comprehensive income. Exchange differences arising on translation to presentation currency and on consolidation of overseas net investments, are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Assets, liabilities and equity of all the Group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency (foreign operations) are translated at the closing rate at the balance sheet date and items of income and expense are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the date of the transactions). All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity. On disposal of a foreign operation the amount accumulated in the separate component of equity is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. The Group may dispose of its interest in a foreign operation through sale, liquidation, repayment of share capital, abandonment or through loss of control or significant influence

The Group availed of the exemption to deem all accumulated balances arising from translation of foreign subsidiaries to be nil on transition to IFRS on 1 April 2004.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign entities are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

	31 December 2014		31 December 2013	
	Average	Closing	Average	Closing
€ / Stg£	0.8061	0.7789	0.8493	0.8337
€ / US\$	1.3285	1.2141	1.3281	1.3791

Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in the income statement for all instruments measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Once a financial asset or group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purposes of measuring the impairment loss. Where the Group revises its estimates of payments or receipts on a financial instrument measured at amortised cost, the carrying amount of the financial instrument (or group of financial instruments) is adjusted to reflect actual and revised estimated cash flows. The Group recalculates the carrying amount by computing the present value of estimated future cash flows at the financial instrument's original effective interest rate. The adjustment is recognised in profit or loss as income or expense.

Fee and commission income

Fees and commissions which are not an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument are generally recognised as the related services are provided. Commissions and fees arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party, such as the acquisition of loans, shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses, are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction. Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognised based on the applicable service contracts usually on a time apportioned basis. Asset management fees related to investment funds are recognised rateably over the period the service is provided. The same principle is applied for wealth management, financial planning and custody services that are continuously provided over an extended period of time. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down, are deferred (together with related direct costs) and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan once drawn.

Operating profit / loss

Operating profit / loss includes the Group's earnings from ongoing activities after impairment charges on financial assets, and before share of profit or loss on associates and joint ventures (after tax) and loss on disposal / liquidation of business activities.

Leases

(1) A Group company is the lessee

The total payments made under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognised as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Group has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in long term payables. The interest element of the finance costs is charged to the income statement over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Group accounting policies

(2) A Group company is the lessor

When assets are held under a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is included within net interest income and is recognised over the term of the lease reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the lease.

Financial assets

(1) Classification, Recognition and Measurement

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; loans and receivables; and available for sale financial assets. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss can either be held for trading, if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term, or designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception.

A financial asset may be designated at fair value through profit or loss only when:

- (i) it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency, (an accounting mismatch), that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on a different basis; or
- (ii) a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with documented risk management or investment strategy; or
- (iii) a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives that significantly changes the cash flows of the contract and the separation of the embedded derivative(s) is not prohibited.

The principal category of assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are those held by the Group's life assurance business, which are managed on a fair value basis.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised on trade date: the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Thereafter they are carried on the balance sheet at fair value, with all changes in fair value included in the income statement.

Financial assets may not be transferred out of this category, except for non-derivative financial assets held for trading, which may be transferred out of this category where:

- (i) in rare circumstances, they are no longer held for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short term; or
- (ii) they are no longer held for trading, they meet the definition of loans and receivables at the date of reclassification and the Group has the intention and ability to hold the assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

(b) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Group provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivable.

Loans are recorded at fair value plus transaction costs when cash is advanced to the borrowers. They are subsequently accounted for at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(c) Available for sale

Available for sale financial assets are those intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices.

Purchases and sales of available for sale financial assets are recognised on trade date. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs. Fair value movements are recognised in other comprehensive income. Interest is calculated using the effective interest method and is recognised in the income statement.

If an available for sale financial asset is derecognised or impaired the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to the income statement.

Dividends on available for sale equity instruments are recognised in the income statement when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

Available for sale financial assets that would have met the definition of loans and receivables may be reclassified to loans and receivables if the Group has the intention and ability to hold the asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

(2) Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial liabilities

The Group has two categories of financial liabilities: those that are carried at amortised cost and those that are carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, (normally the issue proceeds i.e. the fair value of consideration received) less, in the case of financial liabilities subsequently carried at amortised cost, transaction costs. For liabilities carried at amortised cost, any difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement using the effective interest method.

Preference shares which carry a mandatory coupon are classified as financial liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised in the income statement as interest expense using the effective interest method.

A liability may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss only when:

- (i) it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency, (an accounting mismatch), that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on a different basis; or
- (ii) a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with documented risk management or investment strategy; or
- (iii) a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives that significantly changes the cash flows of the contract and the separation of the embedded derivative(s) is not prohibited.

The Group designates certain financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss as set out in note 46 to the financial statements. Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished, that is when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Valuation of financial instruments

The Group recognises trading securities, other financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, derivatives and available for sale financial assets at fair value in the balance sheet. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal, or in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date.

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets are based on unadjusted bid and offer prices respectively. If an active market does not exist, the Group establishes fair value using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants. To the extent possible, these valuation techniques use observable market data. Where observable data does not exist, the Group uses estimates based on the best information available.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price in an arm's length transaction, unless the fair value of that instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e. without modification or repackaging) or based on a valuation technique which uses only observable market inputs. When such evidence exists, the initial valuation of the instrument may result in the Group recognising a profit on initial recognition. In the absence of such evidence, the instrument is initially valued at the transaction price. Any day one profit is deferred and recognised in the income statement to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor that market participants would consider in setting a price. Straight line amortisation is used where it approximates to that amount. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognised immediately in the income statement without the reversal of deferred day one profits or losses.

Group accounting policies

Where a transaction price in an arm's length transaction is not available, the fair value of the instrument at initial recognition is measured using a valuation technique.

For liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, the fair values reflect changes in the Group's own credit spread.

The fair values of the Group's financial assets and liabilities are disclosed within note 47 together with a description of the valuation technique used for each asset or liability category. For assets or liabilities recognised at fair value on the balance sheet, a description is given of any inputs into valuation models that have the potential to significantly impact the fair value, together with an estimate of the impact of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions.

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred. The Group provides these disclosures in note 47.

Sale and repurchase agreements and lending of assets

Assets sold subject to repurchase agreements (repos) are retained on the balance sheet and reclassified as pledged assets when the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge the collateral; the counterparty liability is included in deposits by banks or customer accounts, as appropriate.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repos) are treated as collateralised loans and recorded as loans and advances to banks or customers, as appropriate.

The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and recognised in the income statement over the life of the agreement using the effective interest method.

Securities lent to counterparties are also retained on the balance sheet. Securities borrowed are not recognised in the financial statements, unless these are sold to third parties, in which case the purchase and sale are recorded with the gain or loss included in trading income. The obligation to return the securities is recorded at fair value as a trading liability.

Issued debt and equity securities

The classification of instruments as a financial liability or an equity instrument is dependent upon the substance of the contractual arrangement. Instruments which carry a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity are classified as financial liabilities. The coupons on these instruments are recognised in the income statement as interest expense using the effective interest method. Where the Group has absolute discretion in relation to the payment of coupons and repayment of principal, the instrument is classified as equity and any coupon payments are classified as distributions in the period in which they are made.

If the Group purchases its own debt, it is removed from the balance sheet and the difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the consideration paid is included in other operating income, net of any costs or fees incurred.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which the contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value at each balance sheet date. All derivatives are carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative.

Certain derivatives embedded in other financial instruments are separated from the host contract and accounted for as derivatives, when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract and the host contract is not carried at fair value through profit or loss.

Fair value gains or losses on derivatives are normally recognised in the income statement. However where they are designated as hedging instruments, the treatment of the fair value gains and losses depends on the nature of the hedging relationship.

The Group designates certain derivatives as either:

- (i) hedges of the exposure to changes in the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities that is attributable to a particular risk (fair value hedge); or
- (ii) hedges of highly probable future cash flows attributable to a recognised asset or liability, or a forecast transaction (cash flow hedge).

Hedge accounting is applied to these derivatives provided certain criteria are met. The Group documents, at the inception of the transaction, the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Group also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

Where a hedging instrument is novated to a clearing counterparty, the Group does not discontinue hedge accounting where the following criteria are met:

- the novation arises due to laws or regulations, or the introduction of laws and regulations;
- the parties to the hedging instrument agree that one or more clearing counterparties replace their original counterparty to become the new counterparty to each of the parties; and
- the novation does not result in changes to the terms of the original instrument except for those changes necessary to effect the change in counterparty.

(a) Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the income statement, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. If the criteria for hedge accounting cease to be met, no further adjustments are made to the hedged item for fair value changes attributable to the hedged risk. The cumulative adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item is amortised to profit or loss over the period to maturity using the effective interest method.

(b) Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the income statement in the periods in which the hedged item affects profit or loss.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in other comprehensive income at that time remains in other comprehensive income and is recognised in the income statement when the forecast transaction occurs. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in other comprehensive income is immediately reclassified to the income statement.

Impairment of financial assets

Assets carried at amortised cost

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Objective evidence that a financial asset or group of assets is impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Group about the following loss events:

- (i) delinquency in contractual payments of principal or interest;
- (ii) cash flow difficulties;
- (iii) breach of loan covenants or conditions;
- (iv) deterioration of the borrower's competitive position;
- (v) deterioration in the value of collateral;
- (vi) external rating downgrade below an acceptable level;
- (vii) initiation of bankruptcy proceedings; and
- (viii) granting a concession to a borrower, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty that would otherwise not be considered.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and advances has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient the Group may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics (i.e. on the basis of the Group's grading process that considers asset type, industry, geographical location, collateral type, past due status and other relevant factors). Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated. Future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the assets in the group and historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Group to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account. The amount of the reversal is recognised in the income statement.

When a loan is deemed uncollectible, it is derecognised and the provision for impairment is utilised. Subsequent recoveries decrease the amount of the charge for loan impairment in the income statement.

Forbearance

Forbearance occurs when a borrower is granted a temporary or permanent concession or an agreed change ('forbearance measure') to a loan for reasons relating to the actual or apparent financial stress or distress of that borrower. Forbearance has not occurred if the concession or agreed change to a loan granted to a borrower is not related to the actual or apparent financial stress or distress of that borrower.

Prior to any decision to grant forbearance the Group performs an assessment of a customer's financial circumstances and ability to repay. This assessment includes an individual assessment for impairment of the loan. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed forborne asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of loans with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment.

Where the forborne loan is considered to be impaired the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate before the modification of terms. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement. If a forborne asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract before the modification of terms. As a practical expedient, the Group may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

Where a forborne loan in the non-mortgage book is subject to forbearance and no specific provision is required, the asset is reported as forborne. However, where a specific provision is required the asset is reported as impaired and is not reported as forborne. For residential mortgages, exposures that are subject to forbearance and have a specific provision are reported as both forborne and impaired.

Assets to which forbearance has been applied continue to be reported as forborne until the forbearance measure expires or the asset is repaid.

Where the cash flows from a forborne loan are considered to have expired, the original asset is derecognised and a new asset is recognised, initially measured at fair value. Any difference between the carrying value of the original asset and the fair value of the new asset on initial recognition is recognised in the income statement. Interest accrues on the new asset based on the current market rates in place at the time of the renegotiation.

Non-forbearance renegotiation

Where a concession or agreed change to a loan is not directly linked to apparent financial stress or distress, these amendments are not considered forbearance. Any changes in expected cash flows are accounted for under IAS 39 i.e. the carrying amount of the asset is adjusted to reflect any change to estimated cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate, before the modification of terms. If a renegotiated asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. Any difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows is reflected in the income statement. However, where cash flows on the original asset have been considered to have expired, the original asset is derecognised and a new asset is recognised at fair value. Any difference arising between the derecognised asset and the new asset is recognised in the income statement.

Available for sale financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that an available for sale financial asset is impaired. In addition to the factors set out above, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an available for sale equity instrument below its cost is considered in determining whether an impairment loss has been incurred. If an impairment loss has been incurred, the cumulative loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and recognised in the income statement. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the impairment loss is reversed through the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in the income statement on equity instruments are not reversed through the income statement.

Group accounting policies

Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land and buildings are initially recognised at cost, and subsequently are revalued annually to fair value by independent external valuers. Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from the open market value at the balance sheet date.

All other property, plant and equipment, including freehold and leasehold adaptations, are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on the revaluation of land and buildings, are recognised in other comprehensive income. Decreases that offset previous increases on the same asset are recognised in other comprehensive income; all other decreases are charged to the income statement.

The Directors consider that residual values of freehold and long leasehold property based on prices prevailing at the time of acquisition or subsequent valuation are such that depreciation is not material.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight line method to write down the carrying value of other items of property, plant and equipment to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

- adaptation works on freehold and leasehold property - fifteen years, or the remaining period of the lease; and
- computer and other equipment - maximum of ten years.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

Property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if its carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The estimated recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell or its value in use.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining profit before tax. If the asset being disposed of had previously been revalued then any amount in other comprehensive income relating to that asset is reclassified directly to retained earnings on disposal rather than the income statement.

Investment property

Property held for long term rental yields and capital appreciation is classified as investment property. Investment property comprises freehold and long leasehold land and buildings. It is carried at fair value in the balance sheet based on annual revaluations at open market value and is not depreciated. Changes in fair values are recorded in the income statement. Rental income from investment properties is recognised as it becomes receivable over the term of the lease.

Intangible assets

(a) Computer software

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised on the basis of the expected useful lives, which is normally five years.

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with the production of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group and which will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. Direct costs include software development, employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised using the straight line method over their useful lives, which is normally between five and ten years.

Computer software is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if its carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The estimated recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

(b) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets are carried at cost less amortisation and impairment, if any, and are amortised on a straight line basis over their useful lives, which range from five years to twenty years, and reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if its carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The estimated recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell or its value in use.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale

An asset or a disposal group is classified as held for sale if the following conditions are met:

- its carrying amount will be recovered principally through sale rather than continuing use;
- it is available for immediate sale; and
- the sale is highly probable within the next twelve months.

When an asset (or disposal group) is initially classified as held for sale, it is measured at the lower of its carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell at the date of classification, except for deferred tax assets, financial assets, investment properties, insurance contracts and assets arising from employee benefits, which are measured in accordance with the accounting policies applied to those assets prior to their classification as held for sale.

Impairment losses on initial classification of an asset (or disposal group) as held for sale, and on subsequent remeasurement of the asset (or disposal group), are recognised in the income statement. Increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group) that have been classified as held for sale are recognised in the income statement to the extent that the increase is not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised in respect of the asset (or disposal group).

Impairment losses are allocated to non-current assets within the measurement scope of IFRS 5 and the amount of impairment losses recognised in the financial statements is limited to the carrying value of those assets. Other assets and liabilities are measured in accordance with applicable IFRSs in both initial and subsequent measurement of the asset (or disposal group) held for sale. As a result, in accordance with IFRS 5 any impairment losses in excess of the carrying value of the non-current assets within the measurement scope of IFRS 5 are not recognised until disposal.

When an asset (or disposal group) is classified as held for sale, amounts presented in the balance sheet for the prior period are not reclassified.

Where the criteria for the classification of an asset (or disposal group) as held for sale cease to be met, the asset (or disposal group) is reclassified out of held for sale and included in the appropriate balance sheet headings.

A discontinued operation is a cash-generating unit or a group of cash-generating units that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and (a) represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, (b) is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations or (c) is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

The results of discontinued operations are shown as a single amount on the face of the income statement comprising the post-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations and the post-tax gain or loss recognised either on measurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal of the discontinued operation.

Group accounting policies

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Provision is made for the anticipated costs of restructuring, including related redundancy costs, when an obligation exists. An obligation exists when the Group has a detailed formal plan for restructuring a business and has raised valid expectations in those affected by the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features. A levy payable to a Government is provided for on the occurrence of the event identified by the legislation that triggers the obligation to pay the levy.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events or present obligations where the transfer of economic benefit is uncertain or cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed unless the probability of their occurrence is remote.

Employee benefits

(a) Pension obligations

The Group companies operate various pension schemes. The schemes are funded and the assets of the schemes are held in separate trustee administered funds. The Group has both defined contribution and defined benefit plans. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit to be provided, usually as a function of one or more factors such as age, years of service or compensation. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees' benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The asset or liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date minus the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates on high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability.

Service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit liability / (asset) are recognised in profit or loss, within operating expenses.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability / (asset), including:

- actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions; and
 - the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability / (asset);
- are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Past service cost is the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from a plan amendment or curtailment, and is recognised as an expense at the earlier of:

- when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs; and
- when the Group recognises related restructuring costs or termination benefits.

Past service cost is recognised within operating expenses unless it meets the criteria for separate presentation as set out in IAS 1.

A plan amendment occurs when the Group introduces, or withdraws, a defined benefit plan, or changes the benefits payable under an existing plan. A curtailment occurs when the Group significantly reduces the number of employees covered by a plan. Past service cost may be either positive or negative.

For defined contribution plans, once the contributions have been paid, the company has no further payment obligations. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(b) Equity compensation benefits

The Group has a number of equity settled share based payment schemes. The fair value at the date of grant of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options or shares is recognised as an expense. The total amount to be expensed over the vesting period is determined on the date the options or shares are granted by reference to their fair value, excluding the impact of any non-market vesting conditions (for example, growth in EPS). Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options or shares that are expected to vest. At each balance sheet date, the Group revises its estimate of the number of options or shares that are expected to vest. It recognises the impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, in the income statement, and a corresponding adjustment to equity over the remaining vesting period.

Where an option is cancelled, the Group immediately recognises, as an expense, the amount of the expense that would have otherwise been recognised over the remainder of the vesting period. When options are exercised, new shares are issued.

The fair value of the options granted is determined using option pricing models, which take into account the exercise price of the option, the current share price, the risk free interest rate, the expected volatility of the share price over the life of the option and other relevant factors.

Upon transition to IFRS, the Group availed of the exemption only to apply IFRS 2 to share based payments which were granted on or after 7 November 2002 that had not yet vested by 1 January 2005.

(c) Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits, such as salaries and other benefits, are accounted for on an accruals basis over the period in which the employees' service is rendered. Bonuses are recognised where the Group has a legal or constructive obligation to employees that can be reliably measured.

(d) Termination payments

Termination payments are recognised as an expense at the earlier of:

- when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and
- when the Group recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of IAS 37 and involves the payment of termination benefits.

For this purpose, in relation to termination benefits for voluntary redundancies, the Group is considered to be no longer able to withdraw the offer on the earlier of the following dates:

- when the employee accepts the offer; and
- when a restriction (e.g. a legal, regulatory or contractual requirement) on the Group's ability to withdraw the offer takes effect.

Termination benefits are recognised within operating expenses unless they meet the criteria for separate presentation as set out in IAS 1.

The Group measures termination benefits on initial recognition, and measures and recognises subsequent changes, in accordance with the nature of the benefit.

Income taxes

(a) Current income tax

Income tax payable on profits, based on the applicable tax law in each jurisdiction, is recognised as an expense in the period in which profits arise. The tax effects of income tax losses available for carry forward are recognised as an asset when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which these losses can be utilised.

Tax provisions are provided on a transaction by transaction basis using a best estimate approach.

(b) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Group accounting policies

Deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised and by reference to the expiry dates (if any) of the relevant unused tax losses or tax credits. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax on items taken to other comprehensive income is also recognised in other comprehensive income and is subsequently reclassified to the income statement together with the deferred gain or loss.

(c) Investment tax credits

Investment tax credits are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that: (a) the Group has complied with the conditions attaching to them; and (b) the credits will be received. They are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the credits are intended. Investment tax credits related to assets are presented in the balance sheet by deducting the grant in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and balances with central banks and post office banks which can be withdrawn on demand. It also comprises balances with an original maturity of less than three months.

Capital stock and reserves

(1) Equity transaction costs

Incremental external costs directly attributable to equity transactions, including the issue of new equity stock or options, are shown as a deduction from equity, net of tax.

(2) Dividends on ordinary stock and preference stock

Dividends on ordinary stock and preference stock are recognised in equity in the period in which they are approved by the Bank's stockholders or the Court of Directors, as appropriate.

(3) Treasury stock

Where the Bank or its subsidiaries purchase the Bank's equity capital stock, the consideration paid is deducted from total stockholders' equity as treasury stock until they are cancelled. Where such stock is subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received is included in stockholders' equity. Any changes in the value of treasury stock held are recognised in equity at the time of the disposal and dividends are not recognised as income or distributions. This is particularly relevant in respect of Bank of Ireland stock held by Bank of Ireland Life for the benefit of policyholders.

(4) Capital Reserve

The capital reserve represents transfers from retained earnings and other reserves in accordance with relevant legislation. The capital reserve is not distributable.

(5) Foreign exchange reserve

The foreign exchange reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses on the translation of the Group's net investment in its foreign operations since 1 April 2004. Gains and losses accumulated in this reserve are reclassified to the income statement when the Group loses control, joint control or significant influence over the foreign operation or on disposal or partial disposal of the operation.

(6) Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses on the revaluation of property occupied by Group businesses, included within property, plant and equipment and non-financial assets classified as held for sale. The revaluation reserve is not distributable.

(7) Available for sale reserve

The available for sale reserve represents the cumulative change in fair value of available for sale financial assets together with the impact of any fair value hedge accounting adjustments.

(8) Cash flow hedge reserve

The cash flow hedge reserve represents the cumulative changes in fair value, excluding any ineffectiveness, of cash flow hedging derivatives. These are transferred to the income statement when the hedged transactions impact the Group's profit or loss.

(9) Share based payment reserve

The share based payment reserve represents amounts expensed in the income statement in connection with share based payments, net of transfers to retained earnings on the exercise, lapsing or forfeiting of share awards.

(10) Capital Contribution

Where a financial instrument is issued by the Group to a party acting in its capacity as a stockholder, a portion of the proceeds received, equal to the initial fair value of the financial instrument, is considered to be consideration for the issuance of the financial instrument, with any amount received in excess of this considered to be a capital contribution from the stockholder, and credited directly to this reserve.

(11) Stock Premium Account

Where, pursuant to Section 72 of the Companies Act 1963, there has been a reduction of the Bank's share capital by the cancellation of stock premium, the resulting profits available for distribution, as defined by Section 45 of the Companies (Amendment) Act 1983, are reclassified from the Stock Premium Account to Retained Earnings.

Life assurance operations

In accordance with IFRS 4, the Group classifies all life assurance products as either insurance or investment contracts for accounting purposes.

Insurance contracts are those contracts that transfer significant insurance risk. These contracts are accounted for using an embedded value basis.

Investment contracts are accounted for in accordance with IAS 39. All of the Group's investment contracts are unit linked in nature. These contracts are accounted for as financial liabilities whose value is contractually linked to the fair value of the financial assets within the policyholders' unit linked funds. The value of the unit linked financial liabilities is determined using current unit prices multiplied by the number of units attributed to the contract holders at the balance sheet date. Their value is never less than the amount payable on surrender, discounted for the required notice period where applicable.

The Group recognises an asset for deferred acquisition costs relating to investment contracts. Upfront fees received for investment management services are deferred. These amounts are amortised over the period of the contract.

Non-unit linked insurance liabilities are calculated using either a gross premium or net premium method of valuation. The assumptions are also set in accordance with the guidelines in the Insurance Regulations and contain a margin for adverse development. The key assumptions used in the valuation of insurance contract liabilities are:

Interest rate	The interest rates are derived in accordance with the guidelines in the Insurance Regulations. Margins for risk are allowed for in the derived interest rates.
Mortality and morbidity	The mortality and morbidity assumptions, which include an allowance for improvements in longevity for annuitants, are set with regard to the Group's actual experience and / or relevant industry data.
Maintenance expenses	Allowance is made for future policy costs and expense inflation explicitly.

Group accounting policies

The Group recognises the value of in force life assurance business asset as the present value of future profits expected to arise from contracts classified as insurance contracts under IFRS 4. The asset has been calculated in accordance with the embedded value achieved profits methodology in the Statement of Recommended Practice issued by the Association of British Insurers which came into force in 2002. The asset is determined by projecting the future statutory surpluses attributable to stockholders estimated to arise from insurance contracts. The surpluses are projected using appropriate assumptions as to future investment returns, persistency, mortality and expense levels and include consideration of guarantees and options. These surpluses are then discounted at a risk adjusted rate. Thus, the use of best estimate assumptions in the valuation of the value of in force asset ensures that the net carrying amount of insurance liabilities less the value of in force asset is adequate.

The value of in force asset in the consolidated balance sheet and movements in the asset in the income statement are presented on a gross of tax basis. The tax charge comprises both current and deferred tax expense and includes tax attributable to both stockholders and policyholders for the period.

Premiums and claims

Premiums receivable in respect of non-unit linked insurance contracts are recognised as revenue when due from policyholders.

Premiums received in respect of unit linked insurance contracts are recognised in the same period in which the related policyholder liabilities are created. Claims are recorded as an expense when they are incurred.

Reinsurance

Contracts entered into by the Group with reinsurers under which the Group is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the Group are dealt with as insurance contracts, subject to meeting the significant insurance risk test in IFRS 4. Outward reinsurance premiums are accounted for in accordance with the contract terms when due for payment.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is currently a legally enforceable right of set off and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Collateral

The Group enters into master agreements with counterparties, to ensure that if an event of default occurs, all amounts outstanding with those counterparties will be settled on a net basis. The Group obtains collateral in respect of customer liabilities where this is considered appropriate. The collateral normally takes the form of a lien over the customers' assets and gives the Group a claim on these assets for both existing and future liabilities. The collateral is, in general, not recorded on the Group balance sheet.

The Group also receives collateral in the form of cash or securities in respect of other credit instruments, such as stock borrowing contracts and derivative contracts, in order to reduce credit risk. Collateral received in the form of securities is not recorded on the balance sheet. Collateral received in the form of cash is recorded on the balance sheet, with a corresponding liability recognised within deposits from banks or deposits from customers. Any interest payable arising is recorded as interest expense.

In certain circumstances, the Group pledges collateral in respect of liabilities or borrowings. Collateral pledged in the form of securities or loans and advances continues to be recorded on the balance sheet. Collateral placed in the form of cash is recorded in loans and advances to banks or customers. Any interest receivable arising is recorded as interest income.

Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are given to banks, financial institutions and other bodies on behalf of customers to secure loans, overdrafts and other banking facilities (facility guarantees), and to other parties in connection with the performance of customers under obligations related to contracts, advance payments made by other parties, tenders, retentions and the payment of import duties. Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the financial statements at fair value on the date that the guarantee is given. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's liabilities under such guarantees are measured at the higher of the initial measurement, less amortisation calculated to recognise in the income statement the fee income earned over the period, and the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle any financial obligation arising as a result of the guarantees at the balance sheet date.

Any increase in the liability relating to guarantees is taken to the income statement and recognised on the balance sheet within provisions for undrawn contractually committed facilities and guarantees.

Operating segments

The segment analysis of the Group's results and financial position is set out in note 1. The Group has identified five reportable operating segments, which are as follows: Retail Ireland, Bank of Ireland Life, Retail UK, Corporate and Treasury and Group Centre.

These segments have been identified on the basis that the chief operating decision-maker uses information based on these segments to make decisions about assessing performance and allocating resources. The analysis of results by operating segment is based on management accounts information.

Transactions between the operating segments are on normal commercial terms and conditions. Internal charges and transfer pricing adjustments have been reflected in the performance of each segment. Revenue sharing agreements are used to allocate external customer revenues to operating segments on a reasonable basis.

Materiality

In its assessment of materiality, the Group considers the impact of any misstatements based on both:

- the amount of the misstatement originating in the current year income statement; and
- the effects of correcting the misstatement existing in the balance sheet at the end of the current year irrespective of the year in which the misstatement occurred.

Group accounting policies

Impact of new accounting standards

The following standards and amendments to standards will be relevant to the Group but were not effective at 31 December 2014 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Group's initial view of the impact of these accounting changes is outlined below.

Pronouncement	Nature of change	Effective date	Impact
Amendments to IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements' and IAS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures'	The amendments address an inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28 (2011), in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary.	Financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.	These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial position of the Group.
Amendment to IFRS 11 'Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations'	IFRS 11 addresses the accounting for interests in joint ventures and joint operations. The amendments add new guidance on how to account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business. The amendments specify the appropriate accounting treatment for such acquisitions.	Financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.	This amendment is not expected to have a significant impact on the financial position of the Group.
Amendments to IAS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment' and IAS 38 'Intangible Assets'	IAS 16 and IAS 38 both establish the principle for the basis of depreciation and amortisation as being the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits of an asset. The IASB has clarified that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset. The IASB also clarified that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. This presumption, however, can be rebutted in certain limited circumstances.	Financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016	These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial position of the Group.
Amendments to IAS 27 'Separate financial statements'	These amendments will allow entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements. The amendments will help some jurisdictions move to IFRS for separate financial statements, reducing compliance costs without reducing the information available to investors.	Financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.	These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial position of the Group.

Impact of new accounting standards (continued)

Pronouncement	Nature of change	Effective date	Impact
IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'	IFRS 15 specifies how and when an IFRS reporter will recognise revenue as well as requiring such entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative, relevant disclosures. The standard provides a single, principles based five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers.	Financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.	These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial position of the Group.
IFRS 9 'Financial instruments'	IFRS 9 'Financial instruments', addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The complete version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014. It replaces the guidance in IAS 39 that relates to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost, fair value through OCI and fair value through P&L. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Investments in equity instruments are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss with the irrevocable option at inception to present changes in fair value in OCI without recycling to the income statement. IFRS 9 contains a new expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in IAS 39. For financial liabilities there are no changes to classification and measurement except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in other comprehensive income, for liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 relaxes the requirements for hedge effectiveness by replacing the bright line hedge effectiveness tests. It requires an economic relationship between the hedged item and hedging instrument and for the 'hedged ratio' to be the same as the one management actually uses for risk management purposes.	Financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.	The Group is assessing the impact of adopting IFRS 9.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In preparing the financial statements, the Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. As management judgement involves an estimate of the likelihood of future events, actual results could differ from those estimates, which could affect the future reported amounts of assets and liabilities. The estimates and judgements that have had the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Group's financial statements are set out below.

(a) Impairment charges on financial assets

The Group reviews its loan portfolios for impairment on an ongoing basis. The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists. This assessment is performed individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. Impairment provisions are also recognised for losses not specifically identified but which, experience and observable data indicate, are present in the portfolio at the date of assessment.

Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio, when scheduling its future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience. The use of historical loss experience is supplemented with significant management judgement to assess whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual level of impairment losses is likely to differ from those suggested by historical experience. In normal circumstances, historical experience provides objective and relevant information from which to assess incurred loss within each portfolio. In other circumstances, historical loss experience provides less relevant information about the incurred loss in a given portfolio at the balance sheet date, for example, where there have been changes in economic conditions such that the most recent trends in risk factors are not fully reflected in the historical information. In these circumstances, such risk factors are taken into account when calculating the appropriate levels of impairment allowances by adjusting the impairment loss derived solely from historical loss experience.

At 31 December 2014, the Retail Ireland Residential mortgage portfolio before impairment provisions amounted to €26 billion (31 December 2013: €27 billion), against which were held provisions for impairment of €1.5 billion (31 December 2013: €1.9 billion), which comprised collective provisions and IBNR of €0.8 billion and individually assessed provisions of €0.7 billion. A key assumption used in the calculation of the impairment charge for Retail Ireland Residential mortgages is the value of the underlying residential properties securing the loans. Previously the Group assumed an average decline in the value of all Irish residential properties equal to 55% from their peak in 2007. As set out on pages 90 and 91, at 31 December 2014, the assumption adopted by the Group in respect of the value of Irish residential properties for collective provisioning (i.e. collective specific and incurred but not reported (IBNR) provisioning) reflected the indexed value (using the CSO Residential Property Price Index as at 30 September 2014) discounted (i.e. adjusted downwards) by 10% for both Dublin and Non-Dublin properties. The assumptions relating to the value of underlying properties securing the loans, together with all other key impairment provisioning model factors, continue to be reviewed as part of the Group's year-end and half year financial reporting cycle. A 1% decrease in the assumed adjusted index value would give rise to additional collective impairment provisions of c.€16 million to €22 million for the Retail Ireland mortgage portfolio.

Retail Ireland Residential mortgage collective impairment charges, in addition to containing judgements in relation to the assumed value of residential properties, also contain key assumptions relating to 'Forced sale discount', 'Time to sale', 'Loss emergence periods' and 'Weighted average cure rates'. The collective impairment charges on this portfolio can be sensitive to movements in these assumptions as set out below.

'Forced sale discount' assumptions, segmented by both region and market segment, estimate the difference between the assumed value of the underlying residential properties securing the loans (as set out above) and the expected sales price, as informed by the Group's most recent property sales experience. A 1% increase in the segmented 'Forced sale discount' assumptions would give rise to additional collective impairment provisions of c.€8 million to €11 million.

'Time to sale' assumptions estimate the period of time taken from the recognition of the impairment charge to the sale of that collateral. An increase of three months in this assumption would give rise to additional collective impairment provisions of c.€5 million to €7 million.

'Loss emergence periods' refer to the period of time between the occurrence and reporting of a loss event. An increase of one month in this assumed loss emergence period would give rise to additional collective impairment provisions of c.€5 million to €7 million.

'Weighted average cure rate' assumptions refer to the percentage of loans estimated to return from defaulted to less than 30 days past due and satisfactorily complete a twelve month probation period. A 1% increase in this factor would give rise to a release of collective impairment provisions of c.€6 million to €8 million.

A further important judgemental area is in relation to the level of impairment provisions applied to the Property and construction portfolio. Property and construction loans before impairment provisions at 31 December 2014 amounted to €15.2 billion (31 December 2013: €16.8 billion), against which were held provisions for impairment of €3.9 billion (31 December 2013: €4.1 billion).

In the case of the Property and construction portfolio a collective impairment provision is also made for impairment charges that have been incurred but not reported (IBNR). A key assumption used in calculating this charge is the emergence period between the occurrence and reporting of the loss event. An increase of one month in this emergence period beyond the assumed level would give rise to additional impairment provisions of c.€38 million to €43 million.

In the case of the Non-property SME and corporate portfolio a collective impairment provision is also made for impairment charges that have been incurred but not reported (IBNR). A key assumption used in calculating this charge is the emergence period between the occurrence and reporting of the loss event. An increase of one month in this emergence period beyond the assumed level would give rise to additional impairment provisions of c.€26 million to €31 million.

The estimation of impairment charges is subject to uncertainty and is highly sensitive to factors such as the level of economic activity, unemployment rates, bankruptcy trends, property price trends and interest rates. The assumptions underlying this judgement are highly subjective. The methodology and the assumptions used in calculating impairment charges are reviewed regularly in the light of differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

The detailed methodologies, areas of estimation and judgement applied in the calculation of the Group's impairment charge on financial assets are set out in the Credit Risk Methodologies section on pages 87 to 93 of the Risk Management Report.

(b) Taxation

The taxation charge accounts for amounts due to fiscal authorities in the various territories in which the Group operates and includes estimates based on a judgement of the application of law and practice in certain cases to determine the quantification of any liabilities arising. In arriving at such estimates, management assesses the relative merits and risks of tax treatments assumed, taking into account statutory, judicial and regulatory guidance and, where appropriate, external advice. There is a risk that the final taxation outcome could be different to the amounts currently recorded.

At 31 December 2014, the Group had a net deferred tax asset of €1,567 million (31 December 2013: €1,618 million (restated)), of which €1,595 million (31 December 2013: €1,646 million (restated)) related to trading losses. See note 40.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences and unutilised tax losses can be utilised. In order for the Group to recognise an asset for unutilised losses it must have convincing evidence of sufficient future taxable profits against which the losses can be utilised. The recognition of a deferred tax asset relies on management's judgements surrounding the probability and sufficiency of future taxable profits, and the future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences.

To the extent that the recognition of a deferred tax asset is dependent on sufficient future profitability, a degree of estimation and the use of assumptions are required. Under current UK and Irish legislation there is no time limit on the utilisation of these losses. The Group's judgement takes into consideration the impact of both positive and negative evidence, including historical financial performance, projections of future taxable income, the impact of tax legislation and future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences.

The most significant judgement relates to the Group's assessment of the recoverability of the portion of the deferred tax asset relating to trading losses. The Group expects to recover a significant portion of the deferred tax asset in a period more than ten years from the balance sheet date, however it expects that the greater part of the deferred tax asset will be recovered within ten years of the balance sheet date. Under current Irish and UK tax legislation there is no time restriction on the utilisation of these losses. Of the Group's total deferred tax asset of c.€1.6 billion at 31 December 2014, c.€1.2 billion related to Irish tax losses.

Based on its projections of future taxable income, the Group has concluded that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be generated to recover this deferred tax asset and it has been recognised in full.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

(c) Retirement benefits

The Group operates a number of defined benefit pension schemes. In determining the actual pension cost, the actuarial values of the liabilities of the schemes are calculated by external actuaries. This involves modelling their future growth and requires management to make assumptions as to discount rates, price inflation, salary and pensions increases, employee mortality and other demographic assumptions. There are acceptable ranges in which these estimates can validly fall. The impact on the results for the period and financial position could be materially different if alternative assumptions were used. An analysis of the sensitivity of the defined benefit pension liability to changes in the key assumptions is set out in note 41 on retirement benefit obligations.

(d) Life assurance operations

The Group accounts for the value of the stockholders' interest in long term assurance business using the embedded value basis of accounting. Embedded value is comprised of the net tangible assets of Bank of Ireland Life and the present value of in force business. The value of in force business is calculated by projecting future surpluses and other net cash flows attributable to the shareholder arising from business written up to the balance sheet date and discounting the result at a rate which reflects the shareholder's overall risk premium, before provision has been made for taxation.

Future surpluses will depend on experience in a number of areas such as investment returns, lapse rates, mortality and investment expenses. Surpluses are projected by making assumptions about future experience, having regard to both actual experience and forecast long term economic trends.

Changes to these assumptions may cause the present value of future surpluses to differ from those assumed at the balance sheet date and could significantly affect the value attributed to the in force business. The value of in force business could also be affected by changes in the amounts and timing of other net cash flows (principally annual management charges and other fees levied upon the policyholders) or the rate at which the future surpluses and cash flows are discounted. In addition, the extent to which actual experience is different from that assumed will be recognised in the income statement for the period. An analysis of the sensitivity of profit to changes in the key life assurance assumptions is set out in note 56 on the life assurance business.

(e) Fair value of financial instruments

The Group measures certain of its financial instruments at fair value on the balance sheet. This includes trading securities, other financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, all derivatives and available for sale financial assets. The fair values of financial instruments are determined by reference to observable market prices where available and where an active market exists. Where market prices are not available or are unreliable, fair values are determined using valuation techniques including discounted cash flow models which, to the extent possible, use observable market inputs. Where valuation techniques are used they are validated and periodically reviewed by qualified personnel independent of the area that created them. All models are calibrated to ensure that outputs reflect actual data and comparable market prices. Using valuation techniques may necessitate the estimation of certain pricing inputs, assumptions or model characteristics such as credit risk, volatilities and correlations and changes in these assumptions could affect reported fair values.

The fair value movements on assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss, including those held for trading, are included in net trading income.

The most significant area of judgement is in relation to certain financial assets and liabilities classified within level 3 of the 3-level fair value hierarchy. Further details are set out in note 47 on fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities.

An analysis of the sensitivity of the fair value movements of level 3 financial instruments to the use of reasonably possible alternative assumptions is also set out in note 47.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Index		Page	Index		Page
1	Operating segments	192	32	Other assets	223
2	Interest income	199	33	Deposits from banks	224
3	Interest expense	200	34	Customer accounts	224
4	Net insurance premium income	200	35	Debt securities in issue	225
5	Fee and commission income and expense	200	36	Liabilities to customers under investment and insurance contracts	226
6	Net trading (expense) / income	201	37	Subordinated liabilities	227
7	Life assurance investment income, gains and losses	202	38	Other liabilities	230
8	Other operating income	202	39	Provisions	230
9	Insurance contract liabilities and claims paid	203	40	Deferred tax	231
10	Other operating expenses	203	41	Retirement benefit obligations	233
11	Cost of restructuring programme	204	42	Contingent liabilities and commitments	243
12	Auditors' remuneration (excluding VAT)	215	43	Capital stock	244
13	Impairment charges on financial assets	205	44	Stock premium account	248
14	Share of results of associates and joint ventures (after tax)	206	45	Liquidity risk and profile	249
15	Loss on disposal / liquidation of business activities	206	46	Measurement basis of financial assets and financial liabilities	250
16	Taxation	207	47	Fair values of assets and liabilities	253
17	Earnings per share	208	48	Cash and cash equivalents	263
18	Trading securities	209	49	Profit or loss of the parent company	264
19	Derivative financial instruments	210	50	Related party transactions	264
20	Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	213	51	Summary of relations with the State	271
21	Loans and advances to banks	213	52	Principal undertakings	274
22	Available for sale financial assets	214	53	Interests in other entities	274
23	NAMA senior bonds	216	54	Transferred financial assets	278
24	Loans and advances to customers	216	55	Offsetting financial assets and liabilities	279
25	Impairment provisions	218	56	Life assurance business	281
26	Interest in associates	218	57	Capital Package in relation to 2009 Preference Stock	283
27	Interest in joint ventures	219	58	Impact of adopting new accounting standards	285
28	Intangible assets	219	59	EU Restructuring Plan	286
29	Investment properties	220	60	Post balance sheet events	286
30	Assets classified as held for sale	220	61	Approval of financial statements	286
31	Property, plant and equipment	221			

1 Operating segments

The Group has five reportable operating segments which reflect the internal financial and management reporting structure and are organised as follows:

Retail Ireland

Retail Ireland incorporates the Group's branch network and Direct Channels (mobile, online and phone), Mortgage Business, Consumer Banking, Business Banking and Private Banking activities in the Republic of Ireland and has a comprehensive suite of retail and business products and services.

As set out in note 59, on 1 September 2014, the Group sold the ICS distribution platform to Dilosk Limited together with c.€223 million of mortgage assets.

Bank of Ireland Life

Bank of Ireland Life (which includes the Group's life assurance subsidiary New Ireland Assurance Company plc) distributes protection, investment and pension products to the Irish market, through independent brokers, its financial advisors (direct sales force) and the Group's branch network.

Retail UK

The Retail UK Division incorporates the financial services relationship and foreign exchange joint venture with the UK Post Office, the UK Residential mortgage business, the Group's branch network in Northern Ireland and the Group's business banking business in Northern Ireland. It also includes the Group's business banking business in Great Britain which is in run-down in accordance with the EU Restructuring Plan. The division includes the activities of Bank of Ireland (UK) plc, the Group's wholly owned UK licensed banking subsidiary.

Corporate and Treasury

The Corporate and Treasury Division comprises Corporate Banking, Global Markets and IBI Corporate Finance. It also includes the Group's liquid asset portfolio.

Group Centre

Group Centre comprises capital and other management activities, unallocated Group support costs and the cost associated with schemes such as the ELG Scheme, the Deposit Guarantee Scheme (DGS), the Irish Bank levy and the UK Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS).

Other reconciling items

Other reconciling items represent inter segment transactions which are eliminated upon consolidation.

Basis of preparation of segmental information

The analysis of results by operating segment is based on the information used by the chief operating decision maker to allocate resources and assess performance. Transactions between the business segments are on normal commercial terms and conditions. Internal charges and transfer pricing adjustments have been reflected in the performance of each business. Revenue sharing agreements are used to allocate external customer revenues to a business segment on a reasonable basis.

The measures of segmental assets and liabilities provided to the chief operating decision maker are not adjusted for transfer pricing adjustments or revenue sharing agreements as the impact on the measures of segmental assets and liabilities is not significant.

Capital expenditure comprises additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

The Group's management reporting and controlling systems use accounting policies that are the same as those referenced in 'Group accounting policies' on pages 165 to 187. On an ongoing basis, the Group reviews the methodology for allocating funding and liquidity costs in order to ensure that the allocations continue to reflect each division's current funding requirement. The Group amended the allocation of funding and liquidity costs across the divisions which resulted, in a reduction of net interest income for the year ended 31 December 2014 in the Retail UK division of €27 million, with a corresponding increase in net interest income in the Retail Ireland and Corporate and Treasury divisions of €21 million and €6 million respectively.

1 Operating segments (continued)

During the year, Retail UK transferred loans of c.€770 million to the Corporate and Treasury division.

Gross external revenue comprises interest income, net insurance premium income, fee and commission income, net trading income, life assurance investment income gains and losses, other operating income and share of results of associates and joint ventures.

There were no revenues deriving from transactions with a single external customer that amounted to 10% or more of the Group's revenues.

The Group measures the performance of its operating segments through a measure of segment profit or loss which is referred to as 'Underlying profit' in its internal management reporting systems. Underlying profit or loss excludes:

- Impact of changes to pension benefits in the Bank sponsored defined benefit schemes;
- Cost of restructuring programme;
- Payment in respect of the career and reward framework;
- Gains / charges arising on the movement in the Group's credit spreads;
- Gross-up for policyholder tax in the Life business;
- Loss on disposal / liquidation of business activities;
- Loss on deleveraging of financial assets;
- Loss / gain on liability management exercises; and
- Investment return on treasury stock held for policyholders.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

1 Operating segments (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2014	Retail Ireland €m	Bank of Ireland Life €m	Retail UK €m	Corporate and Treasury €m	Group Centre €m	Other reconciling items ¹ €m	Group €m
Net interest income	1,004	43	674	602	(7)	5	2,321
Other income, net of insurance claims	318	186	2	217	(61)	(9)	653
Total operating income, net of insurance claims	1,322	229	676	819	(68)	(4)	2,974
Other operating expenses	(776)	(93)	(332)	(168)	(190)	4	(1,555)
Depreciation and amortisation	(41)	(3)	(32)	(10)	(32)	-	(118)
Total operating expenses	(817)	(96)	(364)	(178)	(222)	4	(1,673)
Underlying operating profit / (loss) before impairment charges							
on financial assets	505	133	312	641	(290)	-	1,301
Impairment (charges) / reversals on financial assets	(226)	-	(228)	(88)	70 ²	-	(472)
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	49	-	43	-	-	-	92
Underlying profit / (loss) before tax	328	133	127	553	(220)	-	921

Reconciliation of underlying profit before tax to profit before tax	Group €m
Underlying profit before tax	921
Impact of changes to pension benefits in the Group sponsored defined benefit schemes	93
Cost of restructuring programme	(56)
Payment in respect of the career and reward framework	(32)
Charge arising on the movement in the Group's credit spreads	(10)
Gross-up for policyholder tax in the Life business	14
Loss on disposal / liquidation of business activities	(4)
Loss on liability management exercises	(5)
Investment return on treasury stock held for policyholders	(1)
Profit before tax	920

¹ This relates to segmental income on certain inter-segment transactions, which is eliminated at a Group level.

² During the year ended 31 December 2014, NAMA revised its outlook and paid the Group a discretionary coupon of €15 million on the bonds. As a consequence, the Group revised its assumption as to future expected cash flows on the bonds, resulting in a reversal of impairment of €70 million (year ended 31 December 2013: €nil).

1 Operating segments (continued)

Restated* Year ended 31 December 2013	Retail Ireland €m	Bank of Ireland Life €m	Retail UK €m	Corporate and Treasury €m	Group Centre €m	Other reconciling items ¹ €m	Group €m
Net interest income	886	48	572	617	(120)	1	2,004
Other income, net of insurance claims	326	149	3	174	(6)	(4)	642
Total operating income, net of insurance claims	1,212	197	575	791	(126)	(3)	2,646
Other operating expenses	(759)	(86)	(312)	(167)	(134)	-	(1,458)
Depreciation and amortisation	(32)	(4)	(32)	(5)	(45)	-	(118)
Total operating expenses	(791)	(90)	(344)	(172)	(179)	-	(1,576)
Underlying operating profit / (loss) before impairment charges							
on financial assets	421	107	231	619	(305)	(3)	1,070
Impairment charges on financial assets	(1,109)	-	(424)	(132)	-	-	(1,665)
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	(9)	-	40	-	-	-	31
Underlying (loss) / profit before tax	(697)	107	(153)	487	(305)	(3)	(564)
Reconciliation of underlying loss before tax to loss before tax							Group €m
Underlying loss before tax							(564)
Impact of changes to pension benefits in the Group sponsored defined benefit schemes							274
Change arising on the movement in the Group's credit spreads							(154)
Cost of restructuring programme							(90)
Gross-up for policyholder tax in the Life business							26
Loss on disposal / liquidation of business activities							(10)
Loss on deleveraging of financial assets							(3)
Gain on liability management exercises							4
Investment return on treasury stock held for policyholders							(3)
Loss before tax							(520)

* During the year ended 31 December 2014, the Group adopted IFRIC 21 'Levies'. The comparative figures for the year ended 31 December 2013 for Group Centre have been restated to reflect the change in timing of recognition of the UK FSCS levy, resulting in a €5 million decrease in other operating expenses.

¹ This relates to segmental income on certain inter-segment transactions, which is eliminated at a Group level.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

1 Operating segments (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2014	Retail Ireland €m	Bank of Ireland Life €m	Retail UK €m	Corporate and Treasury €m	Group Centre €m	Other reconciling items €m	Group €m
Analysis by operating segment							
Investment in associates and joint ventures	172	40	77	-	-	-	289
External assets	38,548	14,725	41,735	30,305	4,487	-	129,800
Inter segment assets	55,875	2,358	13,386	93,762	30,825	(196,206)	-
Total assets	94,423	17,083	55,121	124,067	35,312	(196,206)	129,800
External liabilities	46,817	16,095	29,750	25,336	3,061	(6)	121,053
Inter segment liabilities	46,749	278	22,433	97,404	29,286	(196,150)	-
Total liabilities	93,566	16,373	52,183	122,740	32,347	(196,156)	121,053
Restated* Year ended 31 December 2013	Retail Ireland €m	Bank of Ireland Life €m	Retail UK €m	Corporate and Treasury €m	Group Centre €m	Other reconciling items €m	Group €m
Analysis by operating segment							
Investment in associates and joint ventures	196	36	66	-	-	-	298
External assets	40,514	13,153	43,924	30,222	4,320	-	132,133
Inter segment assets	51,134	2,397	23,000	103,403	35,394	(215,328)	-
Total assets	91,648	15,550	66,924	133,625	39,714	(215,328)	132,133
External liabilities	47,421	14,438	29,818	29,929	2,630	14	124,250
Inter segment liabilities	43,920	321	34,731	102,861	33,489	(215,322)	-
Total liabilities	91,341	14,759	64,549	132,790	36,119	(215,308)	124,250

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the change in timing of recognition of the FSCS levy in accordance with IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

1 Operating segments (continued)

Year ended
31 December 2014

Gross revenue by operating segments	Retail Ireland €m	Bank of Ireland Life €m	Retail UK €m	Corporate and Treasury €m	Group Centre €m	Other reconciling items €m	Group €m
Gross external revenue	1,618	2,240	1,492	1,213	(80)	(15)	6,468
Inter segment revenues	829	144	303	841	470	(2,587)	-
Gross revenue	2,447	2,384	1,795	2,054	390	(2,602)	6,468
Insurance contract liabilities and claims paid	-	(2,078)	-	-	(1)	-	(2,079)
Gross revenue after claims paid	2,447	306	1,795	2,054	389	(2,602)	4,389
Capital expenditure	40	1	17	6	73	-	137

Restated*
Year ended
31 December 2013

Gross revenue by operating segments	Retail Ireland €m	Bank of Ireland Life €m	Retail UK €m	Corporate and Treasury €m	Group Centre €m	Other reconciling items €m	Group €m
Gross external revenue	1,739	1,615	1,448	1,058	17	(3)	5,874
Inter segment revenues	792	142	769	1,493	302	(3,498)	-
Gross revenue	2,531	1,757	2,217	2,551	319	(3,501)	5,874
Insurance contract liabilities and claims paid	-	(1,466)	-	-	(4)	-	(1,470)
Gross revenue after claims paid	2,531	291	2,217	2,551	315	(3,501)	4,404
Capital expenditure	24	1	18	3	72	-	118

* The total loss on deleveraging of financial assets of €3 million for the year ended 31 December 2013 which had previously been reported across the segments as a separate line item is now included in other operating income.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

1 Operating segments (continued)

The analysis below is on a geographical basis - based on the location of the business unit where revenues are generated.

Year ended 31 December 2014	Republic of Ireland €m	United Kingdom €m	Rest of World €m	Other reconciling items €m	Total €m
Geographical analysis					
Gross external revenue	4,790	1,591	102	(15)	6,468
Inter segment revenues	256	280	17	(553)	-
Gross revenue	5,046	1,871	119	(568)	6,468
Insurance contract liabilities and claims paid	(2,078)	-	(1)	-	(2,079)
Gross revenue after claims paid	2,968	1,871	118	(568)	4,389
Capital expenditure	121	16	-	-	137
External assets	83,907	44,503	1,390	-	129,800
Inter segment assets	24,638	11,981	1,246	(37,865)	-
Total assets	108,545	56,484	2,636	(37,865)	129,800
External liabilities	88,151	32,372	530	-	121,053
Inter segment liabilities	14,801	21,255	1,809	(37,865)	-
Total liabilities	102,952	53,627	2,339	(37,865)	121,053
Restated* Year ended 31 December 2013					
Geographical analysis					
Gross external revenue	4,268	1,534	78	(3)	5,877
Inter segment revenues	182	510	36	(728)	-
Gross revenue	4,450	2,044	114	(731)	5,877
Insurance contract liabilities and claims paid	(1,466)	-	(4)	-	(1,470)
Gross revenue after claims paid	2,984	2,044	110	(731)	4,407
Capital expenditure	100	18	-	-	118
External assets	84,726	45,959	1,448	-	132,133
Inter segment assets	27,446	11,179	2,418	(41,043)	-
Total assets	112,172	57,138	3,866	(41,043)	132,133
External liabilities	92,257	31,299	694	-	124,250
Inter segment liabilities	15,159	23,523	2,361	(41,043)	-
Total liabilities	107,416	54,822	3,055	(41,043)	124,250

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the change in timing of recognition of the FSCS levy in accordance with IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

2 Interest income

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Loans and advances to customers	2,907	3,128
Available for sale financial assets	379	389
Finance leases and hire purchase receivables	111	101
Loans and advances to banks	35	51
Interest income	3,432	3,669

Interest income recognised on loans and advances to customers

Interest income recognised on loans and advances to customers includes:

- €201 million (year ended 31 December 2013: €212 million) of interest recognised on impaired loans and advances to customers on which a specific impairment provision has been recognised at the year end. €157 million of this amount (year ended 31 December 2013: €165 million) relates to loans on which specific provisions have been individually assessed and €44 million (year ended 31 December 2013: €47 million) relates to loans on which specific provisions have been collectively assessed;
- €53 million (31 December 2013: €74 million) of interest recognised on loans and advances to customers classified as greater than 90 days past due but on which a specific impairment provision has not been recognised at the year end; and
- €272 million (31 December 2013: €315 million) of interest recognised on loans and advances to customers classified as forborne and which are not in default at the year end.

For the year ended 31 December 2014, interest recognised on total forborne loans and advances to customers was €314 million (31 December 2013: €360 million).

Interest income received on loans and advances to customers

For the year ended 31 December 2014:

- €213 million (31 December 2013: €231 million) of interest income was received on impaired loans and advances to customers on which a specific impairment provision has been recognised at the year end;
- €47 million (31 December 2013: €61 million) of interest income was received on loans and advances to customers classified as greater than 90 days past due but on which a specific impairment provision has not been recognised at the year end; and
- €267 million (31 December 2013: €301 million) of interest income was received on arising on loans and advances to customers classified as forborne and which are not in default at the year end.

For the year ended 31 December 2014, interest income received on total forborne loans and advances to customers was €293 million (31 December 2013: €334 million).

Interest income recognised on available for sale financial assets

Interest income of €nil (year ended 31 December 2013: €15 million) relates to interest on impaired available for sale financial assets on which an individually assessed specific impairment charge has been recognised.

Transferred from cash flow hedge reserve

Net interest income also includes a gain of €81 million (year ended 31 December 2013: a gain of €132 million) transferred from the cash flow hedge reserve (see page 160).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

3 Interest expense

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Customer accounts	660	1,066
Debt securities in issue	212	283
Deposits from banks	39	138
Subordinated liabilities	200	178
Interest expense	1,111	1,665

Included within interest expense for the year ended 31 December 2014 is an amount of €37 million (year ended 31 December 2013: €129 million) relating to the cost of the ELG. The cost of this scheme is classified as interest expense as it is directly attributable and incremental to the issue of specific financial liabilities. Further information on this scheme is outlined in note 51.

4 Net insurance premium income

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Gross premiums written	1,447	1,297
Ceded reinsurance premiums	(103)	(224)
Net premiums written	1,344	1,073
Change in provision for unearned premiums	-	-
Net insurance premium income	1,344	1,073

5 Fee and commission income and expense

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Income		
Retail banking customer fees	443	395
Insurance commissions	26	22
Credit related fees	45	34
Asset management fees	3	4
Brokerage fees	3	2
Other	38	36
Fee and commission income	558	493

Included in other fees is an amount of €nil (year ended 31 December 2013: €1 million) related to trust and other fiduciary fees.

Expense

Fee and commission expense of €214 million (year ended 31 December 2013: €192 million) primarily comprises brokerage fees, sales commissions and other fees paid to third parties.

6 Net trading (expense) / income

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Financial assets designated at fair value	3	13
Financial liabilities designated at fair value		
- Credit spreads relating to the Group's liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (see table below)	(16)	(112)
- Other	(136)	(86)
Related derivatives held for trading	64	3
	(85)	(182)
Other financial instruments held for trading	41	195
Net fair value hedge ineffectiveness	1	3
Cash flow hedge ineffectiveness	1	(4)
Net trading (expense) / income	(42)	12

Net trading (expense) / income includes the gains and losses on financial instruments held for trading and those designated at fair value through profit or loss (other than unit linked life assurance assets and investment contract liabilities). It includes the gains and losses arising on the purchase and sale of these instruments, the interest income receivable and expense payable and the fair value movement on these instruments, together with the funding cost of the trading instruments. It also includes €9 million (year ended 31 December 2013: €34 million) in relation to net gains arising from foreign exchange.

Net trading (expense) / income includes the total fair value movement (including interest receivable and payable) on liabilities that have been designated at fair value through profit or loss. The interest receivable on amortised cost assets, which are funded by those liabilities, is reported in net interest income.

Net trading (expense) / income also includes the total fair value movements on derivatives that are economic hedges of assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost, the net interest receivable or payable on which is also reported within net interest income. The net amount reported within net interest income relating to these amortised cost instruments was €53 million (year ended 31 December 2013: €10 million).

Net fair value hedge ineffectiveness reflects a net charge from hedging instruments of €279 million (year ended 31 December 2013: net gain of €24 million) offsetting a net gain from hedged items of €280 million (year ended 31 December 2013: net charge of €21 million).

The table below sets out the impact on the Group's income statement of the (charges) / gains arising on the movement in credit spreads on the Group's own debt and deposits:

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Credit spreads relating to the Group's liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Recognised in		
- Net trading expense	(16)	(112)
- Insurance contract liabilities and claims paid	5	(36)
- Other operating income	1	(6)
	(10)	(154)
Cumulative charges arising on the movement in credit spreads relating to the Group's liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	(36)	(26)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

7 Life assurance investment income, gains and losses

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Gross life assurance investment income, gains and losses	814	532
Elimination of investment return on treasury stock held for the benefit of policyholders in the Life businesses	-	(1)
Life assurance investment income, gains and losses	814	531

Life assurance investment income, gains and losses comprise the investment return, realised gains and losses and unrealised gains and losses which accrue to the Group on all investment assets held by Bank of Ireland Life, other than those held for the benefit of policyholders whose contracts are considered to be investment contracts.

IFRS requires that Bank of Ireland stock held by the Group, including that held by Bank of Ireland Life for the benefit of policyholders, is reclassified as treasury stock and accounted for as a deduction from equity.

8 Other operating income

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Transfer from available for sale reserve on asset disposal (note 22)	192	50
Movement in value of in force asset (note 56)	50	(21)
Other insurance income	25	32
Dividend income	11	5
(Loss) / gain on liability management exercises	(5)	4
Elimination of investment return on treasury stock held for the benefit of policyholders in the Life businesses	(1)	(2)
Loss on deleveraging of financial assets ¹	-	(3)
Other income	(2)	-
Other operating income	270	65

¹ Included within other operating income is a loss on deleveraging of financial assets of €nil (year ended 31 December 2013: €3 million). These losses were previously shown on a separate line item on the face of the income statement (see note 58).

There was no charge relating to the Group's share of joint operations (JO) during the year ended 31 December 2014 (year ended 31 December 2013: €nil) (see note 53).

9 Insurance contract liabilities and claims paid

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Claims paid		
Policy surrenders	785	895
Death and critical illness claims	141	126
Annuity payments	72	59
Policy maturities	1	1
Other claims	38	29
Gross claims paid	1,037	1,110
Recovered from reinsurers	(75)	(71)
Net claims paid	962	1,039
Change in insurance contract liabilities		
Change in gross liabilities	1,416	514
Change in reinsured liabilities	(299)	(83)
Net change in insurance contract liabilities	1,117	431
Insurance contract liabilities and claims paid	2,079	1,470

10 Other operating expenses

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Restated* Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Administrative expenses and staff costs		
Staff costs excluding cost of restructuring programme	855	824
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 28)	82	78
Irish bank levy	38	-
FSCS levy	18	15
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 31)	36	40
Revaluation of property	-	1
Reversal of impairment on property	(9)	-
Other administrative expenses excluding cost of restructuring programme	685	618
Total	1,705	1,576
Total staff costs are analysed as follows:		
Total staff costs excluding restructuring	855	824
- Wages and salaries	611	613
- Social security costs	67	67
- Payment in respect of the career and reward framework	32	-
- Retirement benefit costs (defined benefit plans) (note 41)	137	132
- Retirement benefit costs (defined contribution plans) (note 41)	1	1
- Other staff costs	7	11
Staff costs included in cost of restructuring programme (note 11)	58	48
Total staff costs	913	872
Retirement benefit gain (note 41)	(93)	(274)
Total staff costs including retirement benefit gain	820	598

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the change in timing of recognition of the FSCS levy in accordance with IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

10 Other operating expenses (continued)

The Group agreed a new career and reward framework, across the Group, giving transparency and flexibility around change and career development in the Group and consequently a change to certain historical employment contracts and practices. In recognition of the career and reward framework implementation virtually all staff accepted a 5% of salary once off payment resulting in a charge of €32 million in the year.

Retirement benefit costs exclude a gain of €93 million in relation to the impact of amendments to the Group's sponsored defined benefit pension scheme, the Bank of Ireland Staff Pensions Fund (BSPF) and a number of smaller Group sponsored pension schemes (year ended 31 December 2013: €274 million) which has been recognised within the income statement as a separate line item, net of any directly related expenses. Further details are set out in note 41.

Defined benefit retirement benefit costs of €137 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 (year ended 31 December 2013: €132 million) includes a recovery of €4 million in respect of the Irish pension levy for the BIF, ICS and BAPF schemes (year ended 31 December 2013: €28 million in respect of the BSPF, BIF, ICS and BAPF schemes) (note 41).

Other administrative expenses includes an amount of €47 million (year ended 31 December 2013: €70 million) relating to operating lease payments.

Also included in other administrative expenses is an amount of €3.5 million (year ended 31 December 2013: €5 million) relating to the Group's share of joint operation (JO) (note 53).

The interpretation IFRIC 21 'Levies' was adopted during the year, and provides guidance on accounting for liabilities in respect of government imposed levies. This has resulted in a change in the timing of recognition of the UK FSCS levy, and prior year comparatives have been restated to reflect the change. Further information is provided in note 58.

Staff numbers

At 31 December 2014, the number of staff (full time equivalents) was 11,086 (31 December 2013: 11,255).

The average number of staff (full time equivalents) during the year was 11,292 (year ended 31 December 2013: 11,831) categorised as follows in line with the operating segments as stated in note 1.

Average number of staff (full time equivalents)	Year ended 31 December 2014	Year ended 31 December 2013
Retail Ireland	4,696	4,794
Retail UK	1,454	1,446
Bank of Ireland Life	928	968
Corporate and Treasury	582	580
Group Centre	3,632	4,043
Total	11,292	11,831

11 Cost of restructuring programme

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Staff costs (note 10)	58	48
Property and other	(2)	42
Total	56	90

12 Auditors' remuneration (excluding VAT)

Notes	Rol (i) €m	Overseas (ii) €m	Year ended 31 December 2014 Total €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 Total €m
Audit and assurance services				
Statutory audit	1.8	0.8	2.6	2.9
Assurance services				
- Assurance services relating to Capital Package	-	-	-	1.1
- Other assurance services (iii)	2.0	0.3	2.3	2.6
	3.8	1.1	4.9	6.6
Other services				
Taxation services	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
Other non-audit services (iv)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Auditors' remuneration	4.0	1.2	5.2	6.8

The figures in the above table relate to fees paid to PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC). The Group Audit Committee has reviewed the level of fees and is satisfied that it has not affected the independence of the auditors.

- (i) Fees paid to the Statutory Auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers Ireland;
- (ii) Fees to overseas auditors principally consist of fees to PricewaterhouseCoopers in the UK;
- (iii) Other assurance services consist primarily of fees in connection with reporting to regulators including the Central Bank of Ireland, review of the interim financial statements, letters of comfort, review of compliance with Government Guarantee Schemes, reporting on Sarbanes-Oxley, reporting accountants' work and other accounting matters; and
- (iv) Other non-audit services consist primarily of fees for translation services and other assignments.

13 Impairment charges on financial assets

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Loans and advances to customers (note 24)	542	1,665
Reversal of impairment charge on available for sale financial assets (AFS)	(70)	-
Impairment charges on financial assets	472	1,665

The reversal of an impairment charge on available for sale financial assets of €70 million relates to the NAMA subordinated bonds (see note 22 for further details).

14 Share of results of associates and joint ventures (after tax)

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
First Rate Exchange Services (note 27)	43	40
Property unit trust (note 27)	8	(5)
Associates (note 26)	41	(4)
Share of results of associates and joint ventures (after tax)	92	31

15 Loss on disposal / liquidation of business activities

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Retail Ireland Division		
ICS Building Society (In Members' Voluntary Liquidation)	(3)	-
Corporate and Treasury Division		
Bank of Ireland Asset Management (BIAM)	-	1
Bank of Ireland Securities Services (BoISS)	(1)	1
Transfer of foreign exchange reserve to income statement on liquidation of non-trading entities	-	(12)
Loss on disposal / liquidation of business activities	(4)	(10)

Retail Ireland Division

On 25 June 2014, the Group announced that it had agreed to sell ICS Building Society's distribution platform to Dilosk Limited, together with a c.€223 million gross performing mortgage asset pool for a total consideration of c.€223 million cash. The disposal was concluded on 1 September 2014 and the Group incurred transaction costs of €3 million relating to the sale.

ICS Building Society was placed in Members' Voluntary Liquidation on 15 December 2014.

Transfer of foreign exchange reserve to income statement on liquidation of non-trading entities

As part of the Group's focus on simplifying its corporate structure, the Group has an ongoing programme of winding up a number of wholly owned, dormant and non-trading companies, a number of which are foreign operations. During this process, the Group voluntarily appointed a liquidator to manage the winding up. Upon appointment of the liquidator, the Group is considered to have lost control of the companies and has accounted for this loss of control as a disposal. In accordance with IAS 21, the Group has reclassified net cumulative foreign exchange losses of €nil relating to these companies from the foreign exchange reserve to the income statement during the year ended 31 December 2014 (year ended 31 December 2013: €12 million) (see page 161).

16 Taxation

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Restated* Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Current tax		
Irish Corporation Tax		
- Current year	18	20
- Transfer from deferred tax	(7)	(6)
Double taxation relief	(2)	(2)
Foreign tax		
- Current year	34	25
- Adjustments in respect of prior year	(1)	44
- Transfer from deferred tax	-	(19)
	42	62
Deferred tax		
- Current year profits / (losses)	55	(174)
- Impact of Corporation Tax rate change	-	58
- Origination and reversal of temporary differences	38	66
- Transfer to current tax	7	25
- Reassessment of the value of tax losses carried forward	(12)	(65)
- Adjustments in respect of prior year	4	(6)
Taxation charge / (credit)	134	(34)

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the change in timing of recognition of the FSCS levy in accordance with IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

The reconciliation of tax on the profit before taxation at the standard Irish corporation tax rate to the Group's actual tax charge for the year ended 31 December 2014 and tax credit for the year ended 31 December 2013 is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Restated* Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Profit / (loss) before tax multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2013: 12.5%)	115	(65)
Effects of:		
Reassessment of the value of tax losses carried forward	(12)	(65)
Foreign earnings subject to different rates of tax	42	(15)
Other adjustments for tax purposes	4	8
Share of results of associates and joint ventures shown post tax in the income statement	(5)	(5)
Impact of corporation tax rate change on deferred tax	-	58
Adjustments in respect of prior year	3	38
Bank of Ireland Life companies - different basis of accounting	(13)	12
Taxation charge / (credit)	134	(34)

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the change in timing of recognition of the FSCS levy in accordance with IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

The effective taxation rate on a statutory profit basis for the year ended 31 December 2014 is 15% (tax charge) (year ended 31 December 2013: 7% (tax credit)). On an underlying profit basis the effective taxation rate was 13% (tax charge) for the year ended 31 December 2014 (year ended 31 December 2013: 12% (tax credit)). Note 1 sets out a reconciliation of statutory profit / (loss) to underlying profit / (loss).

16 Taxation (continued)

The tax effects relating to each component of other comprehensive income are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2014			Year ended 31 December 2013		
	Pre tax €m	Tax €m	Net of tax €m	Pre tax €m	Tax €m	Net of tax €m
Available for sale reserve						
Changes in fair value	342	(41)	301	414	(53)	361
Transfer to income statement						
- On asset disposal	(192)	24	(168)	(50)	6	(44)
Net change in reserve	150	(17)	133	364	(47)	317
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit pension liability	(396)	43	(353)	(130)	13	(117)
Cash flow hedge reserve						
Changes in fair value	(125)	17	(108)	259	(29)	230
Transfer to income statement	308	(41)	267	(461)	50	(411)
Net change in cash flow hedge reserve	183	(24)	159	(202)	21	(181)
Net change in foreign exchange reserve	275	-	275	(81)	-	(81)
Net change in revaluation reserve	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	213	2	215	(49)	(13)	(62)

17 Earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per unit of €0.05 ordinary stock is based on the profit / (loss) attributable to ordinary stockholders divided by the weighted average number of units of ordinary stock in issue excluding treasury stock and own stock held for the benefit of life assurance policyholders.

The diluted earnings per share is based on the profit / (loss) attributable to ordinary stockholders divided by the weighted average number of units of ordinary stock in issue excluding treasury stock and own stock held for the benefit of life assurance policyholders adjusted for the effect of all dilutive potential ordinary stock.

For the year ended 31 December 2014 and the year ended 31 December 2013, there was no difference in the weighted average number of units of stock used for basic and diluted earnings per share as the effect of all potentially dilutive ordinary units of stock outstanding was anti-dilutive.

17 Earnings per share (continued)

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Restated* Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Basic and diluted earnings per share		
Profit / (loss) attributable to stockholders	786	(483)
Dividend on 2009 Preference Stock	(133)	(185)
Adjustment on partial redemption of 2009 Preference Stock	-	(23) ¹
Dividend on other preference equity interests	(8)	(7)
Profit / (loss) attributable to ordinary stockholders	645	(698)
	Units (millions)	Units (millions)
Weighted average number of units of stock in issue excluding treasury stock and own stock held for the benefit of life assurance policyholders ²	32,345	30,252 ³
Basic and diluted earnings / (loss) per share (cent)	2.0c	(2.3c)

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the impact of the adoption of IFRIC 21 'Levies'. The restatement has had no impact on the basic or diluted earnings per share in the current or prior period. See note 58 for additional information.

¹ 537,041,304 units of 2009 Preference Stock were redeemed at the subscription price of €1 per unit. This was greater than its carrying value of €0.9577 per unit due to transaction costs and warrants issued on the issue of the stock on 31 March 2009. Under IAS 33, the difference of €23 million on redemption has been reflected in the EPS calculation by reducing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity.

² The weighted average number of units of treasury stock and own stock held for the benefit of life assurance policyholders amounted to 40.7 million units (year ended 31 December 2013: 42.9 million).

³ The weighted average number of units of stock in issue is calculated based on daily averages. As a result the number of weighted average units of stock in issue reflect c.20 days of the units of the Placing Stock (note 57).

As at 31 December 2014, the Convertible Contingent Capital Note (CCCN) (note 37) and options of c.0.5 million units (note 43) of potential ordinary stock (31 December 2013: 1.2 million units) could potentially have a dilutive impact in the future, but were anti-dilutive in the year ended 31 December 2014 and the year ended 31 December 2013. The CCCN has a fixed maturity date of 30 July 2016.

18 Trading securities

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Debt securities - listed	12	252
Trading securities	12	252

For the purpose of disclosure of credit risk exposures, trading securities are included within other financial instruments of €30.1 billion (31 December 2013: €29.5 billion) in the table in the Risk Management Report on page 87.

19 Derivative financial instruments

The Group's use of objectives and policies on managing the risks that arise in connection with derivatives, including the policies for hedging, are included in the Risk Management Report on pages 101 and 102. The notional amounts of certain types of derivatives do not necessarily indicate the amounts of future cash flows involved or the current fair value of the instruments and, therefore, do not indicate the Group's exposure to credit risk. The derivative instruments give rise to assets or liabilities as a result of fluctuations in market rates or prices relative to their terms.

The notional amounts and fair values of derivative instruments held by the Group are set out in the following tables:

31 December 2014	Contract / notional amount €m	Fair Values	
		Assets €m	Liabilities €m
Derivatives held for trading			
Foreign exchange derivatives			
Currency forwards	7,026	74	113
Currency swaps	524	26	27
Over the counter currency options	260	2	2
Total foreign exchange derivatives held for trading	7,810	102	142
Interest rate derivatives			
Interest rate swaps	123,101	2,037	2,398
Cross currency interest rate swaps	4,835	365	253
Forward rate agreements	221	-	-
Over the counter interest rate options	5,131	45	46
Interest rate futures	1,600	-	1
Exchange traded interest rate options	9,884	-	-
Total interest rate derivatives held for trading	144,772	2,447	2,698
Equity contracts, commodity contracts and credit derivatives			
Equity index-linked contracts held	3,987	277	10
Equity conversion feature in Contingent Capital Note	1,000	22	-
Credit derivatives	160	-	-
Commodity contracts	126	17	17
Total equity contracts and credit derivatives	5,273	316	27
Total derivative assets / liabilities held for trading	157,855	2,865	2,867
Derivatives held for hedging			
Derivatives designated as fair value hedges			
Interest rate swaps	21,053	364	672
Cross currency interest rate swaps	40	3	-
Total designated as fair value hedges	21,093	367	672
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges			
Interest rate swaps	16,833	460	65
Cross currency interest rate swaps	7,720	-	434
Total designated as cash flow hedges	24,553	460	499
Total derivative assets / liabilities held for hedging	45,646	827	1,171
Total derivative assets / liabilities	203,501	3,692	4,038

19 Derivative financial instruments (continued)

31 December 2013	Contract / notional amount €m	Fair Values	
		Assets €m	Liabilities €m
<u>Derivatives held for trading</u>			
Foreign exchange derivatives			
Currency forwards	8,722	46	67
Currency swaps	577	41	28
Over the counter currency options	348	2	2
Total foreign exchange derivatives held for trading	9,647	89	97
Interest rate derivatives			
Interest rate swaps	150,071	1,906	2,191
Cross currency interest rate swaps	5,508	365	289
Forward rate agreements	1,651	-	1
Over the counter interest rate options	5,136	40	35
Total interest rate derivatives held for trading	162,366	2,311	2,516
Equity contracts, commodity contracts and credit derivatives			
Equity index-linked contracts held	3,786	237	38
Equity conversion feature in Contingent Capital Note	1,000	50	-
Credit derivatives	134	2	2
Commodity contracts	100	2	2
Total equity contracts and credit derivatives	5,020	291	42
Total derivative assets / liabilities held for trading	177,033	2,691	2,655
<u>Derivatives held for hedging</u>			
Derivatives designated as fair value hedges			
Interest rate swaps	19,520	387	375
Cross currency interest rate swaps	75	6	-
Total designated as fair value hedges	19,595	393	375
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges			
Interest rate swaps	17,835	334	93
Cross currency interest rate swaps	7,744	74	105
Currency forwards	11	-	-
Total designated as cash flow hedges	25,590	408	198
Total derivative assets / liabilities held for hedging	45,185	801	573
Total derivative assets / liabilities	222,218	3,492	3,228

Derivatives held for trading above comprise derivatives entered into with trading intent as well as derivatives entered into with economic hedging intent to which the Group does not apply hedge accounting. Derivatives classified as held for hedging in the table above comprise only those derivatives to which the Group applies hedge accounting.

The Group uses netting arrangements and collateral agreements to reduce its exposure to credit losses. Of the derivative assets of €3.7 billion at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: €3.5 billion):

- €2.5 billion (31 December 2013: €2 billion) are available for offset against derivative liabilities under master netting arrangements. These transactions do not meet the criteria under IAS 32 to enable the assets to be presented net of the liabilities; and
- €1.2 billion (31 December 2013: €1.5 billion) are not covered by master netting arrangements or relate to counterparties covered by master netting arrangements with whom a net asset position was held at the balance sheet date.

At 31 December 2014, cash collateral of €0.6 billion (31 December 2013: €0.9 billion) was held against these assets and is reported within deposits from banks (note 33).

Placements with other banks includes cash collateral of €1.3 billion at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: €1.1 billion) placed with derivative counterparties in respect of a net derivative liability position of €1.5 billion (31 December 2013: €1.3 billion) and is reported within loans and advances to banks (note 21).

19 Derivative financial instruments (continued)

The Group designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments in either fair value or cash flow hedge relationships.

Fair value hedges

Certain interest rate and cross currency interest rate derivatives are designated as hedging instruments. These are primarily used to reduce the interest rate and foreign exchange exposure on the Group's fixed rate debt held and debt issued portfolios.

Cash flow hedges

The Group designates certain interest rate and currency derivatives in cash flow hedge relationships in order to hedge the exposure to variability in future cash flows arising from floating rate assets and liabilities and from foreign currency assets. Movements in the cash flow hedge reserve are shown in the Consolidated statement of changes in equity (page 160).

The years in which the hedged cash flows are expected to occur are shown in the table below:

	Up to 1 year €m	1 to 2 years €m	2 to 5 years €m	Over 5 years €m	Total €m
31 December 2014					
Forecast receivable cash flows	2,406	5,374	141	176	8,097
Forecast payable cash flows	(5)	(13)	(63)	(161)	(242)
	Up to 1 year €m	1 to 2 years €m	2 to 5 years €m	Over 5 years €m	Total €m
31 December 2013					
Forecast receivable cash flows	5,971	1,843	674	352	8,840
Forecast payable cash flows	(29)	(31)	(127)	(352)	(539)

The hedged cash flows are expected to impact the income statement in the following years:

	Up to 1 year €m	1 to 2 years €m	2 to 5 years €m	Over 5 years €m	Total €m
31 December 2014					
Forecast receivable cash flows	7,773	42	75	207	8,097
Forecast payable cash flows	(8)	(15)	(42)	(177)	(242)
	Up to 1 year €m	1 to 2 years €m	2 to 5 years €m	Over 5 years €m	Total €m
31 December 2013					
Forecast receivable cash flows	8,062	98	349	331	8,840
Forecast payable cash flows	(41)	(28)	(130)	(340)	(539)

During the year ended 31 December 2014 cash flow hedging was discontinued on forecast interest payments on a Danish Krone (DKK) borrowing of DKK 485 million, which were no longer expected to occur. During the year ended 31 December 2013 there were no forecast transactions to which the Group had applied hedge accounting which were no longer expected to occur.

20 Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Assets linked to policyholder liabilities		
Equity securities	7,618	6,735
Government bonds	971	933
Unit trusts	928	994
Debt securities	405	381
	9,922	9,043
Other financial assets		
Government bonds	1,210	890
Other	396	373
	1,606	1,263
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11,528	10,306

A portion of the Group's life assurance business takes the legal form of investment contracts, under which legal title to the underlying investment is held by the Group, but the inherent risks and rewards in the investments are borne by the policyholders. Due to the nature of these contracts, the carrying value of the assets is always the same as the value of the liabilities due to policyholders and any change in the value of the assets results in an equal change in the value of the amounts due to policyholders. The associated liabilities are included in liabilities to customers under investment contracts and insurance contract liabilities on the balance sheet. At 31 December 2014, such assets amounted to €9,922 million (31 December 2013: €9,043 million).

Other financial assets of €1,606 million (31 December 2013: €1,263 million) primarily relate to assets held by the Group's life assurance business for solvency margin purposes or as backing for non-linked policyholder liabilities.

21 Loans and advances to banks

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Placements with other banks	3,064	3,264
Mandatory deposits with central banks	1,411	1,311
Funds placed with the Central Bank of Ireland not on demand	349	-
Securities purchased with agreement to resell	27	184
Loans and advances to banks	4,851	4,759

21 Loans and advances to banks (continued)

Placements with other banks includes cash collateral of €1.3 billion (31 December 2013: €1.1 billion) placed with derivative counterparties in relation to net derivative liability positions (note 19).

The Group has entered into transactions to purchase securities with agreement to resell and has accepted collateral that it is permitted to sell or repledge in the absence of default by the owner of the collateral. The fair value of this collateral at 31 December 2014 was €27 million (31 December 2013: €207 million).

Mandatory deposits with central banks includes €1,283 million relating to collateral in respect of the Group's issued bank notes in Northern Ireland (31 December 2013: €1,134 million).

Loans and advances to banks of €4,851 million (31 December 2013: €4,759 million) included €349 million (31 December 2013: €312 million) of assets held on behalf of Bank of Ireland Life policyholders.

For the purpose of disclosure of credit risk exposures, loans and advances to banks of €4,851 million are included within other financial instruments of €30.1 billion (31 December 2013: €29.5 billion) in the table in the Risk Management Report on page 87.

22 Available for sale financial assets

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Government bonds	8,276	6,619
Other debt securities		
- listed	4,941	5,251
- unlisted	315	198
Equity securities		
- listed	1	4
- unlisted	47	32
Available for sale financial assets	13,580	12,104

Further details on the Group's available for sale financial assets are set out on page 344.

Included within unlisted debt securities are subordinated bonds issued by NAMA with a nominal value of €281 million (31 December 2013: €281 million) and a fair value of €232 million (31 December 2013: €132 million). These bonds represented 5% of the nominal consideration received for assets sold to NAMA, with the remaining 95% received in the form of NAMA senior bonds. The subordinated bonds are not guaranteed by the State, they are not marketable and the payment of interest and repayment of capital is dependent on the performance of NAMA. During the year ended 31 December 2014, NAMA revised its outlook and paid the Group a discretionary coupon of €15 million on the bonds. As a consequence, the Group revised its assumption as to future expected cash flows on the bonds, resulting in a reversal of impairment of €70 million (year ended 31 December 2013: €nil) (note 13).

At 31 December 2014, available for sale financial assets with a fair value of €1.6 billion (31 December 2013: €4 billion) had been pledged to third parties in sale and repurchase agreements. The Group has not derecognised any securities delivered in such sale and repurchase agreements.

22 Available for sale financial assets (continued)

The movement on available for sale financial assets is analysed as follows:

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
At beginning of year	12,104	11,093
Revaluation, exchange and other adjustments	819	159
Additions	3,844	3,346
Redemptions	(469)	(1,422)
Sales	(2,751)	(1,127)
Amortisation	33	55
At end of year	13,580	12,104

During the year ended 31 December 2014, the Group sold available for sale assets of €2.8 billion (31 December 2013: €1.1 billion) which resulted in a gain of €192 million (year ended 31 December 2013: €50 million) (note 8).

During the years ended 31 March 2009 and 31 December 2013, the Group reclassified available for sale financial assets with a carrying amount and fair value of €459 million to loans and advances to customers with expected recoverable cash flows of €805 million. For assets reclassified during 31 March 2009 the effective interest rate at the date of reclassification ranged from 0.73% to 7.12%, and for assets reclassified during year ended 31 December 2013 was 5.17%. At the date of these reclassifications, the Group had the intention and ability to hold these assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

The carrying amount and fair value of these assets as at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013 are set out as follows:

	31 December 2014		31 December 2013	
	Carrying amount €m	Fair value €m	Carrying amount €m	Fair value €m
AFS financial assets reclassified to loans and advances to customers	197	199	243	232

Interest income of €14 million (year ended 31 December 2013: €25 million) and a reversal of an impairment charge of €3 million (year ended 31 December 2013: €12 million charge) have been recognised in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 2014 in relation to these assets. If the assets had not been reclassified a fair value gain of €12 million (year ended 31 December 2013: €18 million) would have been recognised in Other comprehensive income.

23 NAMA senior bonds

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
NAMA senior bonds	2,374	3,957

The Group received as consideration for the assets transferred to NAMA a combination of Government guaranteed bonds (NAMA senior bonds) issued by NAMA (95% of the nominal consideration), and non-guaranteed subordinated bonds issued by NAMA (5% of nominal consideration).

At 31 December 2014, €nil (31 December 2013: €2.8 billion) of NAMA senior bonds had been pledged to Monetary Authorities in sale and repurchase agreements.

The interest rate on the NAMA senior bonds is six month Euribor, set semi-annually. It was 0.384% on 1 March 2014 and was 0.267% on 1 September 2014. The contractual maturity of these bonds is 1 March 2015. NAMA may, only with the consent of the Group, settle the bonds by issuing new bonds with the same terms and conditions and a maturity date of up to 364 days. On 13 February 2015, the Group agreed to accept the issuance of new bonds, in settlement of the existing debt. These bonds have the same terms and conditions as the original NAMA senior bonds and mature on 2 March 2016.

During the year ended 31 December 2014, NAMA redeemed senior bonds held by the Group with a nominal value of €1,602 million (year ended 31 December 2013: €484 million).

24 Loans and advances to customers

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Loans and advances to customers	87,707	91,214
Finance leases and hire purchase receivables (see below)	1,834	1,541
	89,541	92,755
Less allowance for impairment charges on loans and advances to customers (note 25)	(7,423)	(8,241)
Loans and advances to customers	82,118	84,514
Amounts include		
Due from joint ventures and associates	96	170

24 Loans and advances to customers (continued)

Finance leases and hire purchase receivables

Loans and advances to customers include finance leases and hire purchase receivables, which are analysed as follows:

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Gross investment in finance leases:		
Not later than 1 year	781	701
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,231	991
Later than 5 years	6	5
	2,018	1,697
Unearned future finance income on finance leases	(184)	(156)
Net investment in finance leases	1,834	1,541
The net investment in finance leases is analysed as follows:		
Not later than 1 year	713	637
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,116	899
Later than 5 years	5	5
	1,834	1,541

The Group's material leasing arrangements include the provision of instalment credit and leasing finance for both consumer and business customers.

At 31 December 2014, the accumulated allowance for uncollectable minimum lease payments receivable was €20 million (31 December 2013: €25 million).

Securitisations

Loans and advances to customers include balances that have been securitised but not derecognised, comprising both Residential mortgages and commercial loans. In general, the assets, or interests in the assets, are transferred to structured entities, which then issue securities to third party investors or to other entities within the Group. All of the Group's securitisation structured entities are consolidated.

25 Impairment provisions

The following tables show the movement in the impairment provisions on total loans and advances to customers during the year ended 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013.

	Residential mortgages €m	Non-Property SME and corporate €m	Property and construction €m	Consumer €m	Total impairment provisions €m
31 December 2014					
Provision at 1 January 2014	2,003	1,909	4,118	211	8,241
Exchange adjustments	8	25	90	4	127
Charge / (reversal) in income statement	(148)	219	450	21	542
Provisions utilised	(275)	(456)	(827)	(72)	(1,630)
Other movements	16	2	104	21	143
Provision at 31 December 2014	1,604	1,699	3,935	185	7,423

	Residential mortgages €m	Non-Property SME and corporate €m	Property and construction €m	Consumer €m	Total impairment provisions €m
31 December 2013					
Provision at 1 January 2013	1,594	1,836	3,876	238	7,544
Exchange adjustments	(3)	(12)	(22)	(1)	(38)
Charge in income statement	573	468	583	41	1,665
Provisions utilised	(187)	(579)	(233)	(89)	(1,088)
Other movements	26	196	(86)	22	158
Provision at 31 December 2013	2,003	1,909	4,118	211	8,241

Provisions include specific and 'incurred but not reported' (IBNR) provisions. IBNR provisions are recognised on all categories of loans for incurred losses not specifically identified but which, experience and observable data indicate, are present in the portfolio at the date of assessment.

Provisions utilised reflect impairment provisions which have been utilised against the related loan balance; the utilisation of a provision does not, of itself, alter a customer's obligations nor does it impact on the Group's rights to take relevant enforcement action.

26 Interest in associates

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
At beginning of year	89	91
Share of results after tax	41	(4)
Increase in investments	11	13
Fair value and other movements	1	(10)
Decrease in investments	(86)	(1)
At end of year	56	89

In presenting details of the associates of the Group, the exemption permitted by Regulation 10 of the European Communities (Credit Institutions: Accounts) Regulations, 1992 has been availed of and the Group will annex a full listing of associates to its annual return to the Companies Registration Office.

27 Interest in joint ventures

Joint ventures (JV)	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
At beginning of year	209	227
Exchange adjustments	9	(3)
Share of results after tax (note 14)	51	35
- First Rate Exchange Services	43	40
- Property unit trust	8	(5)
Dividends received	(36)	(50)
At end of year	233	209

For further information on joint ventures refer to note 53 Interests in other entities.

28 Intangible assets

	Computer software externally purchased €m	Computer software internally generated €m	Other externally purchased intangible assets €m	Total €m
Cost				
At 1 January 2014	145	1,032	175	1,352
Exchange adjustments	2	11	9	22
Additions	-	111	1	112
Disposals / write-offs	(30)	(88)	(2)	(120)
At 31 December 2014	117	1,066	183	1,366
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 January 2014	(139)	(747)	(92)	(978)
Exchange adjustments	(1)	(9)	(6)	(16)
Disposals / write-offs	30	88	2	120
Charge for the year (note 10)	(5)	(64)	(13)	(82)
At 31 December 2014	(115)	(732)	(109)	(956)
Net book value at 31 December 2014	2	334	74	410

Intangible assets predominantly comprise computer software that is developed internally by the Group and purchased computer software.

Impairment review - intangible assets

Intangible assets have been reviewed for any indication that impairment may have occurred. Where any such indication exists impairment has been measured by comparing the carrying value of the intangible asset to its recoverable amount. There was no impairment identified in the year ended 31 December 2014 (year ended 31 December 2013: €nil).

28 Intangible assets (continued)

	Computer software externally purchased €m	Computer software internally generated €m	Other externally purchased intangible assets €m	Total €m
Cost				
At 1 January 2013	160	967	172	1,299
Exchange adjustments	(1)	(3)	(3)	(7)
Additions	-	78	6	84
Disposals / write-offs	(14)	(10)	-	(24)
At 31 December 2013	145	1,032	175	1,352
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 January 2013	(147)	(697)	(84)	(928)
Exchange adjustments	1	1	2	4
Disposals / write-offs	14	10	-	24
Charge for the year (note 10)	(7)	(61)	(10)	(78)
At 31 December 2013	(139)	(747)	(92)	(978)
Net book value at 31 December 2013	6	285	83	374

29 Investment properties

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
At beginning of year	805	848
Exchange adjustment	20	-
Reclassifications (note 30)	(135)	-
Additions	57	-
Revaluation	94	(32)
Disposals	(140)	(11)
At end of year	701	805

Rental income from investment property amounted to €51 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 (year ended 31 December 2013: €52 million). Expenses directly attributable to investment property generating rental income amounted to €10 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 (year ended 31 December 2013: €8 million). There were no expenses directly attributable to investment properties which are not generating rental income for the year ended 31 December 2014 or the year ended 31 December 2013.

Of the €701 million (31 December 2013: €805 million) of investment properties held by the Group, €701 million (31 December 2013: €681 million) is held on behalf of Bank of Ireland Life policyholders.

30 Assets classified as held for sale

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Investment property - Galleri K	135	-
Assets classified as held for sale	135	-

Following a review of the rental market in Copenhagen and reflecting hardening rental yields, the Group decided during 2014 to sell an investment property, Galleri K, which consists of a large block of high street retail in Copenhagen and forms part of the Retail Ireland division. A sales agent has been appointed by the Group and the property is been actively marketed for sale. A sale is expected to be completed in 2015. The property continues to be measured at fair value.

31 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land and buildings and long leaseholds (held at fair value) €m	Adaptations (at cost) €m	Computer and other equipment (at cost) €m	Finance lease assets (at cost) €m	Payments on accounts and assets in the course of construction (at cost) €m	Total €m
Cost or valuation						
At 1 January 2014	132	175	477	18	6	808
Exchange adjustments	5	1	6	1	-	13
Additions	-	-	5	-	20	25
Disposals / write-offs	(2)	(1)	(36)	-	-	(39)
Reversal of impairment (note 10)	9	-	-	-	-	9
Revaluation	1	-	-	-	-	1
Reclassifications	(1)	6	15	-	(20)	-
At 31 December 2014	144	181	467	19	6	817
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2014	-	(105)	(371)	(10)	-	(486)
Exchange adjustments	-	(2)	(6)	-	-	(8)
Disposals / write-offs	-	1	36	-	-	37
Charge for the year (note 10)	-	(10)	(22)	(4)	-	(36)
At 31 December 2014	-	(116)	(363)	(14)	-	(493)
Net book value at 31 December 2014	144	65	104	5	6	324

Property, plant and equipment at 31 December 2014 held at fair value was €144 million (31 December 2013: €132 million). The historical cost of property, plant and equipment held at fair value at 31 December 2014 was €96 million (31 December 2013: €89 million). The net book value of property, plant and equipment at 31 December 2014 held at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment amounted to €180 million (31 December 2013: €190 million).

	Freehold land and buildings and long leaseholds (held at fair value) €m	Adaptations (at cost) €m	Computer and other equipment (at cost) €m	Finance lease assets (at cost) €m	Payments on accounts and assets in the course of construction (at cost) €m	Total €m
Cost or valuation						
At 1 January 2013	135	177	470	17	10	809
Exchange adjustments	(1)	(1)	(2)	-	-	(4)
Additions	-	1	3	1	29	34
Disposals / write-offs	(1)	(10)	(19)	-	-	(30)
Revaluation						
- Recognised in the income statement	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)
Reclassifications	-	8	25	-	(33)	-
At 31 December 2013	132	175	477	18	6	808
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2013	-	(101)	(369)	(6)	-	(476)
Exchange adjustments	-	-	2	-	-	2
Disposals / write-offs	-	9	19	-	-	28
Charge for the year (note 10)	-	(13)	(23)	(4)	-	(40)
At 31 December 2013	-	(105)	(371)	(10)	-	(486)
Net book value at 31 December 2013	132	70	106	8	6	322

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

31 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Property

A revaluation of Group property was carried out as at 31 December 2014.

Future capital expenditure

The table below shows future capital expenditure in relation to both property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Future capital expenditure:		
- contracted but not provided for in the financial statements	4	13
- authorised by the Directors but not contracted	154	72

Operating leases

The Group leases a number of branch and office premises to carry out its business. The commercial leases typically are 25 to 35 year operating leases with five-yearly rent reviews. The majority of the rent reviews are on an upwards only basis. Some leases also include break options. The Group also holds a number of short term leases for less than ten years and a number of long term leases at market rent with less than 140 years unexpired. On expiry of long term leases greater than ten years the Group has rights of renewal in the majority of the leases.

Minimum future rentals are the rentals payable under operating leases up to the next available break option where this exists or to expiry date of the lease. Both the required break option notice period and the amount of any penalty rent have been included in the amounts payable below.

The Group has entered into a small number of sub-leases as lessor which represent properties and components of properties surplus to the Group's own requirements.

Minimum future rentals under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Payable 31 December 2014 €m	Receivable 31 December 2014 €m	Payable 31 December 2013 €m	Receivable 31 December 2013 €m
Not later than 1 year	66	5	61	3
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	218	10	225	7
Later than 5 years	459	7	498	5

Included in the table above, at 31 December 2014, is an amount of €16 million in relation to sub-lease rental (31 December 2013: €14 million).

Finance leases

The Group leases computer equipment under finance lease agreements. The leases range from one to five years, contain no material contingent rents or restrictions imposed by lease agreements and contain standard terms of renewal.

31 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	At 31 December 2014			At 31 December 2013		
	Total minimum future payments €m	Future finance charges €m	Present value of finance lease commitments €m	Total minimum future payments €m	Future finance charges €m	Present value of finance lease commitments €m
Not later than 1 year	4	-	4	4	-	4
Later than 1 year not later than 5 years	3	-	3	6	(1)	5
Later than 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-

The net carrying amount of the assets held under finance leases at 31 December 2014 was €7 million (31 December 2013: €9 million).

As outlined in note 41, a Group pension scheme has a charge over a portfolio of Group assets (a contingent asset) with a value of €164 million at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: €375 million) including Group properties with a fair value of €49 million at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: €42 million).

32 Other assets

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Reinsurance asset	1,322	1,023
Value in force of life assurance business (note 56)	547	497
Interest receivable	389	425
Sundry and other debtors	298	364
Accounts receivable and prepayments	149	151
Other assets	2,705	2,460
Other assets are analysed as follows:		
Within 1 year	752	843
After 1 year	1,953	1,617
	2,705	2,460
The movement in the reinsurance asset is noted below:		
At beginning of year	1,023	940
New business	143	94
Changes in business	156	(11)
At the end of the year	1,322	1,023

For the purpose of disclosure of credit risk exposures, the reinsurance asset is included within other financial instruments of €30.1 billion (31 December 2013: €29.5 billion) in the table in the Risk Management Report on page 87.

Included in other assets is an amount of €1 million (31 December 2013: €2 million) relating to the Group's share of the assets of the joint operation (JO) (note 53).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

33 Deposits from banks

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	2,899	10,533
- <i>Monetary Authorities</i>	1,685	6,415
- <i>Private market repos</i>	1,214	4,118
Deposits from banks	956	1,537
Other bank borrowings	-	143
Deposits from banks	3,855	12,213

Deposits from banks include cash collateral of €0.6 billion (31 December 2013: €0.9 billion) received from derivative counterparties in relation to net derivative asset positions (note 19).

	31 December 2014				31 December 2013			
	LTRO €m	MRO €m	TLTRO €m	Total €m	LTRO €m	MRO €m	TLTRO €m	Total €m
Monetary Authority Funding								
Of which:								
Deposits from Banks	1,040	100	545	1,685	6,415	-	-	6,415
Debt securities in issue (note 35)	615	1,150	950	2,715	1,885	-	-	1,885
Total	1,655	1,250	1,495	4,400	8,300	-	-	8,300

The Group's Main Refinancing Operations (MROs) and Long Term Refinancing Operations (LTROs) borrowings mature in January 2015 and February 2015 respectively. The ECB have confirmed their intention to continue conducting 7-day MROs and three month LTROs as fixed rate tenders with full allotment for as long as necessary, and at least until the end of the reserve maintenance period ending in December 2016.

The Group's Targeted Longer-Term Refinancing Operations (TLTROs) borrowings will be repaid between September 2016 and September 2018, in line with the terms and conditions of the TLTRO facility.

34 Customer accounts

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Term deposits and other products	33,733	37,056
Demand deposits	21,014	19,453
Current accounts	20,090	17,358
Customer accounts	74,837	73,867

Amounts include:

Due to associates and joint ventures	69	55

Deposit accounts where a period of notice is required to make a withdrawal are classified within term deposits and other products. An analysis of the contractual maturity profile of customer accounts is set out in note 45.

34 Customer accounts (continued)

Term deposits and other products include a number of term accounts that contain easy access features. These allow the customer to access a portion or all of their deposit notwithstanding that this repayment could result in financial penalty being paid by the customer. For such accounts, the portion subject to the potential early access has been classified in the 'demand' category in the liquidity risk and profile note (see page 248).

At 31 December 2014, the Group's largest 20 customer deposits amounted to 5% (31 December 2013: 7%) of customer accounts. Information on the contractual maturities of customer accounts is set out on page 96 in the Risk Management Report.

Included within Term deposits and other products is €0.6 billion (31 December 2013: €0.5 billion) relating to sale and repurchase agreements with financial institutions who do not hold a banking licence.

Under the European Communities (Deposit Guarantee Schemes) Regulations, 1995 as amended in line with the Government's announcement of 20 September 2008, deposits of up to €100,000 per eligible depositor per credit institution authorised by the CBI are protected by the Irish Deposit Guarantee Scheme. This Scheme covers current accounts, demand deposit accounts and term deposit accounts and is funded by the credit institutions lodging funds in a deposit protection account maintained at the CBI.

In addition to the deposits covered by these Regulations and by the ELG Scheme, certain other Group deposits are covered by the deposit protection schemes in other jurisdictions, chiefly the UK Financial Services Compensation Scheme (in respect of deposits issued by Bank of Ireland (UK) plc).

35 Debt securities in issue

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Bonds and medium term notes	11,621	11,548
Monetary Authorities (note 33)	2,715	1,885
Other debt securities in issue	1,704	1,847
Debt securities in issue	16,040	15,280

The movement on debt securities in issue is analysed as follows:

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Opening balance	15,280	18,073
Issued during the period	4,220	4,465
Repurchases	(698)	(303)
Redemptions	(2,974)	(6,658)
Other movements	212	(297)
Closing balance	16,040	15,280

36 Liabilities to customers under investment and insurance contracts

Investment contract liabilities	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Liabilities to customers under investment contracts, at fair value	5,680	5,460

The movement in gross life insurance contract liabilities can be analysed as follows:

Insurance contract liabilities	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
At beginning of year	8,502	7,988
New business	1,397	1,148
Changes in existing business	19	(634)
At end of year	9,918	8,502

Bank of Ireland Life writes the following life assurance contracts that contain insurance risk:

Non-unit linked life assurance contracts

These contracts provide the policyholder with insurance in the event of death, critical illness or permanent disability (principally mortality and morbidity risk).

Non-unit linked annuity contracts

These contracts provide the policyholder with an income until death (principally longevity and market risk).

Linked insurance contracts

These contracts include both policies primarily providing life assurance protection and policies providing investment but with a level of insurance risk deemed to be significant (principally mortality and market risk).

Insurance contract liabilities, which consist of both unit linked and non-unit linked liabilities, are calculated in accordance with the Insurance Regulations. Unit linked liabilities reflect the value of the underlying funds in which the policyholder is invested. Non-unit linked liabilities are calculated using either a gross premium or net premium method of valuation.

The assumptions are also set out in accordance with the guidelines within the Insurance Regulations and contain a margin for adverse development. The key assumptions used in the valuation of insurance contract liabilities are:

Interest rate:	The interest rates are derived in accordance with the guidelines in the Insurance Regulations. Margins for risk are allowed for in the derived interest rates.
Mortality and morbidity:	The mortality and morbidity assumptions, which include an allowance for improvements in longevity for annuitants, are set with regard to the Group's actual experience and / or relevant industry data.
Maintenance expenses:	Allowance is made for future policy costs and expense inflation explicitly.

Options and guarantees

The company has a very limited range of options and guarantees in its business portfolio as the bulk of the business is unit linked without investment guarantees. Where investment guarantees do exist they are either hedged with an outside party or matched through appropriate investment assets.

36 Liabilities to customers under investment and insurance contracts (continued)

Uncertainties associated with insurance contract cash flows and risk management activities

For life assurance contracts where death is the insured risk, the most significant factors that could adversely affect the frequency and severity of claims are the incidence of disease and general changes in lifestyle. Where the insured risk is longevity, advances in medical care is the key factor that increases longevity. The Group manages its exposures to insurance risks through a combination of applying strict underwriting criteria, asset and liability matching, transferring risk to reinsurers and the establishment of prudent insurance contract liabilities.

Credit risk

Reinsurance programmes are in place to restrict the amount of cover on any single life. The Group uses a panel of highly rated reinsurance companies to diversify credit risk.

Capital management and available resources

The Group holds technical reserves to meet its liabilities to policyholders based on prudent actuarial assumptions. In addition, the Central Bank requires the Group's life assurance operation to hold shareholder equity that exceeds a statutory margin, the required minimum regulatory solvency margin. The table below sets out the shareholder equity held by the Group's life assurance business compared to the required minimum regulatory solvency margin as at 31 December 2014.

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Minimum regulatory solvency margin	191	175
Shareholder equity held for life business	325	354

37 Subordinated liabilities

	Notes	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Undated loan capital			
Bank of Ireland UK Holdings plc			
€600 million 7.40% Guaranteed Step-up Callable Perpetual Preferred Securities	a	32	32
Bank of Ireland			
Stg£75 million 13% Perpetual Subordinated Bonds	b	97	91
Bristol & West plc			
Stg£32.6 million 8% Non-Cumulative Preference Shares	c	42	39
		171	162
Dated loan capital			
CAD\$400 million Fixed / Floating Rate Subordinated Notes 2015		69	63
€1,000 million 10% Convertible Contingent Capital Note 2016	d	989	977
€600 million Subordinated Floating Rate Notes 2017		1	1
€750 million 4.25% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes 2024	e	760	-
€1,002 million 10% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes 2020		239	230
Stg£197 million 10% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes 2020		2	2
€250 million 10% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes 2022		269	240
		2,329	1,513
Total subordinated liabilities		2,500	1,675

37 Subordinated liabilities (continued)

Subordinated liabilities in issue at 31 December 2014

Undated loan capital

The principal terms and conditions of the subordinated liabilities which were in issue by the Group at 31 December 2014 are set out below.

(a) The securities are redeemable in whole or in part at the option of the Issuer subject to the prior consent of the Central Bank of Ireland and of the Bank, at their principal amount together with any outstanding payments on any coupon payment date. They bear interest at a rate of three month Euribor plus 3.26% per annum and reset quarterly each year on 7 March, 7 June, 7 September and 7 December.

The rights and claims of the holder of the Preferred Securities are subordinated to the claims of the senior creditors of the Issuer or of the Bank (as the case may be) in that no payment in respect of the Preferred Securities or the guarantee in respect of them shall be due and payable except to the extent that the Issuer or the Bank (as applicable) is solvent and could make such payment and still be solvent immediately thereafter. Upon any winding up of the Issuer or the Bank (in respect of claims under the guarantee), the holders of the Preferred Securities will rank *pari passu* with the holders of the most senior class or classes of preference shares or stock (if any) of the Issuer or of the Bank then in issue and in priority to all other shareholders of the Issuer and of the Bank.

(b) The 13³/₈% Perpetual Subordinated Bonds were revalued as part of the fair value adjustments on the acquisition by Bristol & West plc of the business of Bristol & West Building Society in July 1997. Bank of Ireland became the issuer of these bonds in 2007 in connection with the transfer of the business of Bristol & West plc to Bank of Ireland.

(c) These Preference Shares which are non-redeemable, non-equity shares rank equally amongst themselves as regards participation in profits and in priority to the ordinary shares of Bristol & West plc.

Holders of the Preference Shares are entitled to receive, in priority to the holders of any other class of shares in Bristol & West plc, a non-cumulative preference dividend at a fixed rate per annum payable in equal half yearly instalments in arrears on 15 May and 15 November each year. The preference dividend on the Preference Shares will only be payable to the extent that payment can be made out of profits available for distribution as at each dividend payment date in accordance with the provisions of the UK Companies Acts.

On 1 October 2007 in connection with the transfer of the business of Bristol & West plc to Bank of Ireland, Bank of Ireland entered into a Guarantee and Capital Maintenance Commitment (the Guarantee) with respect to the Preference Shares. Under the terms of the Guarantee, the liability of Bristol & West plc in relation to the ongoing payment of dividends and any repayment of capital in relation to the preference shares that remained following the transfer of business would be protected. Under the Guarantee, Bank of Ireland agreed, subject to certain conditions, to (i) contribute capital to Bristol & West plc to the extent required to ensure that Bristol & West plc has sufficient distributable reserves to pay the dividends on the preference shares and to the extent required, repay the preference share capital and (ii) guarantee Bristol & West plc's obligations to make repayment of the dividends and preference share capital.

In this connection the Guarantee contains provisions to the effect that the rights of Bank of Ireland's creditors under the Guarantee are subordinated to (i) unsubordinated creditors and debtors of Bank of Ireland and (ii) subordinated creditors of Bank of Ireland other than those whose claims rank, or are expressed to rank *pari passu* or junior to the payments under the Guarantee.

Dated loan capital

Dated loan capital, which includes bonds and notes, constitute unsecured obligations of the Bank subordinated in right of payments to the claims of depositors and other unsubordinated creditors of the Bank and rank *pari passu* without any preference among themselves. Interest rates on the floating rate and fixed rate subordinated liabilities (accommodated through swaps) are determined by reference to the relevant currency reference rate.

The table on page 227 provides a description of the dated loan capital, including:

- the currency of the issue;
- if the issue is fixed, floating or a combination of both; and
- maturity.

All of the dated notes in issue at 31 December 2014 with the exception of the Convertible Contingent Capital Note 2016 were issued under the Bank's Euro Note Programme.

37 Subordinated liabilities (continued)

(d) Convertible Contingent Capital Note 2016

During the year ended 31 December 2011, the Group issued a Contingent Capital Note to the State to satisfy the requirements of the 2011 PCAR. The nominal value of this note is €1 billion and cash proceeds of €985 million were received (net of a fee paid to the State of €15 million). The note has a term of five years and an annual coupon of 10%, which could have been increased to a market rate subject to a maximum coupon of 18% if the State sold the note to a third party.

If the Core tier 1 capital ratio (or the transitional Common equity tier 1 ratio from the commencement of the Capital Requirement Regulations) of the Group (as calculated under the terms of the instrument) falls below 8.25%, the note automatically converts to units of ordinary stock. The conversion price at which the note would convert is the volume-weighted average price (VWAP) of the ordinary stock over the 30 days prior to conversion, subject to a current minimum conversion price of €0.05 per unit.

The Group measured the Contingent Capital Note at fair value at initial recognition. As the note did not initially trade in an active market, and was issued to a related party, the fair value was established using a valuation technique. The key inputs into the valuation technique were the expected interest payments over the life of the note, the estimated market yield for the instrument at the date of issuance and the estimated market yield for a subordinated liability without an equity conversion feature. The fair value of the note at initial recognition was €869 million.

The difference of €116 million between the fair value of the note on initial recognition and the net amount received from the State was treated as a capital contribution and credited directly to other reserves, as the State is a significant investor in the Group and was considered to be acting in that capacity.

The equity conversion feature of the note is considered to be an embedded derivative requiring separation, initially an asset with a fair value of €91 million. This derivative has been separated from the host instrument and is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. The fair value of the derivative is established using a valuation technique. The host subordinated liability was measured on initial recognition as the residual after separation of the embedded derivative at an amount of €960 million, and is subsequently measured at amortised cost. At 31 December 2014, the fair value of the embedded derivative was €22 million (31 December 2013: €50 million) (note 19).

On 9 January 2013, the State sold its entire holding of the note to a diverse group of international institutional investors, thereby fixing all future cash coupon payments on the notes at 10% per annum. The option to increase the market rate noted above was not exercised and lapsed on the sale.

(e) Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes 2024

On 4 June 2014, the Group issued a €750 million 10 year (callable at the end of year five) Tier 2 capital instrument. The bond carries a coupon of 4.25%. The instrument is loss absorbing at the point of non-viability upon the implementation of a statutory resolution regime in Ireland. Redemption in whole but not in part is at the option of the Bank upon (i) Regulatory reasons (capital event), or (ii) Tax reasons (additional amounts payable on the Notes). Any redemption before the Maturity Date is subject to such approval by the Competent Authority as may be required by the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) and / or such other laws and regulations which are applicable to the Issuer.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

38 Other liabilities

	31 December 2014 €m	Restated* 31 December 2013 €m
Notes in circulation	1,121	991
Accrued interest payable	532	690
Sundry creditors	344	420
Accruals and deferred income	163	172
Finance lease obligations	6	9
Other	462	541
Other liabilities	2,628	2,823
Other liabilities are analysed as follows:		
Within 1 year	2,514	2,517
After 1 year	114	306
	2,628	2,823

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the impact of the adoption of IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

Included in other liabilities is an amount of €11 million (31 December 2013: €8 million) relating to the Group's share of the liabilities of the joint operation (JO) (note 53).

39 Provisions

	Restructuring €m	Onerous contracts €m	Legal €m	Other €m	Total €m
As at 1 January 2014	67	5	3	15	90
Exchange adjustment	2	-	-	-	2
Charge to income statement	54	-	1	29	84
Utilised during the year	(67)	(1)	(1)	(6)	(75)
Unused amounts reversed during the year	(7)	-	(1)	(8)	(16)
As at 31 December 2014	49	4	2	30	85

Of the €49 million closing provision for restructuring, €16 million relates to staff exits and €33 million relates to property and other costs.

Expected utilisation	Restructuring €m	Onerous contracts €m	Legal €m	Other €m	Total €m
Less than 1 year	30	-	2	24	56
1 to 2 years	9	1	-	2	12
2 to 5 years	7	1	-	1	9
5 to 10 years	3	1	-	3	7
More than 10 years	-	1	-	-	1
Total	49	4	2	30	85

39 Provisions (continued)

The Group has recognised provisions in relation to restructuring costs, onerous contracts, legal and other. Such provisions are sensitive to a variety of factors, which vary depending on their nature. The estimation of the amounts of such provisions is judgemental because the relevant payments are due in the future and the quantity and probability of such payments is uncertain.

The methodology and the assumptions used in the calculation of provisions are reviewed regularly and, at a minimum, at each reporting date.

40 Deferred tax

	31 December 2014 €m	Restated* 31 December 2013 €m
The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:		
At beginning of year	1,618	1,545
Income statement credit / (charge) for year	(92)	96
Pensions and other retirement benefits	43	16
Available for sale financial assets - charge to other comprehensive income	(17)	(47)
Cash flow hedges - charge to other comprehensive income	(24)	21
Other movements	39	(13)
At end of year	1,567	1,618
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following items:		
Deferred tax assets		
Unutilised tax losses	1,595	1,646
Pensions and other post retirement benefits	131	115
Accelerated capital allowances on equipment used by the Group	17	20
Provision for loan impairment	16	12
Cash flow hedge reserve	-	3
Deferred tax assets	1,759	1,796
Deferred tax liabilities		
Available for sale reserve	(84)	(72)
Life companies	(74)	(69)
Property revaluation surplus	(9)	(9)
Accelerated capital allowances on finance leases	(3)	(5)
Cash flow hedge reserve	(21)	-
Other temporary differences	(1)	(23)
Deferred tax liabilities	(192)	(178)
Represented on the balance sheet as follows:		
Deferred tax assets	1,638	1,710
Deferred tax liabilities	(71)	(92)
	1,567	1,618

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the impact of the adoption of IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

40 Deferred tax (continued)

In accordance with IAS 12, in presenting the deferred tax balances above the Group offsets deferred tax assets and liabilities where:

- an entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and
- the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

Deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised for tax that may be payable if earnings of certain overseas subsidiaries were remitted to Ireland as the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Unremitted earnings for overseas subsidiaries totalled €145 million (31 December 2013: €121 million).

The deferred tax asset of €1,638 million (31 December 2013: €1,710 million (restated)) shown on the balance sheet is after netting by jurisdiction (€1,759 million before netting by jurisdiction, 31 December 2013: €1,796 million (restated)). This includes an amount of €1,595 million at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: €1,646 million (restated)) in respect of operating losses which are available to relieve future profits from tax. In order for the Group to recognise an asset for unutilised losses it must have convincing evidence of sufficient future taxable profits against which the losses can be utilised. The deferred tax asset has been recognised on the basis that it is probable it will be recovered as the Directors are satisfied that it is probable that the Group will have sufficient future taxable profits against which the unutilised losses can be utilised.

Under current Irish and UK tax legislation there is no time restriction on the utilisation of trading losses. The Group expects to recover a significant portion of the deferred tax asset in a period more than ten years from the balance sheet date, however it expects that the greater part of the deferred tax asset will be recovered within ten years of the of the balance sheet date. Under accounting standards these assets are measured on an undiscounted basis.

The Group's projections of future taxable profits incorporate estimates and assumptions on economic factors such as employment levels and interest rates as well as other measures such as loan volumes and impairment losses. The Group projections are based on the current business plan for the four years to 2018. The Group assumes long term growth in profitability thereafter. The use of alternative assumptions representing reasonably possible alternative outcomes would not impact the recognition of the Group's deferred tax assets, although they could increase or decrease the recovery period. If the projected rate of growth of taxable profits was increased or decreased by 2 percentage points, the Group estimates that this would respectively decrease or increase the recovery period for the majority of losses by up to two years.

The UK Government had previously enacted legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax to 21% from 1 April 2014 and 20% for years beginning on or after 1 April 2015.

On 3 December 2014, as part of their Autumn Statement, the UK Government proposed a new loss restriction whereby banks will only be able offset 50% of their trading profits arising from 1 April 2015 with losses carried forward from before that date. The proposed restriction would significantly lengthen the period over which the Group could use its UK trading losses. Legislation for the proposed restriction was not enacted by the balance sheet date and therefore in line with IAS 12 it is not considered in the context of the deferred tax asset measurement or recognition at 31 December 2014. Trading losses in both UK and Ireland would continue to be available for indefinite carry forward.

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of US tax losses of €79 million (31 December 2013: €73 million) and US temporary differences of €3 million (31 December 2013: €2 million). At 31 December 2014, €29 million (31 December 2013: €27 million) of the tax losses expire in the period 2020 to 2028 with €50 million due to expire in 2029. There is no expiry date on the tax credits. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these losses due to an annual limitation on use.

The amount of the deferred tax asset expected to be recovered after more than one year is c.€1.5 billion (31 December 2013: c.€1.7 billion). The amount of deferred tax liability expected to be settled after more than one year is c.€0.1 billion (31 December 2013: c.€0.2 billion).

40 Deferred tax (continued)

The deferred tax charge / (credit) in the income statement comprises the following temporary differences:

	31 December 2014 €m	Restated* 31 December 2013 €m
Current year profits / (losses)	55	(174)
Reassessment of the value of tax losses carried forward ¹	(12)	(65)
Impact of corporation tax rate change	-	58
Pensions and other retirement benefits	27	50
Life companies	4	15
Accelerated tax depreciation	2	(14)
Other temporary differences	5	15
Transfer to current tax	7	25
Adjustments in respect of prior year	4	(6)
Total deferred tax charge / (credit)	92	(96)

* As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, comparative periods have been restated to reflect the impact of the adoption of IFRIC 21 'Levies'. See note 58 for additional information.

¹ During the year the Group's assessment of the value of UK losses has increased by €12 million (31 December 2013: €65 million).

41 Retirement benefit obligations

The Group sponsors a number of defined benefit and defined contribution schemes in Ireland and overseas. The defined benefit schemes are funded and the assets of the schemes are held in separate trustee administered funds. In determining the level of contributions required to be made to each scheme and the relevant charge to the income statement the Group has been advised by independent actuaries, which in the case of the majority of the Group's schemes is Towers Watson.

The most significant defined benefit scheme in the Group is the Bank of Ireland Staff Pensions Fund (BSPF) which accounts for approximately 76% of the total liabilities across all Group sponsored defined benefit schemes at 31 December 2014. The BSPF and all of the Group's other RoI and UK defined benefit schemes were closed to new members during 2007, and a new hybrid scheme (which included elements of defined benefit and defined contribution) was introduced for new entrants to the Group. The hybrid scheme was subsequently closed to new entrants in late 2014 and a new defined contribution scheme was introduced for new entrants to the Group from that date.

Retirement benefits under the BSPF and a majority of the other defined benefit plans are calculated by reference to pensionable service and pensionable salary at normal retirement date.

Regulatory Framework

The Group operates the defined benefit plans under broadly similar regulatory frameworks. Benefits under the BSPF are paid to members from a fund administered by Trustees, who are responsible for ensuring compliance with the Pensions Act 1990 and other relevant legislation. These responsibilities include ensuring that contributions are received, investing the scheme assets and making arrangements to pay the benefits. Plan assets are held in trusts and are governed by local regulations and practice in each country.

In order to assess the level of contributions required, triennial valuations are carried out with plan obligations generally measured using prudent assumptions and discounted based on the return expected from assets held in accordance with the actual scheme investment policy.

The BSPF is also subject to an annual valuation under the Irish Pensions Authority Minimum Funding Standard (MFS). The MFS valuation is designed to provide a check that a scheme has sufficient funds to provide a minimum level of benefits in a wind-up scenario. If the MFS valuation indicates a funding level of below 100%, action would be required. This generally takes the form of agreeing a 'Funding Proposal' with the Trustees with the aim of meeting the MFS at a specified future point in time.

41 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

The responsibilities of the Trustees, and the regulatory framework, are broadly similar for the Group's other defined benefit schemes and take account of pension regulations in each specific jurisdiction. The Group works closely with the Trustees of each scheme to manage the plans.

The nature of the relationship between the Group and the Trustees is governed by local regulations and practice in each country and by the respective legal documents underpinning each plan.

Actuarial Valuation of the BSPF

The last formal triennial valuation of the BSPF, using the Attained Age method, was carried out as at 31 December 2012. The Attained Age method measures liabilities taking account of the projected future levels of pensionable earnings at the time of commencement of benefits i.e. at normal retirement date. For measurement of the obligation in the financial statements under IAS 19R the defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The triennial valuation disclosed that the fair value of scheme assets represented 88% of the benefits that had accrued to members, after allowing for expected future increases in earnings and pensions. Following acceptance of the Pensions 2013 Review the actuary recalculated the funding level of the scheme and the joint future service contribution rate taking account of the impact of post-retirement changes to benefits and assumptions. The fair value of the scheme assets represented 97% of the liabilities on this revised basis and the actuary recommended a joint future service contribution rate of 19.8% following this change (unchanged from 19.8% at the previous triennial valuation).

In addition to the future service contributions the Group continues to make additional contributions of €25.75 million per quarter to mid-2016 to the BSPF arising from the 2010 Group Pensions Review. During 2014, the Group accelerated the payment of the full amount of the 2015 additional contributions of €103 million to the BSPF.

The next formal triennial valuation of the BSPF will be carried out during 2016 based on the position at 31 December 2015.

The actuarial valuations are available for inspection by members but are not available for public inspection.

Pension levy

The Irish Finance (No. 2) Act 2011 introduced a stamp duty levy of 0.6% on the market value of assets under management in Irish pension funds, for the years 2011 to 2014 (inclusive). The Irish Finance (No. 2) Act 2013 gave effect to an increase in the pension levy by 0.15% to 0.75% in 2014 and introduced a further levy of 0.15% in 2015. The levy is based on scheme assets as at 30 June in each year, or as at the end of the preceding scheme financial year.

The Group has recognised a charge of €33 million in respect of the 2014 pension levy through other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2014 (year ended 31 December 2013: €24 million).

During 2012 and 2013, the Group and the Trustees of the Bank of Ireland Staff Pensions Fund (BSPF) agreed that in exchange for additional security for scheme members, the cost of the pension levies incurred from 2011 to 2013 would be borne by the relevant Republic of Ireland scheme members, in the form of adjustments to members' benefits. The additional security was provided by a charge over a portfolio of Group assets (a contingent asset) with an initial value of €250 million which increased to €375 million at 31 December 2013. This contingent asset, including Group properties with a fair value of €49 million at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: €42 million), reduced to €164 million at 31 December 2014 as the scheme's assets exceeded the core liabilities under the Minimum Funding Standard by a satisfactory margin. There was no recovery in respect of the BSPF pension levy during 2014, as discussions with the Trustees of the BSPF are still ongoing in relation to members benefits. Following discussions with the Group, the Trustees of the BIF, ICS and BAPF schemes accepted that the cost of the levies incurred from 2011 to 2014 would be borne by the relevant Republic of Ireland scheme members, in the form of an adjustment to member's benefits, resulting in a negative past service cost of €4 million in the income statement during the year ended 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: €28 million in relation to the BSPF, BIF, ICS and BAPF).

The Group UK Pension Scheme has a charge over a portfolio of Group assets with a value of €43 million at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: €50 million).

Pensions 2013 Review

During 2013, the Group completed a review of the BSPF and implemented amendments to benefits to address the IAS 19R deficit of same.

41 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

The objectives of this review were to continue to sponsor competitive pension arrangements and benefits and help secure the future viability of the scheme, while recognising the need to substantially reduce the IAS 19R deficit and associated volatility.

Arising from this review the Group proposed a number of amendments to the scheme and also advised members of changes to how increases to pensions in payment will be determined.

The amendment to future increases in members' pensionable salaries required employee members in RoI and UK to individually accept the changes. As at 31 December 2014, c.100% of those members had accepted the changes (31 December 2013: 19%) and the defined benefit pension scheme deficit at 31 December 2014 reflects this level of acceptances together with the impact of a similar review carried out on a number of smaller Group sponsored pension schemes during the year. This has been recognised as a negative past service cost of €93 million (year ended 31 December 2013: negative past service cost of €274 million, net of directly related costs recognised in the income statement and changes in financial assumptions of €117 million recognised in other comprehensive income).

In return for agreement from employee members to changes in how potential future salary increase qualify for pension, the Group has agreed to increase its support for the BSPF between 2016 and 2020, above existing arrangements, so as to broadly match the IAS 19R deficit reduction arising from changes to potential benefits.

Future deficit-reducing contributions from Pensions 2010 and arising from Pensions 2013 review in the form of cash or other suitable assets are estimated to be €550 million across all Group sponsored defined benefit pension schemes.

Plan details

The following table sets out details of the membership of the BSPF.

Plan details at last valuation date	Number of members	Proportion of funding liability
Active members	8,598	37%
Deferred members	6,380	19%
Pensioner members	3,097	44%
Total	18,075	100%

Financial and Demographic assumptions

The assumptions used in calculating the accounting costs and obligations of the Group's defined benefit pension plans, as detailed below, are set by the Directors after consultation with independent actuaries.

Discount rates are determined in consultation with the Group's independent actuary with reference to market yields at the balance sheet date on high quality corporate bonds (AA rated or equivalent) with a term corresponding to the term of the benefit payments. The yield curve is extrapolated when the term of the benefit payments is longer than the term of available bonds and the single discount rate specified takes the shape of the yield curve and the benefit payments into account. The assumption for RoI price inflation is informed by reference to the European Central Bank inflation target for eurozone countries, which is to maintain inflation at close to but below 2% per annum, and to the long term expectation for eurozone inflation as implied by the difference between eurozone fixed interest and indexed linked bonds. The assumptions for UK price inflation are informed by reference to the difference between yields on longer-term conventional government bonds and index-linked bonds with appropriate adjustments to reflect distortions due to supply and demand, except for UK CPI inflation, which is set by reference to RPI inflation, with an adjustment applied, as there are insufficient CPI-linked bonds from which to derive an assumption.

The salary assumption takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and current employment markets relevant to the Group.

Other demographic assumptions are reviewed in line with the actual experience of the Group's schemes. This resulted in a change in demographic assumptions, the impact of which was to reduce the Group's deficit by €308 million as at 31 December 2014.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

41 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

The financial assumptions used in measuring the Group's defined benefit pension liability under IAS 19 are set out in the table below.

Financial assumptions	31 December 2014 % p.a.	31 December 2013 % p.a.
Irish schemes		
Discount rate	2.20	3.65
Inflation rate	1.50	2.00
Rate of general increase in salaries	*2.00	*2.50
Rate of increase in pensions in payments	*0.96	*1.24
Rate of increase to deferred pensions	1.45	1.90
UK schemes		
Discount rate	3.70	4.45
Consumer Price Inflation	2.25	2.70
Retail Price Inflation	3.25	3.60
Rate of general increase in salaries	*3.75	*4.10
Rate of increase in pensions in payments	*2.17	*2.49
Rate of increase to deferred pensions	2.25	2.70

* Weighted average increase across all Group schemes.

Mortality assumptions

The mortality assumptions adopted for Irish pension arrangements reflect both a base table and projected table developed from various Society of Actuaries in Ireland mortality investigations that are considered a best fit for the Group's expected future mortality experience.

	31 December 2014 years	31 December 2013 years
Longevity at age 70 for current pensioners		
Males	17.3	17.5
Females	18.8	18.9
Longevity at age 60 for active members currently aged 60 years		
Males	26.8	27.1
Females	28.6	28.7
Longevity at age 60 for active members currently aged 40 years		
Males	29.3	29.6
Females	30.8	30.8

41 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

Amounts recognised in financial statements

The table below outlines where the Group's defined benefit plans are recognised in the financial statements

31 December 2014	Irish Pension Plans €m	UK Pension ¹ Plans €m	Total €m
Income statement credit / (charge)			
- Other operating expenses	(113)	(24)	(137)
- Impact of amendments to the defined benefit pension scheme, net of directly related expenses	81	12	93
- Cost of restructuring programme	(4)	1	(3)
Statement of other comprehensive income			
Impact of remeasurement	(419)	23	(396)
Balance sheet obligations	(949)	(37)	(986)
This is shown on the balance sheet as:			
Retirement benefit obligation			(992)
Retirement benefit asset			6
Total net liability			(986)

All figures above are shown before deferred tax.

31 December 2013	Irish Pension Plans €m	UK Pension ¹ Plans €m	Total €m
Income statement credit / (charge)			
- Other operating expenses	(110)	(22)	(132)
- Impact of amendments to the defined benefit pension scheme, net of directly related expenses	237	37	274
- Cost of restructuring programme	3	2	5
Statement of other comprehensive income			
- Impact of remeasurement	(106)	(23)	(129)
Balance sheet obligations	(747)	(94)	(841)
This is shown on the balance sheet as:			
Retirement benefit obligation			(845)
Retirement benefit asset			4
Total net liability			(841)

¹ The UK Pension Plans include a portion of the BSPF which relates to UK members.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

41 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

The movement in the net defined benefit obligation over the year in respect of the Group's defined benefit plans is as follows:

	Present value of obligation €m	Fair value of plan assets €m	Surplus / (deficit) of plans €m
At 1 January 2014	(6,253)	5,412	(841)
Impact of Pensions 2013 Review			
- Negative past service cost (income statement)	93	-	93
Cost of restructuring programme			
- Past service cost	(3)	-	(3)
Other operating expenses	(340)	203	(137)
- Current service cost	(113)	-	(113)
- Negative past service cost	3	-	3
- Interest (expense) / income	(230)	203	(27)
Return on plan assets not included in income statement	-	739	739
Change in demographic assumptions	308	-	308
Change in financial assumptions	(1,430)	-	(1,430)
Experience gains	38	-	38
Employer contributions	-	297	297
- Deficit clearing ¹	-	210	210
- Other	-	87	87
Employee contributions	(13)	13	-
Benefit payments	170	(170)	-
Changes in exchange rates	(95)	45	(50)
At 31 December 2014	(7,525)	6,539	(986)

The above amounts are recognised in the financial statements as follows: (charge) / credit

Other operating expenses	(340)	203	(137)
Impact of amendments to defined benefit pension schemes, net of directly related costs	93	-	93
Cost of restructuring programme	(3)	-	(3)
Total amount recognised in income statement	(250)	203	(47)
Changes in financial assumptions	(1,430)	-	(1,430)
Return on plan assets not included in income statement	-	739	739
Change in demographic assumptions	308	-	308
Changes in exchange rates	(95)	45	(50)
Experience gains	38	-	38
Total remeasurements in other comprehensive income	(1,179)	784	(395)
Total Negative past service cost comprises			
Impact of amendments to defined benefit pension schemes			93
Impact of restructuring programme			(3)
Other operating expenses			3
Total			93

¹ Deficit reducing contributions are additional contributions related to the Group's Pensions Reviews.

41 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

	Present value of obligation €m	Fair value of plan assets €m	Surplus / (deficit) of plans €m
At 1 January 2013	(6,137)	5,062	(1,075)
Impact of Pensions 2013 Review	394	-	394
- Negative past service cost (income statement)	277	-	277
- Change in financial assumptions (other comprehensive income)	117	-	117
Cost of restructuring programme	5	-	5
- Negative past service cost	5	-	5
Other operating expenses	(333)	201	(132)
- Current service cost	(122)	-	(122)
- Negative past service cost	28	-	28
- Interest (expense) / income	(239)	201	(38)
Return on plan assets not included in income statement	-	85	85
Change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Other changes in financial assumptions	(355)	-	(355)
Experience gains	8	-	8
Employer contributions	-	213	213
- Deficit clearing ¹	-	119	119
- Other	-	94	94
Employee contributions	(13)	13	-
Benefit payments	153	(153)	-
Changes in exchange rates	25	(9)	16
At 31 December 2013	(6,253)	5,412	(841)

The above amounts are recognised in the financial statements as follows: (charge) / credit

Other operating expenses	(333)	201	(132)
Impact of amendments to defined benefit pension schemes, net of directly related costs	274	-	274
Cost of restructuring programme	5	-	5
Total amount recognised in income statement	(54)	201	147
Changes in financial assumptions	(238)	-	(238)
Return on plan assets not included in income statement	-	85	85
Change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Changes in exchange rates	25	(9)	16
Experience gains	8	-	8
Total remeasurements in other comprehensive income	(205)	76	(129)

Total Negative past service cost comprises

Impact of amendments to defined benefit pension schemes	277
Impact of restructuring programme	5
Other operating expenses	28
Total	310

¹ Deficit reducing contributions are additional contributions related to the Group's Pensions Reviews.

41 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

Asset breakdown	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Equities (quoted)	2,088	2,375
Liability Driven Investment (unquoted)	1,489	1,219
Corporate bonds (quoted)	449	318
Property (unquoted)	417	314
Government bonds (quoted)	890	283
Cash (quoted)	392	251
Senior secured loans (unquoted)	212	197
Reinsurance (unquoted)	235	196
Hedge funds (unquoted)	234	193
Private equities (unquoted)	133	66
Total fair value of assets	6,539	5,412

The retirement benefit schemes' assets include Bank of Ireland stock amounting to €9 million (31 December 2013: €7 million) and property occupied by Bank of Ireland Group companies to the value of €31 million (31 December 2013: €25 million).

Sensitivity of defined benefit obligation to key assumptions

The table below sets out how the defined benefit obligation would have been affected by changes in the significant actuarial assumptions that were reasonably possible:

Impact on defined benefit obligation	Change in assumption	Impact on actuarial liabilities increase / (decrease) 31 December 2014 €m	Impact on actuarial liabilities increase / (decrease) 31 December 2013 €m
Discount rate	0.25% decrease	407	318
RPI inflation*	0.10% decrease	(101)	(84)
Salary growth	0.10% decrease	(27)	(21)
Life expectancy	1 year increase	211	152

* Including other inflation-linked assumptions (CPI inflation, pension increases, salary growth)

The sensitivity analysis is prepared by the independent actuaries calculating the defined benefit obligation under the alternative assumptions.

While the table above shows the estimated impact of an individual assumption change, a change in one assumption could impact on other assumptions due to the relationship between assumptions.

Some of the above changes in assumptions may have an impact on the value of the schemes' investment holdings. For example, the plans hold a proportion of their assets in corporate bonds. A fall in the discount rate as a result of lower corporate bond yields would be expected to lead to an increase in the value of these assets, thus partly offsetting the increase in the defined benefit obligation. The extent to which these sensitivities are managed is discussed further below.

41 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

Future cash flows

The plans' liabilities represent a long-term obligation and most of the payments due under the plans will occur several decades into the future.

The duration, or average term to payment for the benefits due weighted by liability, is c.22 years for the Irish plans and c.21 years for the UK plans.

Expected employer contributions for the year ended 31 December 2015 are €112 million. Expected employee contributions for the year ended 31 December 2015 are €13 million.

Risks and risk management

The Group's defined benefit pension plans have a number of areas of risk. The key areas of risk, and the ways in which the Group has sought to manage them, are set out in the following table.

The risks are considered from both a funding perspective, which drives the cash commitments of the Group, and from an accounting perspective, i.e. the extent to which such risks affect the amounts recorded in the Group's financial statements.

41 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

Risk	Description
Asset volatility	The defined benefit pension plans hold a significant proportion of their assets in equities and other return-seeking assets. The returns on such assets tend to be volatile. For the purposes of the triennial valuation, the defined benefit liabilities, however, are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to government bond yields, with allowance for additional return to be generated from the investment portfolio. For measurement of the obligation in the financial statements under IAS 19R the defined benefit obligation is calculated using a discount rate set with reference to high-quality corporate bond yields. The movement in the asset portfolio is not fully correlated with the movement in the two liability measures and this means that the funding level is likely to be volatile in the short-term, potentially resulting in short-term cash requirements and an increase in the net defined benefit deficit recorded on the balance sheet. In order to limit the volatility in asset returns, the schemes' assets are well-diversified by investing in a range of asset classes, including listed equity, private equity, hedge funds, infrastructure, reinsurance, property, government bonds and corporate bonds. During 2014 20% of the BSPF listed equity portfolio was allocated to bonds to further reduce the volatility and exposure to equity markets. The investment in bonds is discussed further below.
Changes in bond yields	Interest rate and inflation risks, along with equity risk, are the defined benefit schemes' largest risks. From an accounting liability perspective, the schemes are also exposed to movements in corporate bond spreads. As part of its Risk Management the largest Group sponsored pension scheme, the BSPF has invested 29% in a Liability Driven Investment (LDI) approach to help manage its interest rate and inflation risk. The LDI approach invests in cash and interest rate and inflation swaps to create a portfolio which is both euro inflation-linked and of significantly longer duration than possible in the physical bond market. The portfolio will broadly hedge against movements in long-term interest rates and inflation expectations. The LDI portfolio only hedges a portion of the BSPF's interest rate and inflation risks. Furthermore, the portfolio does not hedge against changes in the credit spread on corporate bonds used to derive the accounting liabilities, nor protect against differences between expectations for eurozone average inflation and the Fund's Irish inflation exposure. However, the investment in corporate and government bonds offers a further degree of matching, i.e. the movement in assets arising from changes in bond yields partially matches the movement in the funding or accounting liabilities. In this way, the exposure to movements in bond yields is further reduced.
Inflation risk	The majority of the plans' benefit obligations are linked to inflation and higher inflation will lead to higher liabilities, although in most cases caps on the level of inflationary increases are in place to protect the plans against high inflation and the Pensions 2013 Review changes have further limited this exposure.
Life expectancy	The majority of the plans' obligations are to provide a pension for the life of the member, which means that increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in the plans' liabilities.

Investment decisions are the responsibility of the Trustees and the Group supports the efficient management of risk including through the appointment of a Group Pensions Chief Investment Officer. The role of Group Pensions Chief Investment Officer is to advise and support the Trustees of the Group sponsored pension schemes in the design, implementation and management of investment strategy to meet the various scheme liabilities. The duties include, but not are limited to, the identification and management of risks such as the risk of insufficient asset returns, changing interest rates, inflation, counterparty exposures, geographical risk, asset concentration risk, liquidity risk, regulatory risk, manager risk and longevity risk.

42 Contingent liabilities and commitments

The table below gives the contract amounts of contingent liabilities and commitments. The maximum exposure to credit loss under contingent liabilities and commitments is the contractual amount of the instrument in the event of non-performance by the other party where all counter claims, collateral or security prove worthless.

	31 December 2014 Contract amount €m	31 December 2013 Contract amount €m
Contingent liabilities		
Acceptances and endorsements	12	9
Guarantees and irrevocable letters of credit	698	819
Other contingent liabilities	199	327
	909	1,155
Commitments		
Documentary credits and short term trade related transactions	113	85
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments to lend:		
- revocable or irrevocable with original maturity of 1 year or less	14,062	13,043
- irrevocable with original maturity of over 1 year	3,469	2,764
	17,644	15,892

In common with other banks, the Group conducts business involving acceptances, performance bonds and indemnities. The majority of these facilities are offset by corresponding obligations of third parties.

An **acceptance** is an undertaking by a bank to pay a bill of exchange drawn on a customer. The Group expects most acceptances to be presented, but reimbursement by the customer is normally immediate. **Endorsements** are residual liabilities of the Group in respect of bills of exchange, which have been paid and subsequently rediscounted.

Guarantees and letters of credit are given as security to support the performance of a customer to third parties. As the Group will only be required to meet these obligations in the event of the customer's default, the cash requirements of these instruments are expected to be considerably below their nominal amounts.

Other contingent liabilities primarily include performance bonds and are generally short term commitments to third parties which are not directly dependent on the customers' credit worthiness. The Group is also party to legal, regulatory and other actions arising out of its normal business operations. At 31 December 2014, the Group is assessing an emerging industry-wide issue with respect to technical compliance with the UK Consumer Credit Act. In accordance with IAS37.92, the Group has not provided further information on this issue.

Documentary credits commit the Group to make payments to third parties, on production of documents, which are usually reimbursed immediately by customers.

Commitments to lend are agreements to lend to a customer in the future, subject to certain conditions.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

43 Capital stock

Authorised	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Eur€	€m	€m
90 billion units of ordinary stock of €0.05 each	4,500	4,500
228 billion units of deferred stock of €0.01 each	2,280	2,280
100 million units of non-cumulative preference stock of €1.27 each	127	127
100 million units of undesignated preference stock of €0.25 each	25	25
3.5 billion units of non-cumulative 2009 Preference Stock of €0.01 each	35	35
Stg£	£m	£m
100 million units of non-cumulative preference stock of Stg£1 each	100	100
100 million units of undesignated preference stock of Stg£0.25 each	25	25
US\$	\$m	\$m
8 million units of non-cumulative preference stock of US\$25 each	200	200
100 million units of undesignated preference stock of US\$0.25 each	25	25

Allotted and fully paid	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
32.346 billion units of ordinary stock of €0.05 each (31 December 2013: 32.344 billion units)	1,616	1,616
91.981 billion units of deferred stock of €0.01 each	920	920
39.291 million units of treasury stock of €0.05 (31 December 2013: 41.696 million units)	2	2
1.9 million units of non-cumulative preference stock of Stg£1 each	3	3
3.0 million units of non-cumulative preference stock of €1.27 each	4	4
1.3 billion units of non-cumulative 2009 Preference Stock of €0.01 each (31 December 2013: 1.3 billion units)	13	13
	2,558	2,558

Ordinary stock

All units of ordinary stock carry the same voting rights.

The weighted average number of units of ordinary stock in issue at 31 December 2014, used in the earnings per share calculation, excludes treasury stock which does not represent ordinary stock in issue. Treasury stock does not rank for dividend. While own stock held for the benefit of life assurance policyholders legally ranks for dividend, in line with accounting standards any dividend would not accrue in the Group financial statements.

Movements in ordinary and treasury stock (units)	Ordinary Stock		Treasury Stock	
	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
At beginning of year	32,343,587,302	30,108,928,692	41,696,461	45,585,840
Issue of ordinary stock	-	2,230,769,231	-	-
Stock sold / (purchased) and held for the benefit of life assurance policyholders	2,405,365	3,889,379	(2,405,365)	(3,889,379)
At end of year	32,345,992,667	32,343,587,302	39,291,096	41,696,461

43 Capital stock (continued)

At 31 December 2014, New Ireland Assurance Company plc held 17,282,406 units of ordinary stock as 'own shares' (31 December 2013: 19,687,771 units).

Deferred stock

The total authorised deferred stock is 228 billion units at a par value of €0.01 per unit. The deferred stock has no voting or dividend rights and, on a winding up of, or other return of capital (other than on a redemption of stock of any class in the capital of the Bank) by the Bank, the deferred stockholders will be entitled to receive the amount paid up or credited as paid up on such unit of deferred stock only after ordinary stockholders have received, in aggregate, any amounts paid up or credited as paid up on those units of ordinary stock held by them at that time, plus €10 million in cash per unit of €0.05 ordinary stock, the purpose of which is to ensure that the units of deferred stock have no economic value.

The deferred stock is not transferable at any time, other than with the prior written consent of the Directors. At the appropriate time, the Bank may redeem or repurchase the deferred stock, make an application to the High Court of Ireland for the deferred stock to be cancelled, or acquire, cancel or seek the surrender of the deferred stock (in each case for no consideration) using such other lawful means as the Directors may determine.

2009 Preference Stock

At 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, Baggot Securities Limited (Baggot) held 1,300,000,000 units of 2009 Preference Stock.

On 20 February 2015, the Group paid a cash dividend of €133.3 million (20 February 2014: €133.3 million) on the 2009 Preference Stock to Baggot.

The terms and conditions attaching to the 2009 Preference Stock are outlined below:

The 2009 Preference Stock entitles the holder to receive a non-cumulative cash dividend at a fixed rate of 10.25% per annum payable annually in arrears on 20 February at the discretion of the Bank. If a cash dividend is not paid by the Bank, the Bank shall issue units of ordinary stock to the holder to be settled on a day determined by the Bank, in its sole discretion, provided that this must occur no later than the day on which the Bank subsequently redeems or repurchases or pays a dividend on the 2009 Preference Stock or any class of capital stock. The number of units of ordinary stock that the Bank would be required to issue in the event of non-payment of a cash dividend is calculated by dividing the amount of the unpaid dividend by the Thirty Day Average Price.

If the dividend on the 2009 Preference Stock is not paid in any particular year, the Bank is precluded from paying any dividend on ordinary stock until the Bank resumes the payment of dividends on the 2009 Preference Stock in cash. The Bank will also be precluded from paying any dividend on ordinary stock where the payment of such a dividend would reduce the distributable reserves of the Bank to such an extent that the Bank would be unable to pay the next dividend due for payment on the 2009 Preference Stock.

The repayment of the capital paid up (inclusive of premium) on the 2009 Preference Stock ranks *pari passu* with the repayment of the paid up nominal value (excluding premium) of the ordinary stock on a winding up or other return of capital of the Bank.

The 2009 Preference Stock ranks ahead of ordinary stock as regards dividends and the repayment of premium on the ordinary stock on a winding up or other return of capital of the Bank. It ranks *pari passu* as regards dividends with other stock or securities which constitute Core tier 1 capital of the Bank (other than ordinary stock and other than dividends to Non-controlling Interests).

The 2009 Preference Stock is transferable in minimum lots of 50,000 units.

43 Capital stock (continued)

The 2009 Preference Stock was capable of repurchase in whole or in part at the option of the Bank at a price per unit equal to €1.00 per unit before 31 March 2014 and thereafter, a price per unit of €1.25, representing a 25% step-up per unit, subject in either case to the consent of the CBI to the repurchase of the 2009 Preference Stock being obtained. Baggot, the current holder of the 2009 Preference Stock, has waived its rights to receive redemption monies in excess of €1.00 per unit. The 2009 Preference Stock is not capable of being repurchased if it would breach or cause a breach of Irish banking capital adequacy requirements from time to time applicable to the Bank subject to regulatory approval. The Bank may only redeem the 2009 Preference Stock in accordance with company law, and with the approval of the CBI, out of profits available for distribution or the proceeds of a fresh issue of stock or an issue of securities treated by the CBI as constituting Core tier 1 (now Common equity tier 1) capital. Further details regarding the 2013 Capital Package are provided in Note 57.

If the ordinary stock to be issued in the event of non-payment of cash dividends on the 2009 Preference Stock is not settled on the dividend payment date to which it relates, the holder is entitled to exercise the voting rights of that as yet unissued ordinary stock from the dividend payment date. Such voting rights will have no effect on the Bank's unfettered discretion in respect of (i) the payment of dividends on the 2009 Preference Stock or any other securities of the Bank ranking *pari passu* with, or junior to, the 2009 Preference Stock or the issuance of ordinary stock in the event of non-payment of cash dividends on the 2009 Preference Stock; or (ii) the redemption or repurchase of the 2009 Preference Stock or any other securities of the Bank ranking *pari passu* with, or junior to, the 2009 Preference Stock.

Preference stock – Stg£1 each and €1.27 each

As at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, 1,876,090 units of sterling preference stock and 3,026,598 units of euro preference stock were in issue.

The preference stock is non-redeemable. The holders of preference stock are entitled to receive at the discretion of the Bank a non-cumulative preferential dividend, which in the case of the sterling preference stock is payable in sterling, in a gross amount of Stg£1.2625 per unit per annum and in the case of euro preference stock is payable in euro in a gross amount of €1.523686 per unit per annum, in equal semi-annual instalments, in arrears, on 20 February and 20 August in each year.

On a winding up of, or other return of capital, by the Bank (other than on a redemption of stock of any class in the capital of the Bank) the holders of preference stock will be entitled to receive an amount equal to the amount paid up or credited as paid up on each unit of the preference stock held (including the premium) out of the surplus assets available for distribution to the Bank's members. Subject to the Bank's Bye-Laws, the preference stockholders may also be entitled to receive a sum in respect of dividends payable.

The preference stockholders are not entitled to vote at any General Court except in certain exceptional circumstances. Such circumstances did not arise during 2014 and consequently the preference stockholders were not entitled to vote at the Annual General Court held on 25 April 2014.

Use of ordinary stock in employee schemes

(a) Employee Stock Issue Scheme

Under this scheme, each year the Court may set aside an element of Group profit before taxation for allocation to the Trustees of the scheme to enable them to acquire units of ordinary stock on behalf of the scheme participants.

In addition, if an employee elects for any such free stock award, they become eligible to purchase additional stock at market price from gross salary subject to Revenue Commissioners and HM Revenue & Customs rules respectively.

The maximum award permitted under the scheme is 6% of a participant's salary. There have been no awards to employees under the employee stock issue scheme since 2008.

43 Capital stock (continued)

(b) Executive Stock Option Scheme (ESOS)

The last grant of options under this Scheme were made in 2008. Options granted in 2006, 2007 and 2008 lapsed as the performance conditions were not achieved. The performance conditions for options granted in 1996 up to and including 2005 were satisfied. Options may not be transferred or assigned and may be exercised only between the third and tenth anniversaries of their grant. No options were either granted or exercised in the year ended 31 December 2014 or in the year ended 31 December 2013.

Under this Scheme, which was approved by stockholders, key executives may be granted options to subscribe for units of ordinary stock at the discretion of the Remuneration Committee. Under this scheme, the total value of options granted in a year may not exceed 100% of an executive's annual salary at the time of the award. The subscription price per unit of stock shall not be less than the market value of the stock at the date of grant.

	31 December 2014		31 December 2013	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (€)	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (€)
Outstanding at beginning of year	1,230,014	€11.79	2,686,513	€11.45
Expired during year	(738,877)	€11.08	(1,456,499)	€11.17
Outstanding at end of year	491,137	€12.87	1,230,014	€11.79
Exercisable at end of year	491,137	€12.87	1,230,014	€11.79

The options above are before the Group's 2010 and 2011 Rights Issues. The Group Remuneration Committee exercised its discretion not to make any technical adjustments to these grants.

Exercise Price Range (€)	Number of options
12.85 - 13.68	491,137
Total	491,137

Outstanding options under the Stock Option Scheme are exercisable at price ranges above. The weighted average remaining contractual life of the outstanding options under the Stock Option Scheme is less than three years.

(c) Long Term Incentive Plan

The Bank of Ireland Group Long Term Incentive Plan – 2004 (LTIP) was approved by the stockholders at the Annual General Court in July 2004. The LTIP links the number of units of stock receivable by participants to the Group's Total Shareholder Return (TSR). TSR represents stock price growth plus dividends.

Under this Plan key senior executives may receive a conditional award of a number of units of ordinary stock. The maximum award for Executive Directors and Group Executive Committee (GEC) members, cannot exceed 100% (150% for the Group CEO) of their annual salary at the time of the award.

The performance conditions for awards in 2006, 2007 and 2008 were not met and subsequently all conditional awards lapsed. There have been no further awards under the Group LTIP since 2008.

(d) Limitations on Employee Stock Issue and Stock Option Schemes

All of the above stock issue and stock option schemes are subject to a range of flow rate controls approved by the stockholders and which conform to current institutional investor guidelines.

44 Stock premium account

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Stock premium account		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,135	1,210
Issue of ordinary stock	-	469
Redemption of the 2009 Preference Stock	-	(532)
Transaction costs, net of tax	-	(12)
Balance at the end of the year	1,135	1,135

45 Liquidity risk and profile

The tables below summarise the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities (excluding those arising from insurance and investment contracts in Bank of Ireland Life) at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013 based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations. The Group does not manage liquidity risk on the basis of contractual maturity. Instead the Group manages liquidity risk based on expected cash flows.

Unit linked investment liabilities and unit linked insurance liabilities with a carrying value of €5,680 million and €9,918 million respectively (31 December 2013: €5,460 million and €8,502 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 easy access features. These allow the customer to access a portion or all of their deposit notwithstanding that this repayment could result in financial penalty being paid by the customer. For such accounts, the portion subject to the potential early access has been classified in the 'demand' category in the table below.

The balances will not agree directly to the consolidated balance sheet as the table incorporates all cash flows, on an undiscounted basis, related to both principal and interest payments.

As at 31 December 2014	Demand €m	Up to 3 months €m	3-12 months €m	1-5 years €m	Over 5 years €m	Total €m
Contractual maturity						
Deposits from banks	153	1,505	432	95	-	2,185
Drawings from Monetary Authorities (gross)	-	2,929	-	1,499	-	4,428
Customer accounts	45,290	15,449	8,849	5,283	248	75,119
Debt securities in issue	-	2,149	3,233	4,961	4,154	14,497
Subordinated liabilities	-	21	240	1,537	1,637	3,435
Contingent liabilities	909	-	-	-	-	909
Commitments	14,174	-	-	3,470	-	17,644
Total	60,526	22,053	12,754	16,845	6,039	118,217

45 Liquidity risk and profile (continued)

As at 31 December 2013

Contractual maturity	Demand €m	Up to 3 months €m	3-12 months €m	1-5 years €m	Over 5 years €m	Total €m
Deposits from banks	361	3,284	2,008	211	-	5,864
Drawings from Monetary Authorities (gross)	-	-	-	8,439	-	8,439
Customer accounts	43,457	17,258	9,210	4,151	170	74,246
Debt securities in issue	-	460	1,569	8,274	4,399	14,702
Subordinated liabilities	-	28	133	1,513	764	2,438
Contingent liabilities	1,155	-	-	-	-	1,155
Commitments	13,043	-	-	2,764	-	15,807
Total	58,016	21,030	12,920	25,352	5,333	122,651

As set out in note 19, derivatives held for trading comprise derivatives entered into with trading intent as well as derivatives entered with economic hedging intent to which the Group does not apply hedge accounting. Derivatives held with hedging intent also include all derivatives to which the Group applies hedge accounting.

The tables below summarise the maturity profile of the Group's derivative liabilities. The Group manages liquidity risk based on expected cash flows, therefore the undiscounted cash flows payable on derivatives liabilities held with hedging intent are classified according to their contractual maturity, while derivatives held with trading intent have been included at fair value in the 'demand' time bucket.

As at 31 December 2014

Derivative financial instruments	Demand €m	Up to 3 months €m	3-12 months €m	1-5 years €m	Over 5 years €m	Total €m
Derivatives held with hedging intent						
Gross settled derivative liabilities - outflows	-	4,516	1,649	6,280	102	12,547
Gross settled derivative liabilities - inflows	-	(4,223)	(1,548)	(5,924)	(89)	(11,784)
Gross settled derivative liabilities - net flows	-	293	101	356	13	763
Net settled derivative liabilities	-	182	432	1,217	552	2,383
Total derivatives held with hedging intent	-	475	533	1,573	565	3,146
Derivative liabilities held with trading intent	953	-	-	-	-	953
Total derivative cash flows	953	475	533	1,573	565	4,099

As at 31 December 2013

Derivative financial instruments	Demand €m	Up to 3 months €m	3-12 months €m	1-5 years €m	Over 5 years €m	Total €m
Derivatives held with hedging intent						
Gross settled derivative liabilities - outflows	-	4,140	2,373	3,570	381	10,464
Gross settled derivative liabilities - inflows	-	(4,032)	(2,299)	(3,369)	(333)	(10,033)
Gross settled derivative liabilities - net flows	-	108	74	201	48	431
Net settled derivative liabilities	-	213	435	1,192	1,071	2,911
Total derivatives held with hedging intent	-	321	509	1,393	1,119	3,342
Derivative liabilities held with trading intent	796	-	-	-	-	796
Total derivative cash flows	796	321	509	1,393	1,119	4,138

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

46 Measurement basis of financial assets and financial liabilities

The table below analyses the carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities by accounting treatment and by balance sheet heading.

	At fair value through profit or loss			At fair value through Other Comprehensive income (OCI)				Total €m
	Derivatives designated as fair value hedging instruments €m	Held for trading €m	Designated upon initial recognition €m	Available for sale €m	Cash flow hedge derivatives €m	Held at amortised cost €m	Insurance contracts €m	
31 December 2014								
Financial assets								
Cash and balances at central banks	-	-	-	-	-	4,991	-	4,991
Items in the course of collection								
from other banks	-	-	-	-	-	435	-	435
Trading securities	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Derivative financial instruments	367	2,865	-	-	460	-	-	3,692
Other financial assets at fair value								
through profit or loss	-	-	11,528	-	-	-	-	11,528
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-	4,851	-	4,851
Available for sale financial assets	-	-	-	13,580	-	-	-	13,580
NAMA senior bonds	-	-	-	-	-	2,374	-	2,374
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	-	-	-	82,118	-	82,118
Interest in associates	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	56
Total financial assets	367	2,877	11,584	13,580	460	94,769	-	123,637
Financial liabilities								
Deposits from banks	-	-	-	-	-	3,855	-	3,855
Customer accounts	-	-	1,869	-	-	72,968	-	74,837
Items in the course of transmission								
to other banks	-	-	-	-	-	379	-	379
Derivative financial instruments	672	2,867	-	-	499	-	-	4,038
Debt securities in issue	-	-	631	-	-	15,409	-	16,040
Liabilities to customers under								
investment contracts	-	-	5,680	-	-	-	-	5,680
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,918	9,918
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	69	-	-	2,431	-	2,500
Total financial liabilities	672	2,867	8,249	-	499	95,042	9,918	117,247

46 Measurement basis of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

	At fair value through profit or loss			At fair value through Other Comprehensive income (OCI)			Insurance contracts €m	Total €m
	Derivatives designated as fair value hedging instruments €m	Held for trading €m	Designated upon initial recognition €m	Available for sale €m	Cash flow hedge derivatives €m	Held at amortised cost €m		
31 December 2013								
Financial assets								
Cash and balances at central banks	-	-	-	-	-	6,385	-	6,385
Items in the course of collection								
from other banks	-	-	-	-	-	363	-	363
Trading securities	-	252	-	-	-	-	-	252
Derivative financial instruments	393	2,691	-	-	408	-	-	3,492
Other financial assets at fair value								
through profit or loss	-	-	10,306	-	-	-	-	10,306
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-	4,759	-	4,759
Available for sale financial assets	-	-	-	12,104	-	-	-	12,104
NAMA senior bonds	-	-	-	-	-	3,957	-	3,957
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	-	-	-	84,514	-	84,514
Interest in associates	-	-	41	-	-	48	-	89
Total financial assets	393	2,943	10,347	12,104	408	100,026	-	126,221
Financial liabilities								
Deposits from banks	-	-	143	-	-	12,070	-	12,213
Customer accounts	-	-	1,832	-	-	72,035	-	73,867
Items in the course of transmission								
to other banks	-	-	-	-	-	147	-	147
Derivative financial instruments	375	2,655	-	-	198	-	-	3,228
Debt securities in issue	-	-	519	-	-	14,761	-	15,280
Liabilities to customers under								
investment contracts	-	-	5,460	-	-	-	-	5,460
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,502	8,502
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	63	-	-	1,612	-	1,675
Other short positions	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
Total financial liabilities	375	2,663	8,017	-	198	100,625	8,502	120,380

46 Measurement basis of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

The fair value and contractual amount due on maturity of financial liabilities designated at fair value upon initial recognition are shown in the table below.

	31 December 2014		31 December 2013	
	Fair values €m	Contractual amount due on maturity €m	Fair values €m	Contractual amount due on maturity €m
Deposits from banks	-	-	143	143
Customer accounts	1,869	1,872	1,832	1,827
Liabilities to customers under investment contracts	5,680	5,680	5,460	5,460
Debt securities in issue	631	580	519	524
Subordinated liabilities	69	70	63	67
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	8,249	8,202	8,017	8,021

For financial assets and financial liabilities which are recognised and subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss or through other comprehensive income, a description of the methods and assumptions used to calculate those fair values is set out in note 47.

47 Fair values of assets and liabilities

Fair value of assets and liabilities

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Where possible, the Group calculates fair value using observable market prices. Where market prices are not available, fair values are determined using valuation techniques which may include discounted cash flow models or comparisons to instruments with characteristics either identical or similar to those of the instruments held by the Group or of recent arm's length market transactions. These fair values are classified within a three-level fair value hierarchy, based on the inputs used to value the instrument. Where the inputs might be categorised within different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the fair value measurement in its entirety is categorised in the same level of the hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The levels are defined as:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Transfers between different levels are assessed at the end of all reporting periods.

(a) Financial assets and financial liabilities recognised and subsequently measured at fair value

All financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value. The Group subsequently measures trading securities, other financial assets and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, derivatives and available for sale financial assets at fair value in the balance sheet. These instruments are shown as either at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

47 Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)

A description of the methods and assumptions used to calculate fair values of these assets and liabilities is set out below. For fair value measurements categorised within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the valuation policies and procedures are developed by the management of the relevant business unit. The valuation process is documented before being reviewed and approved by senior management to ensure that the valuation method is consistent with market practice, that the output is reasonable and that the methodology is consistent both across the Group and compared to prior reporting periods.

Financial assets held for trading

These instruments are valued using observable market prices (level 1 inputs), directly from a recognised pricing source or an independent broker or investment bank.

Derivative financial instruments

The Group's derivative financial instruments are valued using valuation techniques commonly used by market participants. These consist of discounted cash flow and options pricing models, which typically incorporate observable market data, principally interest rates, basis spreads, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and counterparty credit (level 2 inputs).

The fair values of the Group's derivative financial liabilities reflect the impact of changes in own credit spreads derived from observable market data (debit valuation adjustment). The impact of the cost of funding derivative positions is also taken into account in determining the fair value of derivative financial instruments (funding valuation adjustment). The funding cost is derived from observable market data; however the model may perform numerical procedures in the pricing such as interpolation when market data input values do not directly correspond to the exact parameters of the trade. Both methodologies are considered to use level 2 inputs.

Certain derivatives are valued using unobservable inputs relating to counterparty credit such as credit grade, which are significant to their valuation. The effect of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions in the valuation of these derivatives would be to increase their fair value by up to €12 million or decrease their fair value by up to €12 million, with a corresponding impact on the income statement. Where the impact of unobservable inputs is material to the valuation of the asset or liability, it is categorised as level 3 on the fair value hierarchy.

In addition a small number of derivative financial instruments are valued using significant unobservable inputs other than counterparty credit (level 3 inputs). However, changing one or more assumptions used in the valuation of these derivatives would not have a significant impact as they are entered into to hedge the exposure arising on certain customer accounts (see below), leaving the Group with no net valuation risk due to the unobservable inputs.

Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

These consist of assets designated at fair value through profit or loss, which are predominantly held for the benefit of unit linked policyholders, with any changes in valuation accruing to the policyholders. These assets consist principally of bonds, equities and unit trusts, which are traded on listed exchanges, are actively traded and have readily available prices. Substantially all of these assets are valued using valuation techniques which use observable market data i.e. level 1 or level 2 inputs.

Available for sale financial assets

For available for sale financial assets for which an active market exists, fair value has been determined directly from observable market prices (level 1 inputs) or yields through a recognised pricing source or an independent broker, price-provider or investment bank (level 2 inputs).

A small number of assets have been valued using vendor prices, which are not considered to represent observable market data (level 3 inputs).

NAMA subordinated debt does not trade in an active market for which observable market data is available. Its fair value has been estimated using a discounted cash flow valuation technique i.e. level 3 inputs. A 1% increase / decrease in the discount rate used to value the debt would result in a decrease of €9 million / increase of €9 million respectively in its fair value, with a corresponding impact on other comprehensive income.

47 Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)

Interest in associates

Investments in associates which are venture capital investments are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss and are valued in accordance with the 'International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines'. This requires the use of various inputs such as discounted cash flow analysis and comparison with the earnings multiples of listed comparative companies amongst others. Although the valuation of unquoted equity instruments is subjective by nature, the relevant methodologies are commonly applied by other market participants and have been consistently applied over time. Using reasonably possible alternative assumptions would not have a material impact on the value of these assets. As the inputs are unobservable, the valuation is deemed to be based on level 3 inputs.

Customer accounts and deposits by banks

Customer accounts and deposits by banks designated at fair value through profit or loss consist of deposits which contain an embedded derivative (typically an equity option). These instruments are typically valued using valuation techniques which use observable market data. The Group incorporates the effect of changes in its own credit spread when valuing these instruments. The Group estimates this spread by reference to recent transactions in the same instrument or in similar instruments issued by the Group (level 2 inputs).

A small number of customer accounts are valued using additional non-observable inputs (level 3 inputs). However, changing one or more assumptions used in the valuation of these customer accounts would not have a significant impact as these customer accounts are hedged with offsetting derivatives (see below), leaving the Group with no net valuation risk due to those non-observable inputs.

Liabilities to customers under insurance and investment contracts

In line with the accounting policy set out on pages 183 and 184 of the Group's Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2014, the fair value of liabilities to customers under both insurance and investment unit linked contracts is contractually linked to the fair value of the financial assets within the policyholders' unit linked funds. The value of the unit linked financial liabilities is determined using current unit prices multiplied by the number of units attributed to the contract holders at the balance sheet date. Their value is never less than the amount payable on surrender, discounted for the required notice period where applicable.

Debt securities in issue and subordinated liabilities

These instruments comprise debt securities in issue and subordinated liabilities with a fair value of €700 million (31 December 2013: €582 million) which are measured at fair value through profit or loss, the fair value of which is based on valuation techniques incorporating significant unobservable market data (level 3 inputs). The significant unobservable input is the Group's credit spread, the estimation of which is judgemental in current market circumstances. The Group estimates this spread by reference to recent transactions in the same instrument or in similar instruments issued by the Group. In addition the Group considers the credit spread applicable to Irish Government bonds. A 1% increase / decrease in the estimated credit spread at 31 December 2014 would result in a decrease of €34 million / increase of €34 million respectively in the fair value of the liabilities, with a corresponding impact on the income statement.

(b) Financial assets and liabilities held at amortised cost

For financial assets and financial liabilities which are not subsequently measured at fair value on the balance sheet, the Group discloses their fair value in a way that permits them to be compared to their carrying amounts. The methods and assumptions used to calculate the fair values of these assets and liabilities are set out below.

Loans and advances to banks

The estimated fair value of floating rate placements and overnight placings is their carrying amount. The estimated fair value of fixed interest bearing placements is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money market interest rates for assets with similar credit risk and remaining maturity (level 2 inputs).

47 Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)

Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances are carried net of provisions for impairment. The fair value of both fixed and variable rate loans and advances to customers is estimated using valuation techniques which include:

- the discounting of estimated future cash flows at current market rates, incorporating the impact of current credit spreads and margins. The fair value reflects both loan impairments at the balance sheet date and estimates of market participants' expectations of credit losses over the life of the loans (level 3 inputs); and
- recent arm's length transactions in similar assets (level 2 inputs).

NAMA senior bonds

NAMA senior bonds are classified as loans and receivables and are carried net of provisions for impairment. As with all financial assets, NAMA senior bonds are measured at fair value at initial recognition. The bonds do not trade in an active market. Their fair value has been estimated by using a valuation technique which takes into consideration the contractual maturity date of the bonds, the Government guarantee, collateral and other support, valuations in the repo market and the yield on Irish Government bonds of similar maturity (level 2 inputs). The bonds are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Deposits from banks and customer accounts

The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, which includes non-interest bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand. The estimated fair value of fixed interest bearing deposits and other borrowings without quoted market prices is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for new deposits with similar remaining maturity (level 2 inputs).

Debt securities in issue and subordinated liabilities

The fair values of these instruments are calculated based on quoted market prices where available (level 1 inputs). For those notes where quoted market prices are not available, a discounted cash flow model is used based on a current yield curve appropriate to the Group for the remaining term to maturity. The yield curve used incorporates the effect of changes in the Group's own credit spread (level 2 and level 3 inputs).

(c) Fair value on offsetting positions

Where the Group manages certain financial assets and financial liabilities on the basis of its net exposure to either market risks or credit risk, the Group applies the exception allowed under paragraph 48 of IFRS 13. That exception permits the Group to measure the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on the basis of the price that would be received to sell a net long position (i.e. an asset) for a particular risk exposure or paid to transfer a net short position (i.e. a liability) for a particular risk exposure in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. Accordingly, the Group measures the fair value of the group of financial assets and financial liabilities consistently with how market participants would price the net risk exposure at the measurement date.

(d) Fair value of non-financial assets

Investment properties

Investment properties are carried at fair value as determined by external qualified property surveyors appropriate to properties held. Fair values have been calculated using current trends in the market of property sales and rental yields in the retail, office and industrial property markets (level 2 inputs). Other inputs take into consideration occupancy rate forecasts, sales price expectations and letting prospects (level 3 inputs). Using reasonably possible alternative assumptions would not have a material impact on the value of these assets. All properties are valued based on highest and best use.

Property

A revaluation of Group property was carried out as at 31 December 2014. All freehold and long leasehold commercial properties were valued by Lisney as external valuers, with the exception of some select properties which were valued internally by the Bank's qualified surveyors. Lisney valuations were made on the basis of observable inputs such as comparable lettings and sales (level 2 inputs). Unobservable inputs such as profile, lot size, layout and presentation of accommodation are also used (level 3 inputs). Using reasonably possible alternative assumptions would not have a material impact on the value of these assets. All properties are valued based on highest and best use.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

47 Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)

The following table sets out the level of the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities held at fair value. Information is also given for items carried at amortised cost where the fair value is disclosed.

	Quoted prices in active market Level 1 €m	Valuation techniques observable inputs Level 2 €m	Valuation techniques unobservable inputs Level 3 €m	Total €m
31 December 2014				
Financial assets held at fair value				
Trading securities	12	-	-	12
Derivative financial instruments	-	3,484	208	3,692
Other financial assets at FVTPL	10,925	586	17	11,528
AFS financial assets	13,096	205	279	13,580
Interest in associates	-	-	56	56
Non-financial assets held at fair value				
Investment property (including assets held for sale)	-	-	836	836
Property held at fair value	-	-	144	144
	24,033	4,275	1,540	29,848
Financial liabilities held at fair value				
Customer accounts	-	1,867	2	1,869
Derivative financial instruments	-	4,027	11	4,038
Liabilities to customers under investment contracts	-	5,680	-	5,680
Insurance contract liabilities	-	9,918	-	9,918
Debt securities in issue	-	-	631	631
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	69	69
	-	21,492	713	22,205
Fair value of financial assets held at amortised cost				
Loans and advances to banks	-	4,851	-	4,851
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	74,602	74,602
NAMA senior bonds	-	2,389	-	2,389
Fair value of financial liabilities held at amortised cost				
Deposits from banks	-	3,855	-	3,855
Customer accounts	-	73,152	-	73,152
Debt securities in issue	11,569	3,885	33	15,487
Subordinated liabilities	-	2,568	26	2,594

47 Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)

31 December 2013	Quoted prices in active market Level 1 €m	Valuation techniques observable inputs Level 2 €m	Valuation techniques unobservable inputs Level 3 €m	Total €m
Financial assets held at fair value				
Trading securities	252	-	-	252
Derivative financial instruments	-	3,142	350	3,492
Other financial assets at FVTPL	9,635	654	17	10,306
AFS financial assets	11,615	314	175	12,104
Interest in associates	-	-	41	41
Non-financial assets held at fair value				
Investment property	-	-	805	805
Property held at fair value	-	-	132	132
	21,502	4,110	1,520	27,132
Financial liabilities held at fair value				
Deposits from banks	-	143	-	143
Customer accounts	-	1,809	23	1,832
Derivative financial instruments	-	3,147	81	3,228
Liabilities to customers under investment contracts	-	5,460	-	5,460
Insurance contract liabilities	-	8,502	-	8,502
Debt securities in issue	-	-	519	519
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	63	63
Other short positions	8	-	-	8
	8	19,061	686	19,755
Fair value of financial assets held at amortised cost				
Loans and advances to banks	-	4,759	-	4,759
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	74,548	74,548
NAMA senior bonds	-	3,986	-	3,986
Interests in associates	48	-	-	48
Fair value of financial liabilities held at amortised cost				
Deposits from banks	-	12,070	-	12,070
Customer accounts	-	72,168	-	72,168
Debt securities in issue	9,629	4,917	94	14,640
Subordinated liabilities	-	1,779	-	1,779

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

47 Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)

Movements in level 3 assets

	Other financial assets at FVTPL €m	Derivative financial instruments €m	Available for sale financial assets €m	Interest in associates €m	Investment property €m	Property held at fair value €m	Total €m
31 December 2014							
Opening Balance	17	350	175	41	805	132	1,520
Exchange Adjustment	-	10	-	-	20	5	35
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Total gains or losses in:							
Profit or loss							
- Net trading income / (expense)	-	11	-	-	-	-	11
- Reversal of impairment charges	-	-	55	-	-	9	64
- Interest income	-	-	25	-	-	-	25
- Share of results of associates	-	-	-	11	-	-	11
- Life assurance investment income and gains	-	-	-	-	58	-	58
- Other operating income	-	-	-	-	36	-	36
Other comprehensive income	-	-	34	-	-	1	35
Additions	-	-	17	11	57	-	85
Disposals	-	(69)	(6)	(7)	(140)	(2)	(224)
Redemptions	-	(20)	(20)	-	-	-	(40)
Transfers out of level 3							
- from level 3 to level 2	-	(83)	-	-	-	-	(83)
- from level 3 to level 1	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Transfers into level 3							
- from level 2 to level 3	-	9	-	-	-	-	9
Closing balance	17	208	279	56	836¹	144	1,540
Total gains / (losses) for the year included in profit or loss for level 3 assets at the end of the reporting year							
- Net trading income / (expense)	-	154	-	-	-	-	154
- Interest income / (expense)	-	-	50	-	-	-	50
- Life assurance investment income and gains	-	-	-	-	48	-	48
- Other operating income	-	-	-	-	30	-	30
- Reversal of impairment charges	-	-	70	-	-	9	79
- Share of results of associates	-	-	-	6	-	-	6

¹ At 31 December 2014, investment property includes a held for sale balance of €135 million for Galleri K.

The transfer from level 3 to level 2 arose as a result of the availability of observable inputs at 31 December 2014 which were unavailable at 31 December 2013 or as a result of unobservable inputs becoming less significant to the fair value measurement of these assets.

The transfer from level 3 to level 1 is as a result of the availability of a level 1 pricing source at the balance sheet date for that security.

The transfer from level 2 to level 3 arose as a result of the unobservable inputs becoming significant to the fair value measurement of these assets.

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2.

47 Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)

Movements in level 3 assets

31 December 2013	Other financial assets at FVTPL €m	Derivative financial instruments €m	Available for sale financial assets €m	Interest in associates €m	Investment property €m	Property held at fair value €m	Total €m
Opening Balance	16	509	221	39	848	135	1,768
Exchange Adjustment	-	(8)	-	-	-	(1)	(9)
Reclassifications	-	-	(44) ¹	-	-	-	(44)
Total gains or losses in:							
Profit or loss							
- Net trading income / (expense)	-	(65)	-	-	-	-	(65)
- Other income	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
- Interest income	-	-	16	-	-	-	16
- Share of results of associates	-	-	-	(4)	-	-	(4)
- Life assurance investment income and gains	-	-	-	-	(20)	-	(20)
- Other operating income	1	-	-	-	(17)	-	(16)
- Other operating expenses	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Other comprehensive income - AFS reserve	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
Additions	-	-	4	7	-	-	11
Disposals	-	-	(1)	(1)	(11)	(1)	(14)
Redemptions	-	(6)	(30)	-	-	-	(36)
Transfers out of level 3							
- from level 3 to level 2	-	(110)	-	-	-	-	(110)
Transfers into level 3							
- from level 1 to level 3	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
- from level 2 to level 3	-	30	-	-	-	-	30
Closing balance	17	350	175	41	805	132	1,520

Total gains and losses for the year included in profit or loss for level 3 assets at the end of the reporting year

- Net trading income / (expense)	-	90	-	-	-	-	90
- Other income	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
- Interest income	-	-	16	-	-	-	16
- Share of results of associates	-	-	-	(4)	-	-	(4)
- Life assurance investment income and gains	-	-	-	-	(20)	-	(20)
- Other operating income	1	-	-	-	(17)	-	(16)
- Other operating expenses	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)

¹ In accordance with IAS 39, the Group reclassified available for sale financial assets with a carrying amount and fair value of €44 million to loans and advances to customers, with effect from 31 December 2013. At the date of this reclassification, the Group had the intention and ability to hold these assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

At the date of reclassification, the effective interest rate on the reclassified asset was 5.17% with expected recoverable cash flows of €52 million. At 31 December 2013, a fair value loss of €12 million (year ended 31 December 2012: loss of €nil) has been recognised in the available for sale reserve within shareholders' equity in relation to these reclassified assets.

The transfer from level 3 to level 2 arose as a result of the availability of observable inputs at 31 December 2013 which were unavailable at 31 December 2012 or as a result of unobservable inputs becoming less significant to the fair value measurement of these assets.

The transfer from level 1 to level 3 is as a result of the unavailability of a level 1 pricing source at the balance sheet date for that security.

The transfer from level 2 to level 3 arose as a result of the unobservable inputs becoming significant to the fair value measurement of these assets.

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

47 Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)

Movements in level 3 liabilities

31 December 2014

Movements in level 3 liabilities	Customer accounts €m	Derivative financial instruments €m	Debt securities in issue €m	Subordinated liabilities €m	Total €m
Opening balance	23	81	519	63	686
Exchange adjustments	-	-	-	8	8
Total gains or losses in:					
Profit or loss					
- Net trading income / (expense)	4	(54)	65	(2)	13
Additions	18	1	125	-	144
Redemptions and maturities	-	(9)	(78)	-	(87)
Transfers out of level 3					
- from level 3 to level 2	(43)	(8)	-	-	(51)
Closing balance	2	11	631	69	713
Total gains / (losses) for the year included in profit or loss for level 3 liabilities at the end of the reporting year					
Net trading income / (expense)	-	(10)	(51)	2	(59)

The transfers from level 3 to level 2 arose due to the availability of observable inputs at 31 December 2014 which were unavailable at 31 December 2013.

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2.

47 Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)

31 December 2013					
Movements in level 3 liabilities	Customer accounts €m	Derivative financial instruments €m	Debt securities in issue €m	Subordinated liabilities €m	Total €m
Opening balance	12	47	521	64	644
Exchange adjustments	-	1	-	(4)	(3)
Total gains or losses in:					
Profit or loss					
- Net trading income / (expense)	-	39	40	7	86
- Revaluations	-	-	-	(4)	(4)
Redemptions and maturities	(11)	-	(42)	-	(53)
Transfers out of level 3					
- from level 3 to level 2	-	(10)	-	-	(10)
Transfers into level 3					
- from level 2 to level 3	22	4	-	-	26
Closing balance	23	81	519	63	686
Total gains / (losses) for the year included in profit or loss for level 3 liabilities at the end of the reporting year					
Net trading income / (expense)	(2)	109	54	(4)	157

The transfers from level 3 to level 2 arose due to the availability of observable inputs at 31 December 2013 which were unavailable at 31 December 2012.

The transfers from level 2 to level 3 at December 2013, arose because unobservable inputs became significant to their fair value measurement.

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

47 Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)

Quantitative information about fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)

Level 3 assets	Valuation technique	Unobservable input	Fair value		Range	
			31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m	31 December 2014 %	31 December 2013 %
Derivative financial assets	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread ¹	208	350	0% - 4%	0% - 14%
	Option pricing model	Credit spread ¹			0% - 4%	0% - 14%
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate ²	17	17	Third party pricing	Third party pricing
AFS financial assets	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate ²	279	175	10% - 13%	10% - 13%
		EBITDA multiple ³			Third party pricing	Third party pricing
	Vendor valuations	Liquidity factor			Third party pricing	Third party pricing
Interest in associates	Market comparable companies	Price of recent investment	56	41	Third party pricing	Third party pricing
		Earnings multiple ³			Third party pricing	Third party pricing
		Revenue multiple ³			Third party pricing	Third party pricing
Investment property	Market comparable property transactions	Property valuation assumptions	836	805	Third party pricing	Third party pricing
Property held at fair value	Market comparable property transactions	Property valuation assumptions	144	132	Third party pricing	Third party pricing

Level 3 liabilities	Valuation technique	Unobservable input	Fair value		Range	
			31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m	31 December 2014 %	31 December 2013 %
Customer accounts	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread ¹	2	23	0% - 4%	1% - 4%
Derivative financial liabilities	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread ¹	11	81	0% - 4%	1% - 4%
	Option pricing model	Credit spread ¹			Third party pricing	Third party pricing
Debt securities in issue	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread ¹	631	519	0% - 4%	2% - 4%
Subordinated liabilities	Broker quotes	Credit spread ¹	69	63	Third party pricing	Third party pricing

¹ The credit spread represents the range of credit spreads that market participants would use in valuing these contracts.

² The discount rate represents a range of discount rates that market participants would use in valuing these investments.

³ The Group's multiples represent multiples that market participants would use in valuing these investments.

Note: 100 basis points = 1%

47 Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)

The carrying amount and the fair value of the Group's financial assets and liabilities which are carried at amortised cost, are set out in the table below. Items where the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value are not included, as permitted by IFRS 7.

	31 December 2014		31 December 2013	
	Carrying amount €m	Fair values €m	Carrying amount €m	Fair values €m
Non-trading financial instruments				
Assets				
Loans and advances to banks	4,851	4,851	4,759	4,759
Loans and advances to customers	82,118	74,602	84,514	74,548
NAMA senior bonds	2,374	2,389	3,957	3,986
Liabilities				
Deposits from banks	3,855	3,855	12,070	12,070
Customer accounts	72,968	73,152	72,035	72,168
Debt securities in issue	15,409	15,487	14,761	14,640
Subordinated liabilities	2,431	2,594	1,612	1,779

48 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following balances:

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Cash and balances at central banks	4,991	6,385
Loans and advances to banks (with an original maturity of less than 3 months)	4,466	4,369
Cash and cash equivalents	9,457	10,754

Cash and balances at central banks is made up as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Cash and balances at central banks		
United Kingdom (Bank of England)	3,746	4,903
Republic of Ireland (Central Bank of Ireland)	678	663
United States (Federal Reserve)	198	484
Other (cash holdings)	369	335
Total	4,991	6,385

49 Profit or loss of the parent company

The parent company of the Group is the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland ('the Bank'). In accordance with Section 148(8) of the Companies Act, 1963 and Section 7(1A) of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1986, the Bank is availing of the exemption of presenting its individual income statement to the Annual General Court and from filing it with the Registrar of Companies. The Bank's profit after tax for the year ended 31 December 2014 determined in accordance with IFRS is €739 million (31 December 2013: €661 million (loss)).

The Bank is a corporation established in Ireland in 1783 under Royal Charter with a primary listing on the Irish Stock Exchange and a premium listing on the London Stock Exchange.

In the US the Bank's ordinary stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange in the form of American Depositary Shares (ADSs). Each ADS represents the right to receive 40 units of ordinary stock and evidenced by American Depositary Receipts (ADRs).

On 21 January 2015, the Group announced that its Court of Directors has resolved to voluntarily delist its ADSs from the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and to terminate its sponsored ADR programme on or around 22 April 2015.

50 Related party transactions

A number of banking transactions are entered into between the Bank and its subsidiaries in the normal course of business. These include extending secured and unsecured loans, investing in bonds issued by subsidiaries, taking of deposits and undertaking foreign currency transactions.

(a) Associates, joint ventures and joint operations

The Group provides to and receives from its associates, joint ventures and joint operations certain banking and financial services, which are not material to the Group, on similar terms to third party transactions. These include loans, deposits and foreign currency transactions. The amounts outstanding at 31 December 2014 are set out in notes 24 and 34.

Where appropriate under tax rules, the Group claims from or surrenders tax losses to its associates and joint ventures. In these cases, payments, equal to the value of the losses claimed or surrendered, are made to or received from the associates or joint ventures concerned.

(b) Pension funds

The Group provides a range of normal banking and financial services, which are not material to the Group, to various pension funds operated by the Group for the benefit of its employees (principally to the Bank of Ireland Staff Pensions Fund (BSPF)), which are conducted on similar terms to third party transactions. Details on the Group's contributions to the pension funds are set out in note 41.

The Group occupies a number of premises owned by the Group's pension schemes. The total value of these properties at 31 December 2014 is €31 million (31 December 2013: €25 million). The total rental income paid to the Group's pension schemes during the year ended 31 December 2014 was €2.1 million (year ended 31 December 2013: €2.1 million).

50 Related party transactions (continued)

As outlined in note 41, the Bank of Ireland Staff Pensions Fund (BSPF) has a charge over a portfolio of Group assets (a contingent asset) with a value of €164 million at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: €375 million) including Group properties with a fair value of €49 million at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: €42 million). The Group UK scheme has a charge over a portfolio of Group assets with a value of £33 million at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: £42 million).

The Group's pension schemes assets included Bank of Ireland stock amounting to €8.9 million at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: €7.1 million).

During the year ended December 2014, no fees were paid to the Group by the BSPF for services carried out by the Group relating to the administration of the pension schemes (year ended 31 December 2013: €nil).

(c) Transactions with the State

The Group considers that the State is a related party under IAS 24 as it is in a position to exercise significant influence over the Group.

Details of individually or collectively significant transactions with the State and entities under its control or joint control are set out in note 51.

(d) Transactions with Directors and Key Management Personnel

(i) Loans to Directors

The following information is presented in accordance with the Companies Act 1990, as amended. For the purposes of the Companies Acts disclosures, Directors means the Court of Directors and any past Directors who were Directors during the relevant period.

Directors' emoluments are set out in the Remuneration Report on pages 143 to 146.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

50 Related party transactions (continued)

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.

Companies Acts disclosure	Balance as at 1 January 2014 ¹ €'000	Balance as at 31 December 2014 ¹ €'000	Aggregate maximum amount outstanding during the year ended 31 December 2014 ² €'000
Loans			
Directors at 31 December 2014			
R Boucher			
Mortgage total	113	81	113
Other loans total	276	229	276
Credit card total	-	-	4
Total	389	310	393
T Considine			
Credit card total	2	-	3
Total	2	-	3
A Keating			
Credit card total ³	3	3	4
Total	3	3	4
P Kennedy			
Mortgages total	3,023	3,012	3,023
Credit card total	-	9	15
Total	3,023	3,021	3,038
P Mulvihill			
Credit card total ⁴	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-
Directors no longer in office at 31 December 2014			
J Walsh (ceased to be a Director following his death on 9 November 2014)			
Credit card total	-	-	1
Total	-	-	1

¹ Balance includes principal and interest.

² These figures include credit card exposures at the maximum statement balance. While the closing balance includes interest accrued and interest paid, the maximum balance includes interest paid.

³ On terms similar to those available to staff generally.

⁴ Foreign currency amounts are converted into euro using exchange rates at 31 December 2014, 31 December 2013 and the average exchange rate for the year as appropriate.

K Atkinson, P Butler, P Haren, A Kane, D Marston, B Martin, P O'Sullivan and W L Ross Jr (retired 9 June 2014) had no loans from the Group during the year ended 31 December 2014.

There are no provisions or expenses in respect of any failure or anticipated failure to repay any of the above loans or interest thereon. There is no interest which having fallen due on the above loans has not been paid.

All Directors except T Considine 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. The relevant balances on these accounts are included in the aggregate figure for deposits on page 270.

50 Related party transactions (continued)

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 Bank and of similar financial standing and do not involve more than the normal risk of collectability.

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.

Companies Acts disclosure	Balance as at 1 January 2013 ¹ €'000	Balance as at 31 December 2013 ¹ €'000	Aggregate maximum amount outstanding during the year ended 31 December 2013 ² €'000
Loans			
Directors at 31 December 2013			
R Boucher			
Mortgage total	145	113	145
Other loans total ³	609	276	609
Credit card total	4	-	4
Total	758	389	758
T Considine			
Credit card total	1	2	2
Total	1	2	2
A Keating			
Credit card total ³	1	3	4
Total	1	3	4
P Kennedy			
Mortgages total	4,761	3,023	4,761
Credit card total	8	-	9
Current account total	-	-	274
Total	4,769	3,023	5,044
P Mulvihill			
Credit card total ⁴	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-
J Walsh			
Credit card total	1	-	2
Total	1	-	2

¹ Balance includes principal and interest.

² These figures include credit card exposures at the maximum statement balance. While the closing balance includes interest accrued and interest paid, the maximum balance includes interest paid.

³ On terms similar to those available to staff generally.

⁴ Foreign currency amounts are converted into euro using exchange rates at 31 December 2013, 31 December 2012 and the average exchange rate for the year as appropriate.

P Watsa (retired 23 July 2013), K Atkinson, P Butler, P Haren, A Kane, D Marston, B Martin, P O'Sullivan and W L Ross Jr had no loans from the Group during the year ended 31 December 2013.

There were no provisions or expenses in respect of any failure or anticipated failure to repay any of the above loans or interest thereon. There was no interest which having fallen due on the above loans had not been paid.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

50 Related party transactions (continued)

(ii) Loans to connected persons on favourable terms

2014

There were no loans to connected persons³ on favourable terms as at 31 December 2014.

	Balance as at 31 December 2013 ¹ €'000	Maximum amounts outstanding during the year ended 31 December 2013 ² €'000	Number of persons as at 31 December 2013	Maximum number of persons during the year ended 31 December 2013
2013				
Connected Persons ³ of the following Directors:				
J Walsh (<i>ceased to be a Director following his death on 9 November 2014</i>)	1	1	1	1

¹ Balance includes principal and interest.

² These figures include credit card exposures at the maximum statement balance. While the closing balance includes interest accrued and interest paid, the maximum balance includes interest paid.

³ Connected persons of Directors are defined by Section 26 of the Companies Act 1990 as the Director's spouse, civil partner, parent, brother, sister, child, a trustee where the beneficiaries of the trust are the Director, his spouse, children or a company which the Director controls, or a company controlled by the Director or a person in partnership within the meaning of the Partnership Act 1890.

While the above arrangements are on favourable terms the terms are similar to those available to staff generally.

(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:

- (a) the aggregate amount of lending to all connected persons, as defined in Section 26 of the Companies Act 1990 and
- (b) the aggregate maximum amount outstanding during the period for which those financial statements are being prepared.

Disclosure is subject to certain de minimis exemptions and to exemptions for loans relating to principal private residences where the total of such loans to an individual connected person does not exceed €1 million.

The following information is presented in accordance with this licence condition.

50 Related party transactions (continued)

	Balance as at 31 December 2014 ¹ €'000	Maximum amounts outstanding during the year ended 31 December 2014 ² €'000	Number of persons as at 31 December 2014	Maximum number of persons during the year ended 31 December 2014
2014				
Connected persons³ of the following Directors				
Persons connected to P Butler	464	493	1	1
Persons connected to P Kennedy	1,874	1,949	1	1
Directors no longer in office 31 December 2014				
Persons connected to J Walsh (<i>ceased to be a Director following his death on 9 November 2014</i>)	205	216	1	1
	Balance as at 31 December 2013 ¹ €'000	Maximum amounts outstanding during the year ended 31 December 2013 ² €'000	Number of persons as at 31 December 2013	Maximum number of persons during the year ended 31 December 2013
2013				
Connected persons³ of the following Directors				
Persons connected to P Butler	493	521	1	1
Persons connected to P Kennedy	1,937	2,017	1	1
Persons connected to J Walsh	216	227	1	1

¹ Balance includes principal and interest.

² These figures include credit card exposures at the maximum statement balance. While the closing balance includes interest accrued and interest paid, the maximum balance includes interest paid.

³ Connected persons of Directors are defined by Section 26 of the Companies Act 1990 as the Director's spouse, civil partner, parent, brother, sister, child, a trustee where the beneficiaries of the trust are the Director, his spouse, children or a company which the Director controls, or a company controlled by the Director or a person in partnership within the meaning of the Partnership Act 1890.

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

For the purposes of IAS 24: Related Party Disclosures, the Group has 25 KMPs (31 December 2013: 24) which comprise the Directors of the Court, the members of the Group Executive Committee (GEC), the Group Secretary and any past KMP who was a KMP during the relevant period. In addition to Executive Directors, the GEC comprises the Chief Executive Retail Ireland, Chief Executive Retail UK, Chief Executive Corporate and Treasury Division, Head of Group Manufacturing, Group Treasurer, Chief Credit & Market Risk Officer, Chief Governance Risk Officer, Head of Group Strategy and Development and the Head of Group HR. Key management personnel, including Directors, hold products with Group companies in the ordinary course of business.

Other than as indicated, all loans to Non-executive 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, and do not involve more than the normal risk of collectability. Loans to key management personnel other than Non-executive Directors are made on terms similar to those available to staff generally and / or in the ordinary course of business on normal commercial terms.

50 Related party transactions (continued)

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 table below:

IAS 24 Disclosures

Key management personnel 2014	Balance as at 1 January 2014 ¹ €'000	Balance as at 31 December 2014 ¹ €'000	Maximum amounts outstanding during the year ended 31 December 2014 ² €'000	Total number of relevant KMP as at 1 January 2014	Total number of relevant KMP as at 31 December 2014
Loans	27,009 ³	5,286	5,994	15	16
Deposits	9,700	6,374	12,316	21	22

Key management personnel 2013	Balance as at 1 January 2013 ¹ €'000	Balance as at 31 December 2013 ¹ €'000	Maximum amounts outstanding during the year ended 31 December 2013 ² €'000	Total number of relevant KMP as at 1 January 2013	Total number of relevant KMP as at 31 December 2013
Loans	30,625	27,009	30,312	17	15
Deposits	9,814	9,700	17,753	21	21

¹ Balance includes principal and interest.

² These figures 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 key management personnel is €25,400. The maximum amount outstanding was calculated using the maximum balance on each account. The highest maximum outstanding liability for any member of key management personnel, close family and entities influenced by them did not exceed €3 million during the year ended 31 December 2014 (year ended 31 December 2013: €23 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.

³ The opening balance includes balances and transactions with KMPs who have retired during 2013 and are not related parties during the current year. Therefore, these KMPs are not included in the maximum amounts outstanding.

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 2014 or 31 December 2013.

Included in the above figures are loans to key management personnel (other than Non-executive Directors) and close family members of KMP on terms similar to those available to staff generally, amounting to €36,234 (31 December 2013: €589,930).

There are no provisions or expenses in respect of any failure or anticipated failure to repay any of the above loans or interest thereon.

Connected persons of four Directors have entered into guarantees in favour of the Group amounting to €738,000. There was a call on one of these guarantees during the year ended 31 December 2013. Other than the foregoing, there were no calls on these guarantees during the year ended 31 December 2014.

50 Related party transactions (continued)

(v) Compensation of KMP

Details of compensation paid to KMP are provided below:

Remuneration	Year ended 31 December 2014 €'000	Year ended 31 December 2013 €'000
Salaries and other short term benefits ¹	7,388	7,320
Post employment benefits ²	622	483
Total remuneration before amounts waived	8,010	7,803
Amounts waived ³	(201)	(205)
	7,809	7,598

¹ Comprises gross salary, Employer Pay Related Social Insurance contributions, fees, cash in lieu of pension, car allowance and other short term benefits paid in the year.

² This comprises Employer contributions paid to pension funds.

³ The Executive Directors and members of the GEC who were in office on 1 May 2009 agreed to waive an amount equal to at least 10% of their salary until 31 December 2014.

51 Summary of relations with the State

The Group considers that the State is a related party under IAS 24 as it is in a position to exercise significant influence over the Group.

A relationship framework between the Minister for Finance and the Bank has been in place since 30 March 2012. The purpose of this framework is to provide the basis on which the relationship shall be governed. This framework is available on the Department of Finance website.

(a) Ordinary stock

At 31 December 2014, the State held through the Ireland Strategic Investment Fund (ISIF) 13.95% (31 December 2013: 14.08%) of the ordinary stock of the Bank.

(b) Guarantee schemes

Credit Institutions (Eligible Liabilities Guarantee) Scheme 2009 (ELG Scheme)

The ELG Scheme ended for all new liabilities on 28 March 2013. After this date no new liabilities were guaranteed under the scheme. All qualifying deposits and other liabilities made up to the date of expiry from the ELG Scheme continued to be covered until the date of maturity of the deposit or liability.

A fee is payable in respect of each liability guaranteed under the ELG Scheme. This fee amounted to €37 million for the year ended 31 December 2014 (year ended 31 December 2013: €129 million) (note 3).

At 31 December 2014, €2.8 billion of eligible liabilities continue to be covered under the ELG Scheme (31 December 2013: €5.0 billion) of which €1.9 billion related to senior debt and €0.9 billion related to customer deposits. In January 2015, €1.8 billion of the Group's senior debt covered under the ELG Scheme matured.

European Communities (Deposit Guarantee Schemes) Regulations, 1995

Details of the deposits protected by these schemes are set out in note 34.

51 Summary of relations with the State (continued)

(c) Bonds issued by the State

At 31 December 2014, the Group held sovereign bonds issued by the State with a carrying value of €6,918 million (31 December 2013: €6,846 million) of which €6,409 million (31 December 2013: €6,403 million) are classified as available for sale financial assets and €509 million (31 December 2013: €443 million) are classified as other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

(d) National Asset Management Agency (NAMA)

At 31 December 2014, the Group held bonds issued by NAMA with a carrying value of €2,606 million (31 December 2013: €4,089 million)

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
NAMA senior bonds (guaranteed by the State) (note 23)	2,374	3,957
NAMA subordinated bonds (note 22)	232	132
Total	2,606	4,089

(e) National Asset Management Agency Investment Limited (NAMAIL)

On 30 March 2010, the Group, through its wholly-owned subsidiary New Ireland Assurance Company plc, acquired 17 million B shares in NAMAIL, corresponding to one-third of the 51 million B shares issued by NAMAIL. The balance of the B shares were acquired at that time in equal proportion by Irish Life Assurance and major pension and institutional clients of AIB Investment Managers. The cost to the Group of acquiring these B shares was €17 million. NAMAIL has also issued 49 million A shares to NAMA. As a result the Group holds 17% of the total ordinary share capital of NAMAIL. NAMAIL is a holding company and its subsidiaries include the entities to which NAMA Participating Institutions transfer Eligible Bank Assets and which issue the NAMA senior bonds and NAMA subordinated debt as consideration for those assets.

The A shares and B shares generally rank equally, except as otherwise provided in the Articles of Association of NAMAIL. NAMA may appoint up to six Directors to the board of NAMAIL. In total, the B shareholders may also jointly appoint up to six Directors and have collectively appointed one director. As holder of the A shares, NAMA has veto rights in relation to: the declaration of dividends; the appointment or removal of Directors; the exercise of voting rights in respect of any subsidiary of NAMAIL and the appointment of a Chairman. In addition NAMA can veto any actions by NAMAIL, which NAMA considers in any manner to be inconsistent with its objectives. A holder of the B shares may not sell the shares without the consent of NAMA.

On a winding-up, the return on B shares is capped at 110% of the capital invested, (€18.7 million in the case of the Group), and the maximum loss that may be suffered is limited to the original amount invested (€17 million in the case of the Group).

A discretionary non-cumulative dividend on the capital invested may be paid on an annual basis and this is limited to the yield on ten year State bonds. A dividend of €0.5 million was received by the Group on 31 March 2014 (2 April 2013: €0.7 million).

(f) Securities repurchase transaction with Irish Bank Resolution Corporation (IBRC)

Following the announcement by the Irish Government in early February 2013 that it would liquidate the Irish Bank Resolution Corporation (IBRC), the Group's IBRC repo transaction was terminated by the Group on a no gain / no loss basis effective on 13 February 2013.

On 29 March 2012, the Bank, the State and IBRC, reached a conditional agreement to enter into a securities repurchase transaction (repo) whereby the Group would purchase long term Irish Government Bonds from IBRC for a purchase price of €3.1 billion, less any cash margin payable by IBRC to the Bank on the purchase date. IBRC had an obligation to repurchase the bonds for €3.1 billion in cash, less any cash margin held by the Bank on the repurchase date, not later than 364 days after the effective date of the transaction. The transaction was considered to be a related party transaction under the Listing Rules and consequently required independent stockholder approval which involved the publication of a stockholder circular and an Extraordinary General Court (EGC) which approved the transaction on 18 June 2012. The transaction was financed by the Group by using the bonds, which are eurosystem eligible, to access standard ECB open market operations. The margin for the Group over ECB funding which applies to this transaction was 135 basis points. The transaction was governed by a Global Master Repurchase Agreement which incorporates standard market terms including daily margining provisions with respect to changes in the value of the bonds. All IBRC's payment obligations to the

51 Summary of relations with the State (continued)

Group under the terms of the transaction were guaranteed by the Minister for Finance. The impact of this transaction on the financial statements at 31 December 2012 was an increase in Loans and advances to banks of €3.1 billion, an increase in Deposits from banks of €3.1 billion and net interest income of €22 million. Transaction costs of €6 million were incurred and, under the terms of the transaction agreement, were reimbursed by IBRC.

(g) Other transactions with the State and entities under its control or joint control

In addition to the matters set out above, the Group enters into other transactions in the normal course of business with the State, its agencies and entities under its control or joint control. These transactions include the provision of banking services, including money market transactions, dealing in government securities and trading in financial instruments issued by certain banks.

At 31 December 2014, the Group held senior bonds with a carrying value of €954 million issued by the following entities which are related parties of the Group, as follows:

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Allied Irish Banks plc (AIB)	753	618
Permanent TSB Group Holdings plc	201	204
Total	954	822

At 31 December 2014, €468 million (31 December 2013: €566 million) of the AIB senior bonds and €201 million (31 December 2013: €204 million) of the Permanent TSB Group Holdings plc senior bonds were guaranteed under the ELG Scheme.

At 31 December 2014, the Group also had loans of €14 million to AIB (31 December 2013: €59 million) and €6 million to Permanent TSB Group Holdings plc (31 December 2013: €6 million) which were included within loans and advances to banks.

At 31 December 2014, the Group held deposits from the National Treasury Management Agency (NTMA) of €1.0 billion (31 December 2013: €1.7 billion). The maximum amount of these deposits during the period was €1.9 billion (31 December 2013: €2.1 billion).

The Group also held a number of deposits from the State, its agencies and entities under its control or joint control, which are considered to be collectively significant, totalling c.€0.7 billion (31 December 2013: c.€0.8 billion).

In addition, at 31 December 2014, the Group held accounts from IBRC (in Special Liquidation) and its associates of €158 million (31 December 2013: €668 million) which were included in the Customer accounts at 31 December 2014.

(h) Irish bank levy

The Finance Bill (No. 2) 2013 which was enacted on 18 December 2013, introduced a bank levy on certain financial institutions, including the Group. An income statement charge is recognised annually on the date on which all of the criteria set out in the legislation are met. The levy will equal 35% of each financial institution's Deposit Interest Retention Tax (DIRT) payment for 2011 and will be charged for three-years, from 2014 to 2016 inclusive. The annual levy paid by the Group on 20 October 2014 was €38 million.

52 Principal undertakings

The principal Group undertakings at 31 December 2014 were:

Name	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	Statutory year end
Bank of Ireland (UK) plc ¹	Retail financial services	England and Wales	31 December
New Ireland Assurance Company plc	Life assurance business	Ireland	31 December
Bank of Ireland Mortgage Bank ¹	Mortgage lending and mortgage covered securities	Ireland	31 December
Bank of Ireland International Finance Limited ¹	International asset financing	Ireland	31 December
First Rate Exchange Services Holdings Limited ²	Foreign exchange	England and Wales	31 March

¹ Direct subsidiary of The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland

² This entity is a joint venture with the UK Post Office, in which the Group holds 50% of the equity of the business.

All the Group undertakings are included in the consolidated accounts. Unless stated otherwise, the Group owns 100% of the equity of the principal Group undertakings and 100% of the voting shares of all these undertakings. During 2013, the Group owned 100% of the investment shares in ICS Building Society. As set out in note 59, on 1 September 2014 the Group sold the ICS distribution platform to Dilosk Limited together with c.€223 million of mortgage assets. ICS Building Society was placed in Members' Voluntary Liquidation on 15 December 2014.

In presenting details of the principal subsidiary undertakings, the exemption permitted by Regulation 10 of the European Communities (Credit Institutions: Accounts) Regulations, 1992 has been availed of and the Bank will annex a full listing of Group undertakings to its annual return to the Companies Registration Office.

Bank of Ireland Mortgage Bank (BoIMB)

BoIMB's principal activities are the issuance of Irish Residential mortgages and mortgage covered securities in accordance with the Asset Covered Securities Act 2001 and the Asset Covered Securities (Amendment) Act 2007. BoIMB asset covered securities may be purchased by Bank of Ireland and other members of the Group or third parties.

At 31 December 2014, the total amount outstanding in respect of mortgage covered securities issued was €9 billion (31 December 2013: €10 billion). At 31 December 2014, the total amount of principal outstanding in the mortgage covered pool including mortgage assets and cash was €13.8 billion (31 December 2013: €14.9 billion).

BoIMB issues other debt securities under BoIMB's obligation to the Central Bank of Ireland within the terms of the Special Mortgage Backed Promissory Note (SMBPN) programme. At 31 December 2014, BoIMB had debt securities in issue to the value of €0.8 billion (31 December 2013: €0.6 billion).

53 Interests in other entities

(a) General

The Group holds ordinary shares and voting rights in a significant number of entities. In addition, the Group has been involved in setting up separate legal entities. While the Group still has involvement in some of these entities, in other instances, this is no longer the case. Management has assessed its involvement in all such entities in accordance with the definitions and guidance in:

- IFRS 10: Consolidated Financial Statements;
- IFRS 11: Joint Arrangements;
- IAS 28: Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures; and
- IFRS 12: Disclosure of interests in other entities.

The Group controls an entity when it has power over the entity, is exposed or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

53 Interests in other entities (continued)

Generally, control or significant influence is identified by the level of ownership of ordinary shares and the level of management involvement in the relevant activities of the entity. However, in the case of 'structured entities', management's judgement is required in determining how the investee should be accounted for.

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

In the case of structured entities, the Group considers it has control over the investee in the following situations:

- securitisation vehicles whose purpose is to finance specific loans and advances to customers; or
- defeasance companies set up to facilitate big-ticket leasing transactions.

In each case the Group considers that it has power over the entity, is exposed or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity, even though the Group normally owns less than half of the voting rights of those entities.

The Group does not consider it controls an investee when:

- the Group's only involvement in the arrangement is to administer transactions, for which the Group receives a fixed fee, on the basis that the Group is acting as an agent for the investors; or
- an entity is in the process of being liquidated, on the basis that the entity is controlled by the liquidator.

In the case of some venture capital investments, the Group may hold 50% or more of the voting power of an entity, but has been considered to have significant influence, rather than control of the entity because the Group is not involved in directing the relevant activities of the entity and does not have the right to remove the manager of the entity.

An associated undertaking is an entity over which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the entity's operating and financial policy decisions. If the Group holds 20% or more of the voting power of an entity, it has presumed that the Group has significant influence, unless it could be clearly demonstrated that this was not the case. There are no such cases where the Group holds 20% or more of the voting power of an entity, and is not considered to have significant influence over that entity.

A joint arrangement is an arrangement of which two or more parties have joint control i.e. contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement where decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. These arrangements are identified by reference to the power sharing agreements, ensuring that unanimous consent of all parties is a requirement. Where the arrangement has been structured through a separate vehicle, the Group has accounted for it as a joint venture.

On the basis that the Group's relationship with the UK Post Office is a joint arrangement not a separate legal entity, it is accounted for as a jointly controlled operation.

(b) Significant restrictions on the Group's ability to access or use the assets and settle the liabilities of the Group

Regulated banking and insurance subsidiaries are required to maintain minimum regulatory liquidity and solvency ratios and are subject to other regulatory restrictions that may impact on transactions between these subsidiaries and the Bank, including on the subsidiaries ability to make distributions.

Certain transactions between Bank of Ireland (UK) plc and the Bank are subject to regulatory limits and approvals agreed with the Prudential Regulatory Authority. Total assets of Bank of Ireland (UK) plc amounted to €37.5 billion (31 December 2013: €43.1 billion) and liabilities amounted to €35.2 billion (31 December 2013: €41.2 billion).

53 Interests in other entities (continued)

The activities of Bank of Ireland Mortgage Bank (BoIMB) are subject to the Asset Covered Securities Act 2001 to 2007 which imposes certain restrictions over the assets of BoIMB. Total assets of BoIMB amounted to €18.9 billion (31 December 2013: €19.1 billion) and liabilities amounted to €6.9 billion (31 December 2013: €7.4 billion).

The Group's Life Assurance Business is required to hold shareholder equity that exceeds a certain margin, see note 36 for details. In addition, the Isle of Man Insurance and Pension authority requires the Group's IOM insurance business to hold shareholder equity that exceeds a statutory margin.

Under section 17(1)(b) of the Companies (Amendment) Act 1986, the Bank has given an irrevocable guarantee to meet the liabilities of certain Group undertakings. For further details on the Group's undertakings please see note 52. The liabilities of these undertakings amounted to €79 million as at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: €198 million).

(c) Structured entities

The Group holds a number of structured entities (Brunel, Bowbells plc, Kildare and Partholon), whose purpose is to acquire mortgage loans and other financial assets and issue mortgage backed securities. All of the assets and liabilities are restricted. Total assets amounted to €9.7 billion (31 December 2013: €14.1 billion) and liabilities amounted to €6.5 billion (31 December 2013: €10.6 billion). The Group also holds a structured entity (Avondale Securities S.A.) whose purpose is to acquire other financial assets and issue debt securities. All of the assets and liabilities of this entity are restricted. Total assets amounted to €473 million (31 December 2013: €511 million) and liabilities amounted to €124 million (31 December 2013: €178 million).

In relation to these entities, there are no contractual arrangements that require the Group to provide financial support. In the years ended 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013 the Group did not provide financial or other support, nor does it expect or intend to do so. All of these entities were consolidated in the Group's financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013.

(d) Consequences of losing control of a subsidiary during the reporting period

From time to time, the Group may wind up a wholly owned company. During this process, the Group voluntarily appoints a liquidator to manage the winding up of relevant entities. Upon appointment of the liquidator, the Group is considered to have lost control of the companies and accounts for this loss of control as a disposal. In accordance with IAS 21, the Group must reclassify net cumulative foreign exchange losses relating to these companies from the foreign exchange reserve to the income statement. During the year ended 31 December 2014, Enil was transferred (year ended 31 December 2013: €12 million) (page 161).

(e) Joint arrangements

The following table shows the Group's joint arrangements for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013.

Joint arrangement	Holding	Classification	Country of operation	Nature of activities
First Rate Exchange Services Holdings Limited	50%	Joint venture	UK	Sale of financial products through the UK Post Office relationship
Enterprise 2000 Fund	50%	Joint venture	Ireland	Investment in venture capital companies
Property unit trust	50%	Joint venture	UK	Investment in property unit trust
UK Post Office	-	Joint operation	UK	Sale of financial products through the UK Post Office relationship

All joint ventures investments are unquoted and are measured using the equity method of accounting. All income from these investments has been included in profit or loss from continuing operations. There are no significant restrictions on the ability of these entities to transfer funds to the Group in the form of cash dividends, or to repay loans or advances made by the Group. Nor is there any unrecognised share of losses either for the year ended 31 December 2014 or cumulatively in respect of these entities. The Group does not have any further commitments or contingent liabilities in respect of these entities other than its investment to date.

53 Interests in other entities (continued)

(f) Associates

The Group holds a number of investments in associates, none of which is individually material. All income from these investments has been included in profit or loss from continuing operations. There are no significant restrictions on the ability of these entities to transfer funds to the Group in the form of cash dividends, or to repay loans or advances made by the Group. Nor is there any unrecognised share of losses either for the year ended 31 December 2014 or cumulatively in respect of these entities. The Group does not have any contingent liabilities in respect of these entities other than its investment to date.

(g) Unconsolidated structured entities

The Group has incorporated certain entities to provide investment opportunities to clients in international commercial properties. The Group considers that it sponsors these entities where it continues to be involved in the entity or if it is in receipt of income from the entity during the year. At 31 December 2014, there were 4 of these entities (31 December 2013: 9).

At 31 December 2013, the Group considered that it had significant influence over one of these companies and had accounted for this holding as an investment in associate. During the year ended 31 December 2014, the Group no longer had significant influence over this company and the Group's interest has been reduced to €2 million (31 December 2013: €49 million). This investment is now included with available for sale financial assets.

With regard to the remaining unconsolidated structured entities, they are all property holding companies whose principal activity is managing property investments. In the year ended 31 December 2014, the Group earned asset management fees from these entities. The total gross asset value of these entities at 31 December 2014 was €429 million (31 December 2013: €800 million).

These structured entities are not consolidated, but the associated income and the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in relation to these entities, are included in the Group's financial statements as follows:

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Unconsolidated structured entities		
Income		
Share of results of associates and joint ventures (after tax)	30	(1)
Fee and commission income	-	1
Interest income	1	1
Total income	31	1
Carrying amounts of assets and liabilities		
Available for sale financial assets	2	-
Interest in associates	-	49
Loans and advances to customers	-	11
Maximum exposure to loss	2	60

In relation to these entities, there are no contractual arrangements that require the Group to provide financial support.

As outlined in note 57, Baggot Securities Limited (Baggot) is a structured entity set up by the Group to fund the purchase of 1,300,000,000 units of the 2009 Preference Stock using the proceeds of the issuance of €1,300,000,000 of 10.24% perpetual non-cumulative notes to private investors. Baggot has irrevocably waived its right to receive any redemption monies in respect of the 2009 Preference Stock in excess of €1.00 per unit. On the basis that the Group does not absorb any risks of Baggot and has no exposure or rights to the variable returns of Baggot, the Group considers it does not control Baggot. Therefore, Baggot is not consolidated.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

54 Transferred financial assets

The Group has transferred certain financial assets that are not derecognised from the Group's balance sheet. Such arrangements are securitisations and sale or repurchase agreements. The Group is exposed to substantially all risks and rewards including credit and market risk associated with the transferred assets.

31 December 2014 Categories	Carrying amount of transferred assets €m	Carrying amount of associated liabilities ¹ €m	Fair value of transferred assets €m	Fair value of associated liabilities ¹ €m	Net fair value position €m
Securitisation					
<i>Loans and receivables</i>					
Residential mortgages book (Brunel SPE) - Including buybacks ²	1,256	1,508	1,149	1,448	(299)
Irish Residential mortgages (Kildare SPE) ²	1,315	1,368	1,092	1,243	(151)
Partholon CDO plc (corporate loans) ²	41	41	36	36	-
Sale and repurchase					
Available for sale financial assets ³	1,611	1,533	n/a	n/a	n/a

31 December 2013 Categories	Carrying amount of transferred assets €m	Carrying amount of associated liabilities ¹ €m	Fair value of transferred assets €m	Fair value of associated liabilities ¹ €m	Net fair value position €m
Securitisation					
<i>Loans and receivables</i>					
Residential mortgages book (Brunel SPE) - Including buybacks ²	1,362	1,659 ⁴	1,194	1,560 ⁴	(366)
Irish Residential mortgages (Kildare SPE) ICS Group ^{2,5}	1,453	1,452	1,079	1,125	(46)
Partholon CDO plc (corporate loans) ¹	107	107	92	92	-
Sale and repurchase					
Available for sale financial assets ³	3,854	3,691	n/a	n/a	n/a
NAMA senior bonds	2,730	2,702	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trading securities	7	7	n/a	n/a	n/a

Description of the relationship between the transferred assets and the associated liabilities, including the restrictions on the entity's use of those assets:

¹ For the purposes of this disclosure, associated liabilities include liabilities issued by securitisation SPEs, held by other Group entities.

² For each securitisation the relevant loan book / pool is ring-fenced whereby the cash flows associated with these assets can only be used to repay the related notes holders plus associated issuance fees / costs.

³ Assets sold subject to repurchase agreements are retained on the balance sheet and reclassified as pledged assets when the transferee has the right by contract to sell or repledge the collateral; the counterparty liability is included in deposits by banks or customer accounts, as appropriate. The difference between the original sale price of the bonds and the repurchase price is the repo rate.

⁴ Certain of the liabilities consist of debt securities issued in currencies other than that of the transferred assets. Changes in foreign exchange rates result in changes in both the carrying value and the fair value of the liabilities. The foreign exchange risk is hedged with the cross-currency swaps.

⁵ On 1 September 2014, ICS sold its business activities to the Bank.

n/a: Not applicable as arrangement has recourse to assets other than the transferred assets.

The Group has not entered into any agreements on the sale of assets that entail the Group's continuing involvement in derecognised financial assets.

55 Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The following tables sets out the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements on the Group's financial position. This includes the effect or potential effect of rights of set-off associated with the Group's recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement, irrespective of whether they are set off in accordance with paragraph 42 of IAS 32.

31 December 2014	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets €m	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the balance sheet €m	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the balance sheet €m	Related amounts not set off in the balance sheet		Net amount €m
				Financial ¹ instruments €m	Cash ² collateral received €m	
Assets						
Derivative financial assets	3,071	-	3,071	(2,480)	(514)	77
Loans and advances to customers	2,138	(2,138)	-	-	-	-
Total	5,209	(2,138)	3,071	(2,480)	(514)	77

¹ Amounts of €2,480 million represent recognised derivatives liabilities at fair value that do not meet the offsetting criteria.

² Cash collateral amounts disclosed reflect the maximum collateral available for offset. Cash collateral received is reported within deposits from banks (see note 33).

The following financial liabilities are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements.

31 December 2014	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities €m	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets set off in the balance sheet €m	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the balance sheet €m	Related amounts not set off in the balance sheet		Net amount €m
				Financial ¹ instruments €m	Cash ² collateral pledged €m	
Liabilities						
Derivative financial liabilities	3,931	-	3,931	(2,480)	(1,266)	185
Customer deposits	2,420	(2,220)	200	-	-	200
Total	6,351	(2,220)	4,131	(2,480)	(1,266)	385

¹ Amounts of €2,480 million represent recognised derivatives assets at fair value that do not meet the offsetting criteria.

² Cash collateral amounts disclosed reflect the maximum collateral available for offset.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

55 Offsetting financial assets and liabilities (continued)

31 December 2013	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets €m	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the balance sheet €m	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the balance sheet €m	Related amounts not set off in the balance sheet		
				Financial ¹ instruments €m	Cash ² collateral received €m	Net amount €m
Assets						
Derivative financial assets	3,044	-	3,044	(1,994)	(862)	188
Loans and advances to customers	2,082	(2,082)	-	-	-	-
Total	5,126	(2,082)	3,044	(1,994)	(862)	188

¹ Amounts of €1,994 million represent recognised derivatives liabilities at fair value that do not meet the offsetting criteria.

² Cash collateral amounts disclosed reflect the actual collateral pledged, at amortised cost. Cash collateral received is reported within deposits from banks (see note 33).

The following financial liabilities are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements.

31 December 2013	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities €m	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets set off in the balance sheet €m	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the balance sheet €m	Related amounts not set off in the balance sheet		
				Financial ¹ instruments €m	Cash ² collateral pledged €m	Net amount €m
Liabilities						
Derivative financial liabilities	3,115	-	3,115	(1,931)	(1,062)	122
Customer deposits	2,081	(2,081)	-	-	-	-
Deposits by banks	143	-	143	(63)	(80)	-
Total	5,339	(2,081)	3,258	(1,994)	(1,142)	122

¹ Amounts of €1,994 million represent recognised derivatives assets at fair value that do not meet the offsetting criteria.

² Cash collateral amounts disclosed reflect the actual collateral pledged, at amortised cost.

The 'Financial Instruments' column identifies financial assets and liabilities that are subject to set off under netting agreements such as ISDA Master agreement. The agreement between the Group and the counterparty allows for net settlement of the relevant financial assets and liabilities when both elect to settle on a net basis. In the absence of such an election, financial assets and liabilities will be settled on a gross basis, however, each party to the master netting agreement will have the option to settle all such amounts on a net basis in the event of default of the other party.

56 Life assurance business

Value of the in force asset	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
At beginning of year	497	518
Income statement movement in value of the in force asset (gross of tax)	50	(21)
At end of year	547	497

The Group recognises as an asset the value of the in force assurance business in respect of insurance contracts. The value of the in force asset, has been calculated in accordance with the achieved profits embedded value methodology in the Statement of Recommended Practice issued by the Association of British Insurers which came into force in 2002. The value of the in force asset, which is presented gross of attributable tax, represents the present value of future profits expected to arise from these contracts as at the balance sheet date. It is determined by projecting future surpluses and other cash flows arising from insurance contracts and discounting at an appropriate rate. The useful life of the asset is based on the length of the underlying individual policies upon which the asset is calculated. This useful life is expected to be 6.7 years as at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: 6.3 years).

The key economic assumptions used in the calculation of the value of the in force business are set out below:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Risk discount rate	5.94%	7.11%
Unit growth rate	3.40%	4.75%
Shareholder tax rate	12.5%	12.5%

56 Life assurance business (continued)

The process used in determining the key economic and experience assumptions is set out below:

Risk discount rate:	The risk discount rate is the rate used to discount the future surpluses that will arise on insurance business in the long term funds. The interest rates used to calculate policyholder liabilities are derived in accordance with the guidelines in the Insurance Regulations. Margins for risk are allowed for in the derived interest rates. In line with December 2013 the Euro Swap curve is used as a benchmark for an international mix of fixed interest assets. The risk discount rate applied to future cash flows at December 2014 is 5.94% (31 December 2013: 7.11%).
Unit growth rate:	The unit growth rate is the assumed rate of return on the unit linked assets before taxation and management fees in future years. The growth rate reflects the mix of assets held. The unit growth rate was decreased to 3.40% at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: 4.75%).
Shareholder tax rate:	The current rate of corporation tax is assumed to be maintained over the term of the business. Deferred tax is allowed for on the release of retained surplus in the life business.
Mortality and morbidity:	Mortality and morbidity assumptions, which include allowances for improvements in longevity for annuitants, are set by reference to the Group's actual experience and / or relevant industry data.
Persistency:	Persistency rates refer to the rate of policy termination for insurance policies. These rates are based on historical experience and management's views on future experience.
Maintenance expenses:	Allowance is made for future policy costs by reference to current and expected future costs. Explicit allowance is made for future expense inflation.

Sensitivities

The table below indicates the standalone impact of changes in the key assumptions on profit.

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
1% increase in risk discount rate	(35)	(29)
1% decrease in risk discount rate	39	32
1% increase in unit growth rate	20	19
1% decrease in unit growth rate	(19)	(18)
10% improvement in mortality	12	12
10% improvement in longevity	(21)	(13)
10% improvement in morbidity	7	7
10% deterioration in persistency	(15)	(15)
5% improvement in maintenance expenses	9	8
1% increase in equity markets	2	2

While the table above shows the impact of an individual assumption change, a change in one assumption could impact on other assumptions due to the relationship between assumptions.

57 Capital Package in relation to 2009 Preference Stock

The 2009 Preference Stock was issued by the Bank on 31 March 2009. At 31 December 2012, the National Pensions Reserve Fund Commission (NPRFC) held 1,837,041,304 units of the 2009 Preference Stock, which could be repurchased at the option of the Bank, in whole or in part, at a price per unit equal to the issue price of €1.00 per unit before 31 March 2014 and thereafter at a price per unit of €1.25 (a 'step-up' of 25% of par value), subject in either case to the consent of the Central Bank of Ireland being obtained.

Having considered its options, the Bank agreed a Capital Package with the NPRFC and the Central Bank of Ireland (CBI) which it implemented in December 2013 which included the following:

- (i) the placing of new units of ordinary stock (the Placing Stock) to generate proceeds of c.€537 million (net of expenses), to redeem c.€537 million of the 2009 Preference Stock;
 - (ii) the sale by the NPRFC of €1.3 billion 2009 Preference Stock to Baggot Securities Limited (Baggot), a special purpose company, which funded the purchase using the proceeds of the issuance of €1.3 billion 10.24% perpetual non-cumulative notes (the Notes) to private investors. Baggot irrevocably waived its rights to the step-up by Waiver Deed (the 'Waiver Deed') in favour of the Bank;
 - (iii) the Bank advised CBI that it is not the Bank's intention to recognise 2009 Preference Stock as regulatory Common equity tier 1 (CET 1) capital after July 2016, unless derecognition would mean that an adequate capital buffer cannot be maintained above applicable regulatory requirements; and
 - (iv) the Bank announced that it does not expect to redeem the €1.3 billion of the 2009 Preference Stock sold to Baggot prior to 1 January 2016, save in certain limited circumstances¹.
- **Issue of Ordinary Stock:** On 4 December 2013, a total of 2,230,769,231 units of Placing Stock were placed at a price of 26 cent per unit of ordinary stock (being a discount of 3% to the previous day's closing price), generating gross proceeds of €580 million. The Placing Stock represented approximately 7.4% of the Group's issued ordinary stock prior to the issue. The Placing Stock ranks pari passu in all respects with the existing ordinary stock of the Group, including the right to receive all dividends and other distributions declared, made or paid on or in respect of such stock after the date of issue of the Placing Stock.
 - **Redemption of the 2009 Preference Stock:** On 9 December 2013, net proceeds of €537,041,304 from the issue of the Placing Stock were used to redeem 537,041,304 units of the 2009 Preference Stock at the initial issue price of €1.00 per unit. In addition to redeeming 2009 Preference Stock, the Group paid the dividend accrued up to that date, amounting to €44 million to the NPRFC, representing the 10.25% interest over 288 days since 20 February 2013.
 - **Transfer of the 2009 Preference Stock to private investors:** The State sold its holding of 1.3 billion units of the 2009 Preference Stock to Baggot, a structured entity, not controlled by the Group. The Group mandated a team of investment banks to manage and underwrite the sale to private investors of the Notes which are secured on 1.3 billion units of the 2009 Preference Stock. The sale was structured so that Baggot has waived its rights to the step-up and consequently, none of Baggot or the private investors is entitled to receive or seek the step-up. The costs of the sale of the 2009 Preference Stock to Baggot were paid by the Group, but otherwise, the sale had no impact on the financial statements of the Group. The State generated a gain of €62 million on the sale.

¹ These circumstances would include changes in regulatory capital treatment, breach of Waiver Deed and taxation.

The following table shows the impact for the year ended 31 December 2013 of the redemption and sale of the 2009 Preference Stock on capital stock, stock premium and retained earnings.

	Capital stock		Stock premium €m	Retained earnings €m	Total
	Number	€m			
Issue of ordinary stock	2,230,769,231	111	469	-	580
Redemption of the 2009 Preference Stock	<u>(537,041,304)</u>	(5)	(532)	-	(537)
Dividend paid on redemption of the 2009 Preference Stock		-	-	(44)	(44)
Transaction costs		-	(12)	(27)	(39)
Total		106	(75)	(71)	(40)

58 Impact of adopting new accounting standards

Restatement of comparatives - IFRIC 21 'Levies' and loss on deleveraging

As outlined in the Group accounting policies on page 167, during the year ended 31 December 2014, the Group adopted IFRIC 21 'Levies' and has accordingly restated the prior periods.

The following table reflects the impact on the Group's financial statements at 31 December 2014 of IFRIC 21 'Levies' at 1 January 2014.

	IFRIC 21 Levies €m
Income statement – year ended 31 December 2014	
Other operating expenses	(18)
Loss before tax	(18)
Taxation credit	4
Loss for the year	(14)
Basic and diluted loss per share (cent)	-
Balance sheet 31 December 2014	
Deferred tax asset	4
Other liabilities	(18)
Retained earnings - current year	14

In addition, the Group has reclassified loss on deleveraging from the face of the income statement to other operating income. This item is included under the heading 'loss on deleveraging reclassification' below.

The following tables set out the impact of IFRIC 21 'Levies' and the loss on deleveraging reclassification on the comparative amounts for the year ended 31 December 2013.

Consolidated income statement (selected lines)

	As originally published €m	IFRIC 21 Levies €m	Loss on deleveraging reclassification €m	Restated €m
31 December 2013				
Other operating income	68	-	(3)	65
Other operating expenses	(1,581)	5	-	(1,576)
Loss on deleveraging of financial assets	(3)	-	3	-
Loss before tax	(525)	5	-	(520)
Taxation credit	35	(1)	-	34
Loss for the year	(490)	4	-	(486)

Consolidated balance sheet (selected lines)

	As originally published €m	IFRIC 21 Levies €m	Loss on deleveraging reclassification €m	Restated €m
31 December 2013				
Assets				
Deferred tax asset	1,714	(4)	-	1,710
Liabilities				
Other liabilities	2,841	(18)	-	2,823
Equity				
Retained Earnings	3,791	14	-	3,805

58 Impact of adopting new accounting standards (continued)

Consolidated balance sheet (selected lines)

1 January 2013 ¹	As originally published €m	IFRIC 21 Levies €m	Loss on deleveraging reclassification €m	Restated €m
Assets				
Deferred tax asset	1,640	(3)	-	1,637
Liabilities				
Other liabilities	3,137	(13)	-	3,124
Equity				
Retained Earnings	4,673	10	-	4,683

¹ Opening balance sheet as at 1 January 2013 reflects the Group's restated closing balance as at 31 December 2012.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income (selected lines)

31 December 2013	As originally published €m	IFRIC 21 Levies €m	Loss on deleveraging reclassification €m	Restated €m
Loss for the year	(490)	4	-	(486)
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	(62)	-	-	(62)
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	(552)	4	-	(548)
Total comprehensive income attributable to equity stockholders	(549)	4	-	(545)

Consolidated statement of changes in equity (selected lines)

31 December 2013	As originally published €m	IFRIC 21 Levies €m	Loss on deleveraging reclassification €m	Restated €m
Retained earnings				
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,673	10	-	4,683
Loss for the period attributable to stockholders	(487)	4	-	(483)
Balance at the end of the year	3,791	14	-	3,805

Consolidated cash flow statement (selected lines)

31 December 2013	As originally published €m	IFRIC 21 Levies €m	Loss on deleveraging reclassification €m	Restated €m
Cash flows from operating activities				
Loss before tax	(525)	5	-	(520)
Other non-cash items	(353)	(5)	-	(358)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	1,074	-	-	1,074

59 EU Restructuring Plan

On 1 September 2014, the sale of the ICS Building Society's distribution platform to Dilosk Limited, together with a c.€223 million gross performing mortgage asset pool, forming part of the Retail Ireland division, was completed. No deposits transferred as part of the sale.

ICS Building Society was placed in Members' Voluntary Liquidation on 15 December 2014.

60 Post balance sheet events

€750 million covered bond

On 13 January 2015, the Group issued €750 million of five-year dated secured funding at a yield of 0.527%.

American Depositary Receipts

On 21 January 2015, the Group announced that its Court of Directors has resolved to voluntarily delist its American Depositary Shares (ADSs) from the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and to terminate its sponsored ADR programme on or around 22 April 2015.

Irish Bank Resolution Corporation Limited (in Special Liquidation) mortgages

On 23 January 2015, the Group completed the purchase of a €253 million book of performing residential mortgages from Irish Bank Resolution Corporation Limited (in Special Liquidation).

Danske Bank A/S loan portfolio

On 5 February 2015, the Group and Goldman Sachs agreed terms to acquire a commercial loan portfolio of face value €540 million from Danske Bank A/S. As part of the transaction, the Group will acquire a €274 million portfolio of performing commercial loans, comprising over 1,000 customers in the SME, Agriculture and CRE sectors.

2009 Preference Stock Dividend

On 20 February 2015, the Group paid a cash dividend of €133.3 million on the 2009 Preference Stock to Baggot Securities Limited.

61 Approval of financial statements

The Court of Directors approved the consolidated and Bank financial statements on 26 February 2015.

Bank Financial Statements

Index	Page
Bank balance sheet	288
Bank statement of changes in equity	289
Bank cash flow statement	291
Notes:	
a Accounting policies and critical accounting estimates and judgements	293
b Auditors' remuneration (excluding VAT)	294
c Trading securities	294
d Derivative financial instruments	295
e Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	298
f Loans and advances to banks	298
g Available for sale financial assets	299
h NAMA senior bonds	300
i Loans and advances to customers	301
j Credit risk exposures	302
k Shares in Group undertakings	305
l Intangible assets	306
m Property, plant and equipment	307
n Other assets	310
o Deposits from banks	310
p Customer accounts	311
q Debt securities in issue	311
r Other liabilities	311
s Provisions	312
t Subordinated liabilities	312
u Retirement benefit obligations	313
v Assets classified as held for sale	318
w Deferred tax	318
x Contingent liabilities and commitments	319
y Capital stock	320
z Stock premium account	321
aa Liquidity risk and profile	321
ab Measurement basis of financial assets and financial liabilities	323
ac Fair value of assets and liabilities	325
ad Cash and cash equivalents	333
ae Related party transactions	333
af Transferred financial assets	334
ag Offsetting financial assets and liabilities	335
ah Transfer of assets and liabilities of ICS Building Society (in Members Voluntary Liquidation) to the Bank	337
ai Other	338

Bank financial statements

Bank balance sheet as at 31 December 2014

	Note	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Assets			
Cash and balances at central banks	ad	1,186	1,437
Items in the course of collection from other banks		82	145
Trading securities	c	12	252
Derivative financial instruments	d	3,608	3,290
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	e	-	143
Loans and advances to banks	f	20,259	27,832
Available for sale financial assets	g	14,965	14,843
NAMA senior bonds	h	2,374	3,957
Loans and advances to customers	i	42,918	40,928
Shares in Group undertakings	k	4,102	4,537
Intangible assets	l	355	312
Property, plant and equipment	m	298	308
Current tax assets		-	6
Deferred tax assets	w	1,358	1,375
Other assets	n	594	669
Retirement benefit asset	u	2	2
Assets classified as held for sale	v	5	-
Total assets		92,118	100,036
Equity and liabilities			
Deposits from banks	o	12,209	28,831
Customer accounts	p	56,870	52,712
Items in the course of transmission to other banks		93	35
Derivative financial instruments	d	4,298	3,435
Debt securities in issue	q	6,490	4,342
Current tax liability		17	-
Other liabilities	r	704	875
Provisions	s	83	75
Subordinated liabilities	t	2,426	1,604
Retirement benefit obligations	u	824	741
Total liabilities		84,014	92,650
Equity			
Capital stock	y	2,558	2,558
Stock premium account	z	1,125	1,125
Retained earnings		3,720	3,411
Other reserves		701	292
Stockholders' equity		8,104	7,386
Total equity and liabilities		92,118	100,036

Archie G Kane
Governor

Patrick O'Sullivan
Deputy Governor

Richie Boucher
Group Chief Executive

Helen Nolan
Group Secretary

Bank statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2014

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Capital stock		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,558	2,452
Issue of ordinary stock	-	111
Redemption of the 2009 Preference Stock	-	(5)
Balance at the end of the year	2,558	2,558
Stock premium account		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,125	1,200
Issue of ordinary stock	-	469
Transaction costs on issue of ordinary stock	-	(12)
Redemption of the 2009 Preference Stock	-	(532)
Balance at the end of the year	1,125	1,125
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,411	4,456
Profit / (loss) retained	598	(901)
- Profit / (loss) for year attributable to stockholders	739	(661)
- Dividends on 2009 Preference Stock and other preference equity interests paid in cash	(141)	(240)
Transaction costs on the transfer of the 2009 Preference Stock	-	(27)
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit pension liability	(291)	(121)
Transfer from share based payment reserve	2	4
Balance at the end of the year	3,720	3,411
Other reserves:		
Available for sale reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	534	130
Net changes in fair value	316	507
Deferred tax on reserve movements	(3)	(59)
Transfer to income statement (pre tax)		
- Asset disposal	(279)	(44)
Balance at the end of the year	568	534
Cash flow hedge reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	55	239
Changes in fair value	(131)	258
Transfer from / (to) income statement (pre tax)		
- Net trading income (foreign exchange)	375	(329)
- Net interest income	(80)	(135)
Deferred tax on reserve movements	(20)	22
Balance at the end of the year	199	55

Bank financial statements

Bank statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Foreign exchange reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(469)	(391)
Exchange adjustments during the year	232	(78)
Balance at the end of the year	(237)	(469)
Capital contribution	116	116
Capital reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	48	48
Balance at the end of the year	48	48
Share based payment reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	3	7
Transfer to retained earnings	(2)	(4)
Balance at the end of the year	1	3
Revaluation reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	5	5
Revaluation of property	1	-
Balance at the end of the year	6	5
Total other reserves	701	292
Total stockholders' equity	8,104	7,386

Archie G Kane
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Deputy Governor

Richie Boucher
Group Chief Executive

Helen Nolan
Group Secretary

Bank cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2014

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit / (loss) before tax		817	(649)
Dividends received from Group undertakings		(492)	(120)
Depreciation and amortisation	I, m	105	104
Impairment charges on financial assets		445	937
Loss on deleveraging of financial assets		118	2
Loss on disposal / liquidation of business activity		3	-
(Reversal of impairment) / revaluation of property	m	(7)	2
Interest expense on subordinated liabilities		195	178
Charge for retirement benefit obligation		128	159
Impact of amendments to defined benefit pension schemes	u	(93)	(274)
Charges arising on the movement in credit spreads on the Bank's own debt and deposits accounted for at 'fair value through profit or loss'		10	154
Charge arising on transfer of loans to Group undertakings		-	181
Net changes in accruals and interest payable		(167)	(300)
Other non-cash items		(220)	126
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		842	500
Net change in items in the course of collection from other banks		121	42
Net change in trading securities		240	(109)
Net change in derivative financial instruments		394	84
Net change in other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		143	(68)
Net change in loans and advances to banks		4,393	21,649
Net change in loans and advances to customers		1,628	3,658
Net change in other assets		1,648	396
Net change in deposits from banks		(16,327)	(28,485)
Net change in customer accounts		2,436	2,635
Net change in debt securities in issue		2,114	(1,830)
Net change in other liabilities		(373)	(142)
Effect of exchange translation and other adjustments		(744)	367
Net cash flows from operating assets and liabilities		(4,327)	(1,803)
Net cash flows from operating activities before taxation		(3,485)	(1,303)
Tax paid		(2)	(21)
Net cash flows from operating activities		(3,487)	(1,324)
Investing activities (section a)		3,404	1,873
Financing activities (section b)		454	(970)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		371	(421)
Opening cash and cash equivalents	ad	2,910	3,327
Effect of exchange translation adjustments		28	4
Closing cash and cash equivalents	ad	3,309	2,910

Bank financial statements

Bank cash flow statement
for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
(a) Investing activities			
Additions to available for sale financial assets	g	(3,133)	(3,147)
Disposal / redemption of available for sale financial assets	g	3,782	3,699
Disposal of loan portfolios		1,835	1,575
Dividends received from Group undertakings		492	120
Additions to property, plant and equipment ¹	m	(23)	(63)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	m	7	1
Additions to intangible assets	l	(110)	(80)
Net decrease / (increase) in cash investment in subsidiaries		562	(232)
Consideration paid for acquisition of business activity	ah	(231)	-
Net proceeds from disposal of business activity		223	-
Cash flows from investing activities		3,404	1,873
(b) Financing activities			
Redemption of the 2009 Preference Stock		-	(537)
Transaction costs on the transfer of the 2009 Preference Stock		-	(27)
Transaction costs on the issue of ordinary stock		-	(12)
Interest paid on subordinated liabilities		(155)	(154)
Dividend paid on 2009 Preference Stock and other preference equity interests		(141)	(240)
Net proceeds from issue of new subordinated liabilities		750	-
Cash flows from financing activities		454	(970)

¹ Excludes €nil (year ended 31 December 2013: €1 million) of property, plant and equipment acquired under finance lease agreements (see note m).

Archie G Kane
Governor

Patrick O'Sullivan
Deputy Governor

Richie Boucher
Group Chief Executive

Helen Nolan
Group Secretary

Notes to the Bank financial statements

a Accounting policies and critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Bank financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) interpretations as adopted by the European Union (EU) and with those parts of the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2013 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS, with the European Communities (Credit Institutions: Accounts) Regulations 1992 and with the Asset Covered Securities Acts 2001 to 2007. The EU adopted version of IAS 39 Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement relaxes some of the hedge accounting rules in IAS 39 Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement. The Bank has not availed of this, hence these financial statements comply with both IFRS as adopted by the EU and IFRS as issued by the IASB.

The financial statements reflect the financial position of the Bank only and do not consolidate the results of any subsidiaries. The accounts are presented in euro millions except where otherwise indicated. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified to include the fair valuation of certain financial instruments and land and buildings. The accounting policies of the parent company are the same as those of the Group which are set out in the Group accounting policies section of the Annual Report on pages 165 to 187 where applicable. The Bank's investments in its subsidiaries are stated at cost less any impairment.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates. A description of the critical estimates and judgements is set out on pages 188 to 190 of the Group's annual report.

Impairment review of shares in Group undertakings

The Bank reviews its shares in Group undertakings for impairment at each reporting date. Impairment testing involves the comparison of the carrying value of the investment with its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the investment's fair value or its value in use. Value in use is the present value of expected future cash flows from the investment. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Impairment testing inherently involves a number of judgemental areas: the preparation of cash flow forecasts for periods that are beyond the normal requirements of management reporting; the assessment of the discount rate appropriate to the business; estimation of the fair value of the investment; and the valuation of the separable assets comprising the overall investment in the Group undertaking. The use of reasonably possible alternative assumptions would not materially impact the carrying value of the Bank's shares in Group undertakings. See note k for further information.

b Auditors' remuneration (excluding VAT)

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Audit and assurance services			
Statutory audit		1.4	1.6
Assurance services			
- Assurance services relating to capital package		-	1.1
- Other assurance services	(i)	1.9	2.2
		3.3	4.9
Other services			
Taxation services		0.1	0.1
Other non-audit services	(ii)	0.1	-
Auditors' remuneration		3.5	5.0

The figures in the above table relate to fees paid to the Statutory Auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) Ireland. The Group Audit Committee has reviewed the level of fees and is satisfied that it has not affected the independence of the auditors.

- (i) Other assurance services consist primarily of fees in connection with reporting to regulators including the Central Bank of Ireland, review of the interim financial statements, letters of comfort, review of compliance with Government Guarantee Schemes, reporting on Sarbanes-Oxley, reporting accountants' work and other accounting matters; and
- (ii) Other non-audit services consist primarily of fees for translation services and other assignments.

c Trading securities

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Debt securities – listed	12	252
Trading securities	12	252

For the purpose of disclosure of credit risk exposures, trading securities are included within other financial instruments of €41.5 billion (31 December 2013: €50.6 billion) in note j.

d Derivative financial instruments

Information on derivatives is outlined in note 19 to the consolidated financial statements.

The notional amounts and fair values of derivative instruments held by the Bank are set out in the following tables:

31 December 2014	Contract / notional amount €m	Fair Values	
		Assets €m	Liabilities €m
Derivatives held for trading			
Foreign exchange derivatives			
Currency forwards	7,170	74	113
Currency swaps	524	26	27
Over the counter currency options	260	2	2
Total foreign exchange derivatives held for trading	7,954	102	142
Interest rate derivatives			
Interest rate swaps	177,892	2,320	2,681
Cross currency interest rate swaps	3,826	182	252
Forward rate agreements	221	-	-
Over the counter interest rate options	5,115	45	42
Interest rate futures	1,600	-	1
Exchange traded interest rate options	9,884	-	-
Total interest rate derivatives held for trading	198,538	2,547	2,976
Equity contracts, commodity contracts and credit derivatives			
Equity index-linked contracts held	3,987	277	10
Equity conversion feature in Contingent Capital Note	1,000	22	-
Credit derivatives	160	-	2
Commodity contracts	126	17	17
Total equity contracts and credit derivatives	5,273	316	29
Total derivative assets / liabilities held for trading	211,765	2,965	3,147
Derivatives held for hedging			
Derivatives designated as fair value hedges			
Interest rate swaps	14,512	188	652
Cross currency interest rate swaps	40	3	-
Total designated as fair value hedges	14,552	191	652
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges			
Interest rate swaps	16,050	452	65
Cross currency interest rate swaps	7,720	-	434
Total designated as cash flow hedges	23,770	452	499
Total derivative assets / liabilities held for hedging	38,322	643	1,151
Total derivative assets / liabilities	250,087	3,608	4,298
Amounts include:			
Due from / to Group undertakings	48,175	103	284

Notes to the Bank financial statements

d Derivative financial instruments (continued)

31 December 2013	Contract / notional amount €m	Fair Values	
		Assets €m	Liabilities €m
Derivatives held for trading			
Foreign exchange derivatives			
Currency forwards	8,726	46	68
Currency swaps	573	41	27
Over the counter currency options	348	2	2
Total foreign exchange derivatives held for trading	9,647	89	97
Interest rate derivatives			
Interest rate swaps	203,110	2,187	2,432
Cross currency interest rate swaps	4,218	135	278
Forward rate agreements	1,651	-	1
Over the counter interest rate options	5,121	40	34
Total interest rate derivatives held for trading	214,100	2,362	2,745
Equity contracts, commodity contracts and credit derivatives			
Equity index-linked contracts held	3,786	236	38
Equity conversion feature in Contingent Capital Note	1,000	50	-
Credit derivatives	134	2	2
Commodity contracts	100	2	2
Total equity contracts and credit derivatives	5,020	290	42
Total derivative assets / liabilities held for trading	228,767	2,741	2,884
Derivatives held for hedging			
Derivatives designated as fair value hedges			
Interest rate swaps	11,157	135	366
Cross currency interest rate swaps	75	6	-
Total designated as fair value hedges	11,232	141	366
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges			
Interest rate swaps	17,745	334	80
Cross currency interest rate swaps	7,744	74	105
Currency forwards	11	-	-
Total designated as cash flow hedges	25,500	408	185
Total derivative assets / liabilities held for hedging	36,732	549	551
Total derivative assets / liabilities	265,499	3,290	3,435
Amounts include:			
Due from / to Group undertakings	48,409	37	298

Derivatives held for trading comprise derivatives entered into with trading intent as well as derivatives entered into with economic hedging intent to which the Bank does not apply hedge accounting. Derivatives classified as held for hedging in the table above comprise only those derivatives to which the Bank applies hedge accounting.

The Bank uses netting arrangements and collateral agreements to reduce its exposure to credit losses. Of the derivative assets of €3.6 billion at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: €3.3 billion):

- €2.5 billion (31 December 2013: €2 billion) are available for offset against derivative liabilities under master netting arrangements. These transactions do not meet the criteria under IAS 32 to enable the assets to be presented net of the liabilities; and
- €1.1 billion (31 December 2013: €1.3 billion) are not covered by master netting arrangements or relate to counterparties covered by master netting arrangements with whom a net asset position was held at the balance sheet date.

At 31 December 2014 cash collateral of €0.4 billion (31 December 2013: €0.6 billion) was held against these assets and is reported within deposits from banks (see note o).

d Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Placements with other banks includes cash collateral of €1.6 billion (31 December 2013: €1.5 billion) placed with derivative counterparties in respect of the net derivative liability position of €1.5 billion (31 December 2013: €1.5 billion) and is reported within loans and advances to banks (note f).

The Bank designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments in either fair value or cash flow hedge relationships.

Fair value hedges

Certain interest rate and cross currency interest rate derivatives are designated as hedging instruments. These are primarily used to reduce the interest rate and foreign exchange exposure on the Bank's fixed rate debt held and debt issued portfolios.

Cash flow hedges

The Bank designates certain interest rate and currency derivatives in cash flow hedge relationships in order to hedge the exposure to variability in future cash flows arising from floating rate assets and liabilities and from foreign currency assets. Movements in the cash flow hedge reserve are shown in the statement of changes in equity (page 289).

The years in which the hedged cash flows are expected to occur are shown in the table below.

	Up to 1 year €m	1 to 2 years €m	2 to 5 years €m	Over 5 years €m	Total €m
31 December 2014					
Forecast receivable cash flows	2,404	5,371	128	166	8,069
Forecast payable cash flows	(5)	(13)	(63)	(161)	(242)
	Up to 1 year €m	1 to 2 years €m	2 to 5 years €m	Over 5 years €m	Total €m
31 December 2013					
Forecast receivable cash flows	5,971	1,843	674	352	8,840
Forecast payable cash flows	(29)	(30)	(125)	(352)	(536)

The hedged cash flows are expected to impact the income statement in the following years:

	Up to 1 year €m	1 to 2 years €m	2 to 5 years €m	Over 5 years €m	Total €m
31 December 2014					
Forecast receivable cash flows	7,770	39	67	193	8,069
Forecast payable cash flows	(8)	(15)	(42)	(177)	(242)
	Up to 1 year €m	1 to 2 years €m	2 to 5 years €m	Over 5 years €m	Total €m
31 December 2013					
Forecast receivable cash flows	8,062	98	349	331	8,840
Forecast payable cash flows	(41)	(28)	(127)	(340)	(536)

During the year ended 31 December 2014 cash flow hedging was discontinued on forecast interest payments on a Danish Krone (DKK) borrowing of DKK 485 million, which were no longer expected to occur. During the year ended 31 December 2013 there were no forecast transactions to which the Bank had applied hedge accounting which were no longer expected to occur.

Notes to the Bank financial statements

e Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Loans and advances	-	143
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	143

f Loans and advances to banks

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Placements with other banks	19,801	27,548
Securities purchased with agreement to resell	27	184
Mandatory deposits with central banks	109	14
Funds placed with the Central Bank	322	86
Loans and advances to banks	20,259	27,832
Amounts include:		
Due from Group undertakings	17,182	25,356

Placements with other banks includes cash collateral of €1.6 billion (31 December 2013: €1.5 billion) placed with derivative counterparties in relation to net derivative liability positions (see note d).

The Bank has entered into transactions to purchase securities with agreement to resell and has accepted collateral that it is permitted to sell or repledge in the absence of default by the owner of the collateral. The fair value of this collateral at 31 December 2014 was €27 million (31 December 2013: €207 million).

For the purpose of disclosure of credit risk exposures, loans and advances to banks are included within other financial instruments of €41.5 billion (31 December 2013: €50.6 billion) (see note j).

g Available for sale financial assets

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Government bonds	7,531	6,447
Other debt securities		
- listed	4,257	4,650
- unlisted	3,177	3,743
Equity securities		
- listed	-	3
Available for sale financial assets	14,965	14,843
Amounts include:		
Due from Group undertakings	2,945	3,395

At 31 December 2014, available for sale financial assets with a fair value of €3.6 billion (31 December 2013: €7.4 billion) had been pledged to third parties in sale and repurchase agreements. The Bank has not derecognised any securities delivered in such sale and repurchase agreements.

Included within unlisted debt securities are subordinated bonds issued by NAMA with a nominal value of €281 million (31 December 2013: €281 million) and a fair value of €232 million (31 December 2013: €132 million). These bonds represented 5% of the nominal consideration received for assets sold to NAMA, with the remaining 95% received in the form of NAMA senior bonds (note h). The subordinated bonds are not guaranteed by the State, they are not marketable and the payment of interest and repayment of capital is dependent on the performance of NAMA. During the year ended 31 December 2014, NAMA revised its outlook and paid the Bank a discretionary coupon of €15 million on the bonds. As a consequence, the Bank revised its assumption as to future expected cash flows on the bonds, resulting in a reversal of impairment of €70 million (year ended 31 December 2013: €nil).

The movement on available for sale financial assets is analysed as follows:

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
At beginning of year	14,843	15,154
Revaluation, exchange and other adjustments	734	282
Additions	3,133	3,147
Redemptions	(703)	(2,575)
Sales	(3,079)	(1,124)
Amortisation	37	(41)
At end of year	14,965	14,843

During the year ended 31 December 2013, the Bank reclassified available for sale financial assets with a carrying amount and fair value of €40 million to loans and advances to customers. At the date of this reclassification, the effective interest rate on reclassified assets was 5.17% with expected recoverable cash flows of €52 million. At the date of this reclassification, the Bank had the intention and ability to hold these assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

Notes to the Bank financial statements

h NAMA senior bonds

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
NAMA senior bonds	2,374	3,957

The Bank received as consideration for the assets transferred to NAMA a combination of Government guaranteed bonds (NAMA senior bonds) issued by NAMA (95% of the nominal consideration), and non-guaranteed subordinated bonds issued by NAMA (5% of nominal consideration).

At 31 December 2014, €nil (31 December 2013: €2.8 billion) of NAMA senior bonds had been pledged to Monetary Authorities in sale and repurchase agreements.

The interest rate on the NAMA senior bonds is six month Euribor, set semi-annually. It was 0.384% on 1 March 2014 and was 0.267% on 1 September 2014. The contractual maturity of these bonds is 1 March 2015. NAMA may, only with the consent of the Bank, settle the bonds by issuing new bonds with the same terms and conditions and a maturity date of up to 364 days. On 13 February 2015, the Bank agreed to accept the issuance of new bonds, in settlement of the existing debt. These bonds have the same terms and conditions as the original NAMA senior bonds and mature on 2 March 2016.

During the year ended 31 December 2014, NAMA redeemed senior bonds held by the Bank with a nominal value of €1,602 million (year ended 31 December 2013: €484 million).

i Loans and advances to customers

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Loans and advances to customers	47,858	45,909
Finance leases and hire purchase receivables (see below)	515	481
	48,373	46,390
Less allowance for impairment charges on loans and advances to customers	(5,455)	(5,462)
Loans and advances to customers	42,918	40,928
Amounts include:		
Due from Group undertakings	5,778	5,699

On 27 March 2014, the Bank sold a mortgage portfolio of €1.6 billion to Bank of Ireland (UK) plc.

On 1 September 2014, as part of the Group's EU Restructuring Plan, the Group transferred all activities, assets and liabilities of ICS Building Society, including €5.9 billion (gross) of loans and advances to customers, to the Bank (see note ah). ICS Building Society was placed in Members' Voluntary Liquidation on 15 December 2014.

On 14 December 2014, the Bank sold a further mortgage portfolio of €0.3 billion to Bank of Ireland (UK) plc.

Finance leases and hire purchase receivables

Loans and advances to customers include finance leases and hire purchase receivables, which are analysed as follows:

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Gross investment in finance leases:		
Not later than 1 year	254	266
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	317	264
Later than 5 years	1	1
	572	531
Unearned future finance income on finance leases	(57)	(50)
Net investment in finance leases	515	481
The net investment in finance leases is analysed as follows:		
Not later than 1 year	231	241
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	283	239
Later than 5 years	1	1
	515	481

The Bank's material leasing arrangements include the provision of instalment credit and leasing finance for both consumer and business customers.

Notes to the Bank financial statements

j Credit risk exposures

Asset Quality - Loans and advances to customers

Details of the credit risk methodologies are set out on pages 87 to 93. The majority of the Bank's mortgage loan book is in the UK.

Risk profile of loans and advances to customers

The tables and analysis below summarise the Bank's Loans and advances to customers over the following categories: 'neither past due nor impaired', 'past due but not impaired' and 'impaired'. Exposures are before provisions for impairment.

31 December 2014

Risk profile of loans and advances to customers (before impairment provisions)	Residential mortgages €m	Non-property SME and corporate €m	Property and construction €m	Consumer €m	Total loans and advances to customers €m	Total loans and advances to customers %
Total loans and advances to customers						
High quality	9,706	3,135	1,666	972	15,479	32%
Satisfactory quality	288	12,792	1,649	210	14,939	31%
Acceptable quality	322	1,759	1,837	31	3,949	8%
Lower Quality but neither past due nor impaired	116	1,154	1,393	-	2,663	6%
Neither past due nor impaired	10,432	18,840	6,545	1,213	37,030	77%
Past due but not impaired	1,084	117	213	66	1,480	3%
Impaired	865	2,745	6,103	150	9,863	20%
Total loans and advances to customers	12,381	21,702	12,861	1,429	48,373	100%

31 December 2013

Risk profile of loans and advances to customers (before impairment provisions)	Residential mortgages €m	Non-property SME and corporate €m	Property and construction €m	Consumer €m	Total loans and advances to customers €m	Total loans and advances to customers %
Total loans and advances to customers						
High quality	7,828	2,661	852	756	12,097	26%
Satisfactory quality	43	12,071	2,054	413	14,581	32%
Acceptable quality	96	2,426	2,048	23	4,593	10%
Lower Quality but neither past due nor impaired	20	1,239	1,267	-	2,526	5%
Neither past due nor impaired	7,987	18,397	6,221	1,192	33,797	73%
Past due but not impaired	885	222	283	75	1,465	3%
Impaired	256	3,284	7,396	192	11,128	24%
Total loans and advances to customers	9,128	21,903	13,900	1,459	46,390	100%

j Credit risk exposures (continued)

'Past due and / or impaired'

The tables below provide an aged analysis of loans and advances to customers 'past due and / or impaired' by asset classification.

31 December 2014

Risk profile of loans and advances to customers - past due and / or impaired	Residential mortgages €m	Non- Property SME and corporate €m	Property and construction €m	Consumer €m	Total €m
Total loans and advances to customers					
Past due up to 30 days	239	80	40	43	402
Past due 31 - 60 days	342	15	144	16	517
Past due 61 - 90 days	120	22	29	7	178
	701	117	213	66	1,097
Past due greater than 90 days but not impaired	383	-	-	-	383
Impaired	865	2,745	6,103	150	9,863
Defaulted Loans	1,248	2,745	6,103	150	10,246
Total loans and advances to customers - past due and / or impaired	1,949	2,862	6,316	216	11,343

31 December 2013

Risk profile of loans and advances to customers - past due and / or impaired	Residential mortgages €m	Non- Property SME and corporate €m	Property and construction €m	Consumer €m	Total €m
Total loans and advances to customers					
Past due up to 30 days	163	157	120	45	485
Past due 31 - 60 days	355	30	118	21	524
Past due 61 - 90 days	131	35	45	9	220
	649	222	283	75	1,229
Past due greater than 90 days but not impaired	236	-	-	-	236
Impaired	256	3,284	7,396	192	11,128
Defaulted Loans	492	3,284	7,396	192	11,364
Total loans and advances to customers - past due and / or impaired	1,141	3,506	7,679	267	12,593

Notes to the Bank financial statements

j Credit risk exposures (continued)

	Residential mortgages €m	Non-Property SME and corporate €m	Property and construction €m	Consumer €m	Total €m
31 December 2014					
Provision at 1 January 2014	113	1,653	3,529	167	5,462
Exchange adjustments	4	13	55	1	73
Charge against income statement	(73)	151	431	6	515
Recoveries	(1)	2	3	10	14
Provisions utilised	(65)	(391)	(668)	(47)	(1,171)
Other movements	485	(24)	97	4	562
Provision at 31 December 2014	463	1,404	3,447	141	5,455

	Residential mortgages €m	Non-Property SME and corporate €m	Property and construction €m	Consumer €m	Total €m
31 December 2013					
Provision at 1 January 2013	102	1,583	3,262	190	5,137
Exchange adjustments	(1)	-	(17)	-	(18)
Charge against income statement	32	363	516	25	936
Recoveries	3	1	2	10	16
Provisions utilised	(26)	(465)	(147)	(62)	(700)
Other movements	3	171	(87)	4	91
Provision at 31 December 2013	113	1,653	3,529	167	5,462

Asset quality - Other financial instruments

Other financial instruments include trading securities, derivative financial instruments, other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (excluding equity instruments), loans and advances to banks, available for sale financial assets (excluding equity instruments), NAMA senior bonds, interest receivable and any reinsurance assets. The table below sets out the Bank's exposure to Other financial instruments based on the gross amount before provisions for impairment.

Other financial instruments are rated using external ratings attributed to external agencies or are assigned an internal rating based on the Group's internal models, or a combination of both. Mappings to external ratings agencies in the table below are therefore indicative only.

Asset quality:	31 December 2014		31 December 2013	
Other financial instruments with ratings equivalent to:	€m	%	€m	%
AAA to AA-	3,758	9%	3,236	6%
A+ to A-	17,659	43%	4,384	9%
BBB+ to BBB-	18,369	44%	41,138	82%
BB+ to BB-	1,357	3%	1,416	3%
B+ to B-	161	-	217	-
Lower than B-	245	1%	201	-
Total	41,549	100%	50,592	100%
Amounts include:				
Due from Group undertakings	20,230		28,788	

k Shares in Group undertakings

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
At beginning of year	4,537	3,762
Exchange adjustments	127	(37)
Increase in investments	8	836
Disposal of investments	(570)	(24)
At end of year	4,102	4,537
Group undertakings of which		
- Credit Institutions	3,430	3,162
- Others	672	1,375
	4,102	4,537

The disposal of investments in shares of Group undertakings reflects the voluntary liquidation of the Bank's investment in a company that formed part of the 2013 Capital Package structure (see note 57 in the Consolidated Financial Statements).

The Bank's Shares in Group Undertakings are reviewed if events or circumstances indicate that impairment may have occurred, by comparing the carrying value of each investment to its recoverable amount. An impairment charge arises if the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, where the value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. The calculation of the recoverable amount for each cash generating unit is based upon a value in use calculation that discounts expected pre-tax cash flows at an interest rate appropriate to the cash generating unit. The determination of both require the exercise of judgement. The estimation of pre-tax cash flows is sensitive to the periods for which forecasted cash flows are available and to assumptions underpinning the sustainability of those cash flows. While forecasts are compared with actual performance and external economic data, expected cash flows reflect management's view of future performance. The values assigned to key assumptions reflect past experience, performance of the business to date and management judgement.

The recoverable amount calculations performed for the significant amount of shares in Group undertakings are sensitive to changes in the following key assumptions:

Cash flow forecasts

Cash flow forecasts are based on internal management information for a period of up to five years, after which a long term growth rate appropriate for the business is applied (see below). The next five years' cash flows are consistent with approved plans for each business.

Growth rates

Growth rates beyond five years are determined by reference to long-term economic growth rates.

Discount rate

The discount rates applied is the pre-tax weighted average cost of capital for the Bank increased to include a risk premium to reflect the specific risk profile of the cash generating unit to the extent that such risk is not already reflected in the forecast cash flows.

Certain elements within these cash flow forecasts are critical to the performance of the business. The impact of changes in these cash flows, growth rate and discount rate assumptions has been assessed in the review. No impairment was identified in the year ended 31 December 2014 (year ended 31 December 2013: €nil).

Notes to the Bank financial statements

I Intangible assets

	Computer software externally purchased €m	Computer software internally generated €m	Other externally purchased intangible assets €m	Total €m
Cost				
At 1 January 2014	120	921	80	1,121
Exchange adjustments	2	8	3	13
Additions	-	110	-	110
Disposals / write-offs	(30)	(86)	(2)	(118)
At 31 December 2014	92	953	81	1,126
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 January 2014	(113)	(653)	(43)	(809)
Exchange adjustments	(2)	(7)	(2)	(11)
Disposals / write-offs	30	86	2	118
Charge for the year	(5)	(57)	(7)	(69)
At 31 December 2014	(90)	(631)	(50)	(771)
Net Book Value at 31 December 2014	2	322	31	355

	Computer software externally purchased €m	Computer software internally generated €m	Other externally purchased intangible assets €m	Total €m
Cost				
At 1 January 2013	125	856	78	1,059
Exchange adjustments	-	(3)	(1)	(4)
Additions	-	77	3	80
Disposals / write-offs	(5)	(9)	-	(14)
At 31 December 2013	120	921	80	1,121
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 January 2013	(113)	(611)	(37)	(761)
Exchange adjustments	1	2	-	3
Disposals / write-offs	5	9	-	14
Charge for the year	(6)	(53)	(6)	(65)
At 31 December 2013	(113)	(653)	(43)	(809)
Net Book Value at 31 December 2013	7	268	37	312

Intangible assets predominantly comprise computer software that is developed internally by the Bank and purchased computer software.

Impairment review - intangible assets

Intangible assets have been reviewed for any indication that impairment may have occurred. Where any such indication exists impairment has been measured by comparing the carrying value of the intangible asset to its recoverable amount. No impairment was identified in the year ended 31 December 2014 (year ended 31 December 2013: €nil).

m Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land and buildings and long leaseholds (held at fair value) €m	Adaptations (at cost) €m	Computer and other equipment (at cost) €m	Finance lease assets (at cost) €m	Payments on accounts and assets in the course of construction (at cost) €m	Total €m
Cost or valuation						
At 1 January 2014	123	170	466	18	6	783
Exchange adjustments	3	2	8	1	-	14
Additions	-	-	4	-	19	23
Disposals / write-offs	(7)	-	(30)	-	-	(37)
Reversal of impairment	7	-	-	-	-	7
Revaluation	1	-	-	-	-	1
Reclassification	-	4	15	-	(19)	-
Reclassification to held for sale (note v)	(5)	-	-	-	-	(5)
At 31 December 2014	122	176	463	19	6	786
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2014	-	(102)	(363)	(10)	-	(475)
Exchange adjustments	-	(1)	(6)	-	-	(7)
Disposals / write-offs	-	-	30	-	-	30
Charge for the year	-	(11)	(21)	(4)	-	(36)
At 31 December 2014	-	(114)	(360)	(14)	-	(488)
Net book value at 31 December 2014	122	62	103	5	6	298

Property, plant and equipment at 31 December 2014 held at fair value was €122 million (31 December 2013: €123 million). The historical cost of property, plant and equipment held at fair value at 31 December 2014 was €66 million (31 December 2013: €69 million). The net book value of property plant and equipment at 31 December 2014 held at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment amounted to €176 million (31 December 2013: €185 million).

Notes to the Bank financial statements

m Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Freehold land and buildings and long leaseholds (held at fair value) €m	Adaptations (at cost) €m	Computer and other equipment (at cost) €m	Finance lease assets (at cost) €m	Payments on accounts and assets in the course of construction (at cost) €m	Total €m
Cost or valuation						
At 1 January 2013	96	168	455	17	10	746
Exchange adjustments	-	-	(3)	-	-	(3)
Additions	31	1	2	1	29	64
Disposals / write-offs	(1)	(7)	(13)	-	-	(21)
Revaluation						
- Recognised in the income statement	(2)	-	-	-	-	(2)
Reclassifications	(1)	8	25	-	(33)	(1)
At 31 December 2013	123	170	466	18	6	783
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2013	-	(96)	(356)	(6)	-	(458)
Exchange adjustments	-	-	2	-	-	2
Disposals / write-offs	-	7	13	-	-	20
Charge for the year	-	(13)	(22)	(4)	-	(39)
At 31 December 2013	-	(102)	(363)	(10)	-	(475)
Net book value at 31 December 2013	123	68	103	8	6	308

Property

A revaluation of Group property was carried out as at 31 December 2014.

Future capital expenditure

The table below shows future capital expenditure in relation to both property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Future capital expenditure:		
- contracted but not provided for in the financial statements	4	13
- authorised by the Directors but not contracted	153	71

Operating leases

The Bank leases a number of branch and office premises to carry out its business. The commercial leases typically are 25 to 35 year operating leases with 5 yearly rent reviews. The majority of the rent reviews are on an upwards only basis. Some leases also include break options. The Bank also holds a number of short term leases for less than 10 years and a number of long term leases at market rent with less than 140 years unexpired. On expiry of long term leases greater than 5 years the Bank has rights of renewal in the majority of the leases.

m Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Minimum future rentals are the rentals payable under operating leases up to the next available break option where this exists or to expiry date of the lease. Both the required break option notice period and the amount of any penalty rent have been included in the amounts payable below.

The Bank has entered into a small number of sub-leases as lessor which represent properties and components of properties surplus to the Bank's own requirements.

Minimum future rentals under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Payable 31 December 2014 €m	Receivable 31 December 2014 €m	Payable 31 December 2013 €m	Receivable 31 December 2013 €m
Not later than 1 year	64	4	58	3
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	211	9	218	6
Later than 5 years	454	7	492	5

Included in the table above, at 31 December 2014, is an amount of €15 million in relation to sub-lease rental (31 December 2013: €12 million).

Finance leases

The Bank leases computer equipment under finance lease agreements. The leases range from one to five years, contain no material contingent rents or restrictions imposed by lease agreements and contain standard terms of renewal.

	At 31 December 2014			At 31 December 2013		
	Total minimum future payments €m	Future finance charges €m	Present value of finance lease commitments €m	Total minimum future payments €m	Future finance charges €m	Present value of finance lease commitments €m
Not later than 1 year	4	-	4	4	-	4
Later than 1 year not later than 5 years	3	-	3	6	(1)	5
Later than 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-

The net carrying amount of the assets held under finance leases at 31 December 2014 was €6 million (31 December 2013: €9 million).

Notes to the Bank financial statements

n Other assets

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Interest receivable	333	371
Sundry and other debtors	178	212
Accounts receivable and prepayments	83	86
Other assets	594	669
Other assets are analysed as follows:		
Within 1 year	568	641
After 1 year	26	28
	594	669

o Deposits from banks

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Deposits from banks	9,349	17,929
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	2,860	10,759
- Monetary Authorities	1,685	6,415
- Private market repos	1,175	4,344
Other bank borrowings	-	143
Deposits from banks	12,209	28,831
Amounts include:		
Due to Group undertakings	8,705	17,037

Deposits from banks include cash collateral of €0.4 billion (31 December 2013: €0.6 billion) received from derivative counterparties in relation to net derivative asset positions (see note d).

	31 December 2014				31 December 2013			
	LTRO €m	MRO €m	TLTRO €m	Total €m	LTRO €m	MRO €m	TLTRO €m	Total €m
Monetary Authority Funding								
Of which:								
Deposits from Banks	1,040	100	545	1,685	6,415	-	-	6,415
Debt securities in issue (note q)	-	1,000	950	1,950	625	-	-	625
Total	1,040	1,100	1,495	3,635	7,040	-	-	7,040

The Group's Main Refinancing Operations (MROs) and Long Term Refinancing Operations (LTROs) borrowings mature in January 2015 and February 2015 respectively. The ECB have confirmed their intention to continue conducting 7-day MROs and three month LTROs as fixed rate tenders with full allotment for as long as necessary, and at least until the end of the reserve maintenance period ending in December 2016.

The Group's Targeted Longer-Term Refinancing Operations (TLTROs) borrowings will be repaid between September 2016 and September 2018, in line with the terms and conditions of the TLTRO facility.

p Customer accounts

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Term deposits and other products	21,441	22,689
Demand deposits	10,212	8,875
Current accounts	25,217	21,148
Customer accounts	56,870	52,712
Amounts include:		
Due to Group undertakings	7,955	6,795

On 1 September 2014, as part of the Group's EU Restructuring Plan, the Group transferred all activities, assets and liabilities of ICS Building Society, including €1.6 billion of deposits, to the Bank (see note ah). ICS Building Society was placed in Members' Voluntary Liquidation on 15 December 2014.

Deposit accounts where a period of notice is required to make a withdrawal are classified within term deposits and other products. An analysis of the contractual maturity profile of customer accounts is set out in note aa.

Term deposits and other products include a number of term accounts that contain easy access features. These allow the customer to access a portion or all of their deposit notwithstanding that this repayment could result in financial penalty being paid by the customer. For such accounts, the portion subject to the potential early access has been classified in the 'demand' category in the liquidity risk note (see page 321).

At 31 December 2014, the Bank's largest 20 customer deposits amounted to 6% (31 December 2013: 9%) of customer accounts.

Included within Term deposits and other products is €0.6 billion (31 December 2013: €0.5 billion) relating to sale and repurchase agreements with financial institutions who do not hold a banking licence.

q Debt securities in issue

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Bonds and medium term notes	4,377	3,633
Monetary Authorities (note o)	1,950	625
Other debt securities in issue	163	84
Debt securities in issue	6,490	4,342

r Other liabilities

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Accrued interest payable	321	444
Sundry creditors	130	112
Accruals and deferred income	22	26
Finance lease obligations	6	9
Other	225	284
Other liabilities	704	875
Other liabilities are analysed as follows:		
Within 1 year	631	654
After 1 year	73	221
	704	875

s Provisions

	Restructuring €m	Onerous contracts €m	Legal €m	Other €m	Total €m
As at 1 January 2014	66	-	3	6	75
Exchange adjustments	2	-	-	-	2
Charge to income statement	55	1	-	28	84
Transfers	-	3	-	(3)	-
Utilised during the year	(67)	-	-	(3)	(70)
Unused amounts reversed during the year	(7)	-	(1)	-	(8)
As at 31 December 2014	49	4	2	28	83

Of the €49 million closing provision for restructuring, €16 million relates to staff exits and €33 million relates to property and other costs.

Expected utilisation	Restructuring €m	Onerous contracts €m	Legal €m	Other €m	Total €m
Less than 1 year	30	-	2	23	55
1 to 2 years	9	1	-	1	11
2 to 5 years	7	1	-	1	9
5 to 10 years	3	1	-	3	7
More than 10 years	-	1	-	-	1
Total	49	4	2	28	83

The Bank has recognised provisions in relation to restructuring costs, onerous contracts, legal and other. Such provisions are sensitive to a variety of factors, which vary depending on their nature. The estimation of the amounts of such provisions is judgemental because the relevant payments are due in the future and the quantity and probability of such payments is uncertain.

The methodology and the assumptions used in the calculation of provisions are reviewed regularly and, at a minimum, at each reporting date.

t Subordinated liabilities

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Undated loan capital		
Bank of Ireland		
Stg£75 million 13% Perpetual Subordinated Bonds	97	91
	97	91
Dated loan capital		
CAD\$400 million Fixed / Floating Rate Subordinated Notes 2015	69	63
€1,000 million 10% Convertible Contingent Capital Notes 2016	989	977
€600 million Subordinated Floating Rate Notes 2017	1	1
€750 million 4.25% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes 2019	760	-
€1,002 million 10% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes 2020	239	230
Stg£197 million 10% Fixed Rate Subordinated Notes 2020	2	2
€250 million 10% Fixed Rates Subordinated Notes 2022	269	240
	2,329	1,513
	2,426	1,604

Further details on subordinated liabilities are contained in note 37 of the consolidated financial statements.

u Retirement benefit obligations

The Bank operates a number of defined benefit and defined contribution schemes in Ireland and overseas. The defined benefit schemes are funded and the assets of the schemes are held in separate trustee administered funds. In determining the level of contributions required to be made to each scheme and the relevant charge to the income statement the Bank has been advised by independent actuaries, Towers Watson.

The most significant defined benefit scheme in the Bank is the Bank of Ireland Staff Pensions Fund (BSPF) which accounts for approximately 81% of the total liabilities across all Bank defined benefit schemes at 31 December 2014, and further details of which are provided in note 41 of the consolidated financial statements.

Regulatory framework

Further details on the regulatory framework in which the Bank's defined benefit schemes operate together with a description of the Bank's responsibilities for governance are provided in note 41 of the consolidated financial statements.

Pension levy

The Irish Finance (No. 2) Act 2011 introduced a stamp duty levy of 0.6% on the market value of assets under management in Irish pension funds, for the years 2011 to 2014 (inclusive). The Irish Finance (No. 2) Act 2013 gave effect to an increase in the pension levy by 0.15% to 0.75% in 2014 and introduced a further levy of 0.15% in 2015. The levy is based on scheme assets as at 30 June in each year, or as at the end of the preceding scheme financial year.

The Bank has recognised a charge of €31 million in respect of the 2014 pension levy through other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2014, (31 December 2013: €22 million).

There was no recovery in respect of the Irish pension levy during 2014 (year ended 31 December 2013: €28 million) in respect of the BSPF as discussions with the Trustees of the BSPF are still ongoing in relation to members benefits. Following discussions with the Bank the Trustees of the BIF, ICS and BAPF schemes accepted that the cost of the levies from 2011 to 2014 would be borne by the relevant Republic of Ireland scheme members in the form of an adjustment to members benefits, resulting in a negative past service cost of €4 million in the income statement during the year ended 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: €28 million in relation to the BSPF, BIF, ICS and BAPF schemes).

Pensions 2013 review

During 2013, the Bank completed a review of the BSPF and IAS19R deficit of same. The impact of the Pensions 2013 Review at 31 December 2014 has been to reduce the Bank's pension deficit by €93 million. For further details see note 41 of the consolidated financial statements.

Plan details

Details of membership of the BSPF are set out in note 41 of the consolidated financial statements.

Expected employer and employee contributions during the year ended 31 December 2015 are €101 million and €11 million respectively.

Financial and mortality assumptions

Financial and mortality assumptions used in deriving valuations of the Bank's defined benefit obligation are the same as those used in deriving the valuation of the Group's defined benefit obligation, see note 41 of the consolidated financial statements for further details.

Other demographic assumptions are reviewed in line with the actual experience of the Bank's schemes. This resulted in a change in demographic assumptions, the impact of which was to reduce the Bank's deficit by €297 million as at 31 December 2014.

u Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

Asset breakdown	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Equities (quoted)	1,890	2,174
Liability driven Investment (unquoted)	1,489	1,219
Corporate bonds (quoted)	438	310
Property (unquoted)	394	293
Cash (quoted)	363	233
Government bonds (quoted)	794	214
Senior secured loans (unquoted)	213	197
Reinsurance (unquoted)	235	195
Hedge funds (unquoted)	230	193
Private equities (unquoted)	133	66
Total fair value of assets	6,179	5,094

The retirement benefit schemes' assets include Bank of Ireland stock amounting to €9 million (31 December 2013: €7 million) and property occupied by Bank of Ireland Group companies to the value of €31 million (31 December 2013: €25 million).

Sensitivity analysis for each of the key assumptions

The table below sets out how the defined benefit obligation would have been affected by changes in the significant actuarial assumptions that were reasonably possible:

Impact on defined benefit obligation	Change in assumption	Impact on actuarial liabilities increase / (decrease) 31 December 2014 €m	Impact on actuarial liabilities increase / (decrease) 31 December 2013 €m
Discount rate	0.25% decrease	374	294
RPI Inflation	0.1% decrease	(90)	(75)
Salary growth	0.1% decrease	(24)	(19)
Life expectancy	1 year increase	195	141

While the table above shows the estimated impact of an individual assumption change, a change in one assumption could impact on other assumptions due to the relationship between assumptions.

Risks and risk management

Further details on the key areas of risk and the way in which the Bank has sought to manage them are included in note 41 of the consolidated financial statements.

u Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

Amounts recognised in financial statements

The table below outlines where the Bank's defined benefit plans are recognised in the financial statements

	Irish Pension Plans €m	UK Pension ¹ Plans €m	Total €m
31 December 2014			
Balance sheet obligations	(780)	(42)	(822)
This is shown on the balance sheet as:			
Retirement benefit obligation			(824)
Retirement benefit asset			2
Total net liability			(822)
31 December 2013			
Balance sheet obligations	(644)	(95)	(739)
This is shown on the balance sheet as:			
Retirement benefit obligation			(741)
Retirement benefit asset			2
Total net liability			(739)

¹ The UK Pension Plans include a portion of the BSPF which relates to UK members.

Notes to the Bank financial statements

u Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

The movement in the net defined benefit obligation over the year in respect of the Bank's defined benefit plans is as follows:

	Present value of obligation €m	Fair value of plan assets €m	Surplus / (deficit) of plans €m
At 1 January 2014	(5,834)	5,095	(739)
Impact of Pensions 2013 Review			
- Negative past service cost	93	-	93
Cost of restructuring programme			
- Past service cost	(4)	-	(4)
Other operating expenses	(315)	191	(124)
- Current service cost	(104)	-	(104)
- Negative past service cost	4	-	4
- Interest (expense) / income	(215)	191	(24)
Return on plan assets not included in income statement	-	715	715
Change in demographic assumptions	297	-	297
Change in financial assumptions	(1,324)	-	(1,324)
Experience gains	31	-	31
Employer contributions	-	284	284
- Deficit clearing ¹	-	203	203
- Other	-	81	81
Employee contributions	(11)	11	-
Benefit payments	159	(159)	-
Changes in exchange rates	(92)	41	(51)
At 31 December 2014	(7,000)	6,178	(822)

The above amounts are recognised in the financial statements as follows: (charge) / credit

Other operating expenses	(315)	191	(124)
Impact of amendments to defined benefit pension schemes, net of directly related costs	93	-	93
Cost of restructuring programme	(4)	-	(4)
Total amount recognised in income statement	(226)	191	(35)
Changes in financial assumptions	(1,324)	-	(1,324)
Return on plan assets not included in income statement	-	715	715
Change in demographic assumptions	297	-	297
Changes in exchange rates	(92)	41	(51)
Experience gains	31	-	31
Total remeasurements in other comprehensive income	(1,088)	756	(332)

Total Negative past service cost comprises

Impact of amendments to defined benefit pension schemes	93
Impact of restructuring programme	(4)
Other operating expenses	4
Total	93

¹ Deficit reducing contributions are additional contributions related to the Group's Pensions Reviews.

The Bank's share of plans in which risks are shared with other Group entities is based on the respective payrolls. Such plans are included within the Group's retirement benefit obligations note as set out in note 41 to the consolidated financial statements.

u Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

	Present value of obligation €m	Fair value of plan assets €m	Surplus / (deficit) of plans €m
At 1 January 2013	(5,754)	4,782	(972)
Impact of Pensions 2013 Review	394	-	394
- <i>Negative past service cost</i>	277	-	277
- <i>Change in financial assumptions</i>	117	-	117
Cost of restructuring programme	5	-	5
- <i>Negative past service cost</i>	5	-	5
Other operating expenses	(311)	190	(121)
- <i>Current service cost</i>	(114)	-	(114)
- <i>Negative past service cost</i>	27	-	27
- <i>Interest (expense) / income</i>	(224)	190	(34)
Return on plan assets not included in income statement	-	62	62
Change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Other changes in financial assumptions	(332)	-	(332)
Experience gains	6	-	6
Employer contributions	-	203	203
- <i>Deficit clearing¹</i>	-	119	119
- <i>Other</i>	-	84	84
Employee contributions	(12)	12	-
Benefit payments	145	(145)	-
Changes in exchange rates	25	(9)	16
At 31 December 2013	(5,834)	5,095	(739)
The above amounts are recognised in the financial statements as follows: (charge) / credit			
Other operating expenses	(311)	190	(121)
Impact of amendments to defined benefit pension schemes, net of directly related costs	274	-	274
Cost of restructuring programme	5	-	5
Total amount recognised in income statement	(32)	190	158
Changes in financial assumptions	(215)	-	(215)
Return on plan assets not included in income statement	-	62	62
Change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Changes in exchange rates	25	(9)	16
Experience gains	6	-	6
Total remeasurements in other comprehensive income	(184)	53	(131)
Total Negative past service cost comprises			
Impact of amendments to defined benefit pension schemes			277
Impact of restructuring programme			5
Other operating expenses			27
Total			309

¹ Deficit reducing contributions are additional contributions related to the Group's Pensions Reviews.

The Bank's share of plans in which risks are shared with other Group entities is based on the respective payrolls. Such plans are included within the Group's retirement benefit obligations note as set out in note 41 to the consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Bank financial statements

v Assets classified as held for sale

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Property	5	-
Assets classified as held for sale	5	-

The Bank has agreed with the Prudential Regulation Authority to the sale of certain leasehold and freehold assets to Bank of Ireland (UK) plc (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group). As a result these assets have been classified as held for sale. They continue to be measured at fair value and the disposals are expected to be completed in 2015.

w Deferred tax

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:		
At beginning of year	1,375	1,378
Income statement (charge) / credit for year	(50)	68
Losses transferred to Group undertaking	(7)	(39)
Available for sale financial assets - charge to other comprehensive income	(3)	(59)
Cash flow hedges - (charge) / credit to other comprehensive income	(20)	22
Revaluation / reclassification of property during year	1	-
Pensions	36	15
Other movements	26	(10)
At end of year	1,358	1,375

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following items:

Deferred tax assets

Unutilised tax losses	1,339	1,341
Pensions and other post retirement benefits	111	101
Accelerated capital allowances on equipment used by the Bank	16	20
Provision for loan impairment	15	12
Other temporary differences	2	6
Deferred tax assets	1,483	1,480

Deferred tax liabilities

Available for sale reserve	(83)	(82)
Property revaluation surplus	(8)	(9)
Accelerated capital charges on finance leases	-	(1)
Cash flow hedge reserve	(18)	-
Other temporary differences	(16)	(13)
Deferred tax liabilities	(125)	(105)

Represented on the balance sheet as follows:

Deferred tax assets	1,358	1,375

The amount of the deferred tax asset expected to be recovered after more than one year is c.€1.3 billion (31 December 2013: c.€1.4 billion). The amount of the deferred tax liability expected to be settled after more than one year c.€0.1 billion (31 December 2013: €0.1 billion).

w Deferred tax (continued)

This deferred tax asset has been recognised on the basis that it is probable it will be recovered as the Directors are satisfied that it is probable that the Bank will have future taxable profits against which the deferred tax can be utilised to the extent it is not already reversed.

During the years ended 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, the Bank reassessed the value of UK tax losses transferred to a Group undertaking on the transfer of business assets in 2010. The deferred tax asset arising from these losses had a carrying value of €46 million (31 December 2013: €39 million).

This note should be read in conjunction with note 40 to the consolidated financial statements.

x Contingent liabilities and commitments

The table below gives the contract amounts of contingent liabilities and commitments. The maximum exposure to credit loss under contingent liabilities and commitments is the contractual amount of the instrument in the event of non-performance by the other party where all counter claims, collateral or security prove worthless.

	31 December 2014 Contract amount €m	31 December 2013 Contract amount €m
Contingent liabilities		
Acceptances and endorsements	12	9
Guarantees and irrevocable letters of credit	580	696
Other contingent liabilities	105	317
	697	1,022
Commitments		
Documentary credits and short term trade related transactions	113	85
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments to lend:		
- revocable or irrevocable with original maturity of 1 year or less	8,885	8,502
- irrevocable with original maturity of over 1 year	2,319	2,150
	11,317	10,737

In common with other banks, the Bank conducts business involving acceptances, performance bonds and indemnities. The majority of these facilities are offset by corresponding obligations of third parties.

An **acceptance** is an undertaking by a bank to pay a bill of exchange drawn on a customer. The Bank expects most acceptances to be presented, but reimbursement by the customer is normally immediate. **Endorsements** are residual liabilities of the Bank in respect of bills of exchange, which have been paid and subsequently rediscounted.

Guarantees and letters of credit are given as security to support the performance of a customer to third parties. As the Bank will only be required to meet these obligations in the event of the customer's default, the cash requirements of these instruments are expected to be considerably below their nominal amounts.

Other contingent liabilities primarily include performance bonds and are generally short term commitments to third parties which are not directly dependent on the customers' credit worthiness. The Bank is also party to legal, regulatory and other actions arising out of its normal business operations.

Documentary credits commit the Bank to make payments to third parties, on production of documents, which are usually reimbursed immediately by customers.

Commitments to lend are agreements to lend to a customer in the future, subject to certain conditions.

Notes to the Bank financial statements

y Capital stock

Authorised	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Eur€	€m	€m
90 billion units of ordinary stock of €0.05 each	4,500	4,500
228 billion units of deferred stock of €0.01 each	2,280	2,280
100 million units of non-cumulative preference stock of €1.27 each	127	127
100 million units of undesignated preference stock of €0.25 each	25	25
3.5 billion units of non-cumulative 2009 Preference Stock of €0.01 each	35	35
Stg£	£m	£m
100 million units of non-cumulative preference stock of Stg£1 each	100	100
100 million units of undesignated preference stock of Stg£0.25 each	25	25
US\$	\$m	\$m
8 million units of non-cumulative preference stock of US\$25 each	200	200
100 million units of undesignated preference stock of US\$0.25 each	25	25

Allotted and fully paid	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
32.363 billion units of €0.05 ordinary stock	1,617	1,617
91.981 billion units of deferred stock of €0.01 each	920	920
22.0 million units of treasury stock of €0.05 each	1	1
1.9 million units of non-cumulative preference stock of Stg£1 each	3	3
3.0 million units of non-cumulative preference stock of €1.27 each	4	4
1.3 billion units of non-cumulative 2009 Preference Stock of €0.01 each	13	13
	2,558	2,558

Movements in ordinary and treasury stock (units)	Ordinary stock		Treasury stock	
	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
At beginning of year	32,363,275,073	30,132,505,842	22,008,690	22,008,690
Issue of ordinary stock	-	2,230,769,231	-	-
At end of year	32,363,275,073	32,363,275,073	22,008,690	22,008,690

For further information on Capital stock refer to note 43 of the consolidated financial statements.

Treasury stock in the table above represents units of ordinary stock which have been purchased by the Bank but not stock purchased by subsidiaries (including stock held by New Ireland Assurance Company plc on behalf of policyholders).

z Stock premium account

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Stock premium account		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,125	1,200
Issue of ordinary stock	-	469
Redemption of the 2009 Preference Stock	-	(532)
Transaction costs of issue of ordinary stock	-	(12)
Balance at the end of the year	1,125	1,125

aa Liquidity risk and profile

The tables below summarise the maturity profile of the Bank's financial liabilities (excluding those arising on derivative financial instruments) at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013 based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations. The Bank does not manage liquidity risk on the basis of contractual maturity. Instead the Bank manages liquidity risk based on expected cash flows.

Customer accounts include a number of term accounts that contain easy access features. These allow the customer to access a portion or all of their deposit notwithstanding that this repayment could result in financial penalty being paid by the customer. For such accounts, the portion subject to the potential early access has been classified in the 'demand' category in the table below.

The balances will not agree directly to the Bank balance sheet as the table incorporates all cash flows, on an undiscounted basis, related to both principal and interest payments.

As at 31 December 2014	Demand €m	Up to 3 months €m	3-12 months €m	1-5 years €m	Over 5 years €m	Total €m
Contractual maturity						
Deposits from banks	1,846	1,999	1,247	4,515	748	10,355
Drawings from Monetary Authorities (gross)	-	2,155	-	1,499	-	3,654
Customer accounts	37,442	12,181	4,864	2,349	249	57,085
Debt securities in issue	-	2,045	151	2,223	498	4,917
Subordinated liabilities	-	21	236	1,519	1,541	3,317
Contingent liabilities	697	-	-	-	-	697
Commitments	8,998	-	-	2,319	-	11,317
Total	48,983	18,401	6,498	14,424	3,036	91,342

Notes to the Bank financial statements

aa Liquidity risk and profile (continued)

As at 31 December 2013	Demand €m	Up to 3 months €m	3-12 months €m	1-5 years €m	Over 5 years €m	Total €m
Contractual maturity						
Deposits from banks	2,152	4,162	9,794	5,432	965	22,505
Drawings from Monetary Authorities (gross)	-	-	-	7,159	-	7,159
Customer accounts	34,749	11,110	4,498	2,476	170	53,003
Debt securities in issue	-	173	94	3,319	509	4,095
Subordinated liabilities	-	21	134	1,503	671	2,329
Contingent liabilities	1,022	-	-	-	-	1,022
Commitments	8,587	-	-	2,150	-	10,737
Total	46,510	15,466	14,520	22,039	2,315	100,850

The tables below summarise the maturity profile of the Bank's derivative liabilities. The Bank manages liquidity risk based on expected cash flows, therefore the undiscounted cash flows payable on derivatives liabilities held with hedging intent are classified according to their contractual maturity, while derivatives held with trading intent have been included at fair value in the 'demand' time bucket.

As at 31 December 2014	Demand €m	Up to 3 months €m	3-12 months €m	1-5 years €m	Over 5 years €m	Total €m
Derivative financial instruments						
Derivatives held with hedging intent						
Gross settled derivative liabilities - outflows	-	4,349	1,549	6,278	102	12,278
Gross settled derivative liabilities - inflows	-	(4,062)	(1,452)	(5,922)	(89)	(11,525)
Gross settled derivative liabilities - net flows	-	287	97	356	13	753
Net settled derivative liabilities	-	181	429	1,208	545	2,363
Total derivatives held with hedging intent	-	468	526	1,564	558	3,116
Derivative liabilities held with trading intent	953	-	-	-	-	953
Total derivative cash flows	953	468	526	1,564	558	4,069

As at 31 December 2013	Demand €m	Up to 3 months €m	3-12 months €m	1-5 years €m	Over 5 years €m	Total €m
Derivative financial instruments						
Derivatives held with hedging intent						
Gross settled derivative liabilities - outflows	-	4,006	2,309	3,559	173	10,047
Gross settled derivative liabilities - inflows	-	(3,901)	(2,238)	(3,362)	(149)	(9,650)
Gross settled derivative liabilities - net flows	-	105	71	197	24	397
Net settled derivative liabilities	-	203	407	1,044	332	1,986
Total derivatives held with hedging intent	-	308	478	1,241	356	2,383
Derivative liabilities held with trading intent	796	-	-	-	-	796
Total derivative cash flows	796	308	478	1,241	356	3,179

ab Measurement basis of financial assets and financial liabilities

The table below analyses the carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities by accounting treatment and by balance sheet heading.

	At fair value through profit or loss			At fair value through Other Comprehensive income			Total €m
	Derivatives designated as fair value hedging instruments €m	Held for trading €m	Designated upon initial recognition €m	Available for sale €m	Cash flow hedge derivatives €m	Held at amortised cost €m	
31 December 2014							
Financial assets							
Cash and balances at central banks	-	-	-	-	-	1,186	1,186
Items in the course of collection							
from other banks	-	-	-	-	-	82	82
Trading securities	-	12	-	-	-	-	12
Derivative financial instruments	191	2,965	-	-	452	-	3,608
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-	20,259	20,259
Available for sale financial assets	-	-	-	14,965	-	-	14,965
NAMA senior bonds	-	-	-	-	-	2,374	2,374
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	-	-	-	42,918	42,918
Total financial assets	191	2,977	-	14,965	452	66,819	85,404
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from banks	-	-	365	-	-	11,844	12,209
Customer accounts	-	-	2,854	-	-	54,016	56,870
Items in the course of transmission							
to other banks	-	-	-	-	-	93	93
Derivative financial instruments	652	3,147	-	-	499	-	4,298
Debt securities in issue	-	-	481	-	-	6,009	6,490
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	69	-	-	2,357	2,426
Total financial liabilities	652	3,147	3,769	-	499	74,319	82,386

Notes to the Bank financial statements

ab Measurement basis of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

The table below analyses the carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities by accounting treatment and by balance sheet heading.

	At fair value through profit or loss			At fair value through Other Comprehensive income			Total €m
	Derivatives designated as fair value hedging instruments €m	Held for trading €m	Designated upon initial recognition €m	Available for sale €m	Cash flow hedge derivatives €m	Held at amortised cost €m	
31 December 2013							
Financial assets							
Cash and balances at central banks	-	-	-	-	-	1,437	1,437
Items in the course of collection							
from other banks	-	-	-	-	-	145	145
Trading securities	-	252	-	-	-	-	252
Derivative financial instruments	141	2,741	-	-	408	-	3,290
Other financial assets at fair value							
through profit or loss	-	-	143	-	-	-	143
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-	27,832	27,832
Available for sale financial assets	-	-	-	14,843	-	-	14,843
NAMA senior bonds	-	-	-	-	-	3,957	3,957
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	-	-	-	40,928	40,928
Total financial assets	141	2,993	143	14,843	408	74,299	92,827
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from banks	-	-	557	-	-	28,274	28,831
Customer accounts	-	-	2,785	-	-	49,927	52,712
Items in the course of transmission							
to other banks	-	-	-	-	-	35	35
Derivative financial instruments	366	2,884	-	-	185	-	3,435
Debt securities in issue	-	-	519	-	-	3,823	4,342
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	63	-	-	1,541	1,604
Other short positions ¹	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
Total financial liabilities	366	2,892	3,924	-	185	83,600	90,967

¹ Included within other liabilities on the Bank's balance sheet.

ac Fair values of assets and liabilities

This note should be read in conjunction with note 47 to the consolidated financial statements.

Fair value hierarchy

The following tables show, the Bank's assets and liabilities that are recognised and subsequently measured at fair value and their classification within a three-level fair value hierarchy.

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

	Quoted prices in active market Level 1 €m	Valuation techniques observable inputs Level 2 €m	Valuation techniques unobservable inputs Level 3 €m	Total €m
31 December 2014				
Financial assets held at fair value				
Trading securities	12	-	-	12
Derivative financial instruments	-	3,400	208	3,608
AFS financial assets	11,787	-	3,178	14,965
Non-financial assets held at fair value				
Property held at fair value	-	-	122	122
	11,799	3,400	3,508	18,707
Financial liabilities held at fair value				
Deposits from banks	-	365	-	365
Customer accounts	-	2,852	2	2,854
Derivative financial instruments	-	4,286	12	4,298
Debt securities in issue	-	-	481	481
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	69	69
	-	7,503	564	8,067
Fair value of financial assets at amortised cost				
Loans and advances to banks	-	20,305	-	20,305
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	39,220	39,220
NAMA senior bonds	-	2,389	-	2,389
Fair value of financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Deposits from banks	-	11,844	-	11,844
Customer accounts	-	54,140	-	54,140
Debt securities in issue	3,839	2,227	-	6,066
Subordinated liabilities	-	2,515	4	2,519

Notes to the Bank financial statements

ac Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)

	Quoted prices in active market Level 1 €m	Valuation techniques observable inputs Level 2 €m	Valuation techniques unobservable inputs Level 3 €m	Total €m
31 December 2013				
Financial assets held at fair value				
Trading securities	252	-	-	252
Derivative financial instruments	-	2,940	350	3,290
Other financial assets at FVTPL	-	143	-	143
AFS financial assets	11,033	3,675	135	14,843
Non-financial assets held at fair value				
Property held at fair value	-	-	123	123
	11,285	6,758	608	18,651
Financial liabilities held at fair value				
Deposits from banks	-	557	-	557
Customer accounts	-	2,666	119	2,785
Derivative financial instruments	-	3,415	20	3,435
Debt securities in issue	-	-	519	519
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	63	63
Other short positions ¹	8	-	-	8
	8	6,638	721	7,367
Fair value of financial assets at amortised cost				
Loans and advances to banks	-	27,875	-	27,875
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	37,116	37,116
NAMA senior bonds	-	3,986	-	3,986
Fair value of financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Deposits from banks	-	28,275	-	28,275
Customer accounts	-	50,004	-	50,004
Debt securities in issue	2,931	909	-	3,840
Subordinated liabilities	-	1,711	-	1,711

¹ Included within other liabilities on the Bank's balance sheet.

ac Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)

Movements in level 3 assets

31 December 2014	Derivative financial instruments €m	Available for sale financial assets €m	Property held at fair value €m	Total €m
Opening balance	350	135	123	608
Exchange adjustment	10	-	3	13
Total gains or losses in:				
Profit or loss				
- Net trading income / (expense)	11	-	-	11
- Reversal of impairment charges	-	55	7	62
- Interest income	-	25	-	25
Other comprehensive income	-	21	1	22
Disposals	(69)	-	(7)	(76)
Redemptions	(20)	(2)	-	(22)
Transfers out of level 3				
- from level 3 to level 2	(83)	-	-	(83)
- from level 3 to level 1	-	(1)	-	(1)
Transfers into level 3				
- from level 1 to level 3	-	2,945	-	2,945
- from level 2 to level 3	9	-	-	9
Closing balance	208	3,178	127¹	3,513
Total gains / (losses) for the year included in profit or loss for level 3 assets at the end of the reporting year				
- Net trading income / (expense)	154	-	-	154
- Interest income	-	25	-	25
- Reversal of impairment charges	-	70	7	77

¹ At 31 December 2014, investment property includes a held for sale balance of €5 million for Bank of Ireland (UK) plc (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group).

The transfer from level 3 to level 2 arose as result of the availability of observable inputs at 31 December 2014 which were unavailable at 31 December 2013 or as a result of unobservable inputs becoming less significant to the fair value measurement of these assets.

The transfer from level 3 to level 1 arose as a result of the availability of a quoted price at 31 December 2014 which was unavailable at 31 December 2013.

The transfer from level 1 to level 3 arose as a result of the unavailability of a level 1 pricing source at 31 December 2014.

The transfer from level 2 to level 3 arose as a result of the unobservable inputs becoming significant to the fair value measurement of these assets.

There were no transfers between level 1 and level 2.

Notes to the Bank financial statements

ac Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)

Movements in level 3 assets

31 December 2013	Derivative financial instruments €m	Available for sale financial assets €m	Property held at fair value €m	Total €m
Opening balance	509	169	96	774
Exchange adjustment	(8)	-	-	(8)
Reclassifications	-	(52)	(1)	(53)
Total gains or losses in:				
Profit or loss				
- Net trading income / (expense)	(65)	-	-	(65)
- Other income	-	15	-	15
- Other operating expenses	-	-	(2)	(2)
Additions	-	-	31	31
Disposals	-	-	(1)	(1)
Redemptions	(6)	-	-	(6)
Transfers out of level 3				
- from level 3 to level 2	(110)	-	-	(110)
Transfers into level 3				
- from level 1 to level 3	-	3	-	3
- from level 2 to level 3	30	-	-	30
Closing balance	350	135	123	608
Total gains for the year included in profit or loss for level 3 assets at the end of the reporting year				
- Net trading income / (expense)	90	-	-	90
- Other operating income	-	15	-	15
- Other operating expense	-	-	(2)	(2)

The transfer from level 3 to level 2 arose as result of the availability of observable inputs at 31 December 2013 which were unavailable at 31 December 2012 or as a result of unobservable inputs becoming less significant to the fair value measurement of these assets.

The transfer from level 1 to level 3 is as a result of the unavailability of a level 1 pricing source at the balance sheet date for that security.

The transfer from level 2 to level 3 arose as a result of the unobservable inputs becoming significant to the fair value measurement of these assets.

There were no transfers between level 1 and level 2.

ac Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)

Movements in level 3 liabilities

	Customers accounts €m	Derivative financial instruments €m	Debt securities in issue €m	Subordinated liabilities €m	Total €m
31 December 2014					
Opening balance	119	20	519	63	721
Exchange adjustments	-	-	-	8	8
Total gains or losses in:					
Profit or loss					
- Net trading income / (expense)	5	7	40	(2)	50
Additions	18	1	-	-	19
Redemptions and maturities	-	(8)	(78)	-	(86)
Transfers out of level 3					
- from level 3 to level 2	(140)	(8)	-	-	(148)
Transfers into level 3					
Closing balance	2	12	481	69	564
Total gains / (losses) for the year included in profit or loss for level 3 liabilities held at the end of the reporting year					
- Net trading income / (expense)	-	(10)	(51)	2	(59)

The transfers from level 3 to level 2 arose due to the availability of observable inputs at 31 December 2014 which were unavailable at 31 December 2013.

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2.

Notes to the Bank financial statements

ac Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)

Movements in level 3 liabilities

	Deposits from banks €m	Customers accounts €m	Derivative financial instruments €m	Debt securities in issue €m	Subordinated liabilities €m	Total €m
31 December 2013						
Opening balance	17	30	47	521	64	679
Exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-	(3)	(3)
Total gains or losses in:						
Profit or loss						
- Net trading income / (expense)	-	3	(22)	40	7	28
- Revaluation	-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)
Redemptions and maturities	(11)	(11)	-	(42)	-	(64)
Transfers out of level 3						
- from level 3 to level 2	(6)	22	(9)	-	-	7
Transfers into level 3						
- from level 2 to level 3	-	75	4	-	-	79
Closing balance	-	119	20	519	63	721
Total gains / (losses) for the year included in profit or loss for level 3 liabilities held at the end of the reporting year						
- Net trading income / (expense)	-	(7)	(12)	(54)	-	(73)

The transfer from level 3 to level 2 arose as a result of the ability to obtain observable inputs at 31 December 2013 which were unavailable at 31 December 2012.

The transfer from level 2 to level 3 arose as a result of the unobservable inputs becoming significant to the fair value measurement of these assets.

There were no transfers between level 1 and level 2.

ac Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)

Quantitative information about fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)

Level 3 assets	Valuation technique	Unobservable input	Fair value		Range	
			31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m	31 December 2014 %	31 December 2013 %
Derivative financial assets	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread ¹	208	350	0% - 4%	0% - 14%
	Option pricing model	Credit spread ¹			0% - 4%	0% - 14%
AFS financial assets	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate ²	3,178	135	10% - 13%	10% - 13%
	Vendor valuations	EBITDA multiple ³			Third party pricing	Third party pricing
		Liquidity factor			Third party pricing	Third party pricing
Property held at fair value	Market comparable property transactions	Property valuation assumptions	127	123	Third party pricing	Third party pricing

Level 3 liabilities	Valuation technique	Unobservable input	Fair value		Range	
			31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m	31 December 2014 %	31 December 2013 %
Customer accounts	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread ¹	2	119	0% - 4%	1% - 4%
Derivative financial liabilities	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread ¹	12	20	0% - 4%	1% - 4%
	Option pricing model	Credit spread ¹			Third party pricing	Third party pricing
Debt securities in issue	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread ¹	481	519	0% - 4%	2% - 4%
Subordinated liabilities	Market comparable companies	Credit spread ¹	69	63	Third party pricing	Third party pricing

¹ The credit spread represents the range of credit spreads that market participants would use in valuing these contracts.

² The discount rate represents a range of discount rates that market participants would use in valuing these investments.

³ The Bank's multiples represent multiples that market participants would use in valuing these investments.

Note: 100 basis points = 1%

Notes to the Bank financial statements

ac Fair values of assets and liabilities (continued)

The carrying amount and the fair value of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities which are carried at amortised cost, are set out in the table below. Items where the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value are not included, as permitted by IFRS 7.

	31 December 2014		31 December 2013	
	Carrying amount €m	Fair values €m	Carrying amount €m	Fair values €m
Non-trading financial instruments				
Assets				
Loans and advances to banks	20,259	20,305	27,832	27,875
Loans and advances to customers	42,918	39,220	40,928	37,116
NAMA senior bonds	2,374	2,389	3,957	3,986
Liabilities				
Deposits from banks	11,844	11,844	28,274	28,275
Customer accounts	54,016	54,140	49,927	50,004
Debt securities in issue	6,009	6,066	3,823	3,840
Subordinated liabilities	2,357	2,519	1,541	1,711

ad Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following balances:

	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Cash and balances at central banks	1,186	1,437
Loans and advances to banks (with an original maturity of less than 3 months)	2,123	1,473
Cash and cash equivalents	3,309	2,910

Cash and balances at central banks is made up as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Cash and balances at central banks		
Republic of Ireland (Central Bank of Ireland)	722	663
United States (Federal Reserve)	198	484
Other (cash holdings)	266	290
Total	1,186	1,437

ae Related party transactions

The Bank is a corporation established in Ireland in 1783 under Royal Charter with a primary listing on the Irish Stock Exchange and a premium listing on the London Stock Exchange.

In the US the Bank's ordinary stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange, in the form of American Depositary Shares (ADSs). The Bank implemented a ratio change with respect to its American Depositary Receipt (ADR) programme, effective from 14 October 2011, where the ratio changed from one ADS representing four units of ordinary stock (1:4), to one ADS representing 40 units of ordinary stock (1:40). Following this change, each ADS represents the right to receive 40 units of ordinary stock and evidenced by American Depositary Receipts (ADRs).

On 21 January 2015, the Bank announced that the Court of Directors resolved to voluntarily delist its American Depositary Shares (ADSs) from the NYSE and to terminate its sponsored ADR programme. See note 60 to the consolidated financial statements for further information.

A number of banking transactions are entered into between the Bank and its subsidiaries in the normal course of business. These include extending secured and unsecured loans, investing in bonds issued by subsidiaries, taking of deposits and undertaking foreign currency transactions; the volumes outstanding at the year end are set out in notes f, g, i, o, p and ah of the Bank financial statements.

Further information is shown in note 50 to the consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Bank financial statements

af Transferred financial assets

The Bank has transferred certain financial assets that are not derecognised from the Bank's balance sheet. Such arrangements are securitisations and sale or repurchase agreements. The Bank is exposed to substantially all risks and rewards including credit and market risk associated with the transferred assets.

31 December 2014 Categories	Carrying amount of transferred assets €m	Carrying amount of associated liabilities ¹ €m	Fair value of transferred assets €m	Fair value of associated liabilities ¹ €m	Net fair value position €m
Securitisation					
<i>Loans and receivables</i>					
Residential mortgages book (Brunel SPE) - Including buybacks ²	1,256	1,508	1,149	1,448	(299)
Irish Residential mortgages (Kildare SPE) ²	1,315	1,368	1,092	1,243	(151)
Partholon CDO plc (corporate loans) ²	41	41	36	36	-
Sale and Repurchase					
ACS issuance	1,611	1,533	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other available for sale financial assets ³	1,955	1,700	n/a	n/a	n/a

31 December 2013 Categories	Carrying amount of transferred assets €m	Carrying amount of associated liabilities ¹ €m	Fair value of transferred assets €m	Fair value of associated liabilities ¹ €m	Net fair value position €m
Securitisation					
<i>Loans and receivables</i>					
Residential mortgage book (Colston 1) ²	3,179	3,179	2,816	2,816	-
Residential mortgages book (Brunel SPE) - Including buybacks ²	1,362	1,659 ⁴	1,194	1,560 ⁴	(366)
Partholon CDO plc (corporate loans) ²	107	107	92	92	-
Sale and Repurchase					
ACS issuance	3,398	2,857	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other available for sale financial assets ³	3,815	3,653	n/a	n/a	n/a
NAMA senior bonds	2,730	2,702	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trading securities	7	7	n/a	n/a	n/a

Description of the relationship between the transferred assets and the associated liabilities, including the restrictions on the entity's use of those assets:

¹ For the purposes of this disclosure, associated liabilities include liabilities issued by securitisation SPEs, held by the Bank.

² For each securitisation the relevant loan book / pool is ring-fenced whereby the cash flows associated with these assets can only be used to repay the related notes holders plus associated issuance fees / costs.

³ Assets sold subject to repurchase agreements are retained on the balance sheet and reclassified as pledged assets when the transferee has the right by contract to sell or repledge the collateral; the counterparty liability is included in deposits by banks or customer accounts, as appropriate. The difference between the original sale price of the bonds and the repurchase price is the repo rate.

⁴ Certain of the liabilities consist of debt securities issued in currencies other than that of the transferred assets. Changes in foreign exchange rates result in changes in both the carrying value and the fair value of the liabilities. The foreign exchange risk is hedged with the cross-currency swaps.

n/a: Not applicable as arrangement has recourse to assets other than the transferred assets.

The Bank has not entered into any agreements on the sale of assets that entail the Bank's continuing involvement in derecognised financial assets.

ag Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The following tables sets out the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements on the Bank's financial position. This includes the effect or potential effect of rights of set-off associated with the Bank's recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities that are currently subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement, irrespective of whether they are set off in accordance with paragraph 42 of IAS 32.

As at 31 December 2014	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets €m	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the balance sheet €m	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the balance sheet €m	Related amounts not set off in the balance sheet		Net amount €m
				Financial ¹ instruments €m	Cash ² collateral received €m	
Assets						
Derivative financial assets	2,909	-	2,909	(2,496)	(336)	77
Loans and advances to customers	443	(443)	-	-	-	-
Total	3,352	(443)	2,909	(2,496)	(366)	77

¹ Amounts of €2,496 million represent recognised derivatives liabilities at fair value that do not meet the offsetting criteria.

² Cash collateral amounts disclosed reflect the maximum collateral available for offset. Cash collateral received is reported within deposits from banks (see note o).

The following financial liabilities are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements.

31 December 2014	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities €m	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets set off in the balance sheet €m	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the balance sheet €m	Related amounts not set off in the balance sheet		Net amount €m
				Financial ¹ instruments €m	Cash ² collateral pledged €m	
Liabilities						
Derivative financial liabilities	4,127	-	4,127	(2,496)	(1,446)	185
Customer deposits	725	(525)	200	-	-	200
Total	4,852	(525)	4,327	(2,496)	(1,446)	385

¹ Amounts of €2,496 million represent recognised derivatives assets at fair value that do not meet the offsetting criteria.

² Cash collateral amounts disclosed reflect the maximum collateral available for offset.

Notes to the Bank financial statements

ag Offsetting financial assets and liabilities (continued)

As at 31 December 2013	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets €m	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the balance sheet €m	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the balance sheet €m	Related amounts not set off in the balance sheet		Net amount €m
				Financial ¹ instruments €m	Cash ² collateral received €m	
Assets						
Derivative financial assets	2,815	-	2,815	(1,995)	(632)	188
Loans and advances to customers	1,789	(1,789)	-	-	-	-
Total	4,604	(1,789)	2,815	(1,995)	(632)	188

¹ Amounts of €1,995 million represent recognised derivatives liabilities at fair value that do not meet the offsetting criteria.

² Cash collateral amounts disclosed reflect the actual collateral received, at amortised cost. Cash collateral received is reported within deposits from banks (see note o).

The following financial liabilities are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements.

31 December 2013	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities €m	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets set off in the balance sheet €m	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the balance sheet €m	Related amounts not set off in the balance sheet		Net amount €m
				Financial ¹ instruments €m	Cash ² collateral pledged €m	
Liabilities						
Derivative financial liabilities	3,261	-	3,261	(1,932)	(1,269)	60
Customer deposits	1,735	(1,735)	-	-	-	-
Deposits by banks	143	-	143	(63)	(80)	-
Total	5,139	(1,735)	3,404	(1,995)	(1,349)	60

¹ Amounts of €1,995 million represent recognised derivatives assets at fair value that do not meet the offsetting criteria.

² Cash collateral amounts disclosed reflect the actual collateral received, at amortised cost.

The 'Financial Instruments' column identifies financial assets and liabilities that are subject to set off under netting agreements such as ISDA Master agreements. The agreement between the Bank and the counterparty allows for net settlement of the relevant financial assets and liabilities when both elect to settle on a net basis. In the absence of such an election, financial assets and liabilities will be settled on a gross basis, however, each party to the master netting agreement will have the option to settle all such amounts on a net basis in the event of default of the other party.

ah Transfer of assets and liabilities of ICS Building Society (in Members Voluntary Liquidation) to the Bank

On 1 September 2014, as part of the Group's EU Restructuring Plan, the Group exited from the origination of new mortgage lending through the intermediary channel in Ireland. The exit from the intermediary business has been implemented by transferring all regulated activities, assets and liabilities of ICS Building Society to the Bank at book value.

The following table reflects the carrying value and book value of the assets and liabilities that were transferred:

Assets	€m
Net loans and advances to customers	5,380
- Gross loans and advances to customers	5,859
- Impairment provisions	(479)
Loans and advances to banks	22
Intergroup transactions	295
Current tax asset	11
Deferred tax asset	6
Other assets	1
Total assets	5,715
Liabilities	
Customer accounts	1,625
Intergroup transactions	3,855
Other liabilities	3
Provisions	1
Total liabilities	5,484
Net cash consideration paid	231

This transaction was accounted for as a common control transaction (see page 170).

Notes to the Bank financial statements

ai Other

(a) These financial statements are financial statements of the Bank only and are prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1963 section 148 (1).

(b) The Bank is domiciled in Ireland.

(c) The Bank has provided a guarantee under Section 17 of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1986 for the following companies:

Bank of Ireland Asset Management (US) Limited, Bank of Ireland Car Loans Limited, Bank of Ireland Commercial Finance Limited, Bank of Ireland Finance Limited, Bank of Ireland Insurance & Investments Limited, Bank of Ireland Insurance Management Services Limited, Bank of Ireland Insurance Services Limited, Bank of Ireland International Finance Limited, Bank of Ireland Leasing Limited, Bank of Ireland Life Holdings Limited, Bank of Ireland Nominee 1 Limited, Bank of Ireland Nominee 2 Limited, Bank of Ireland Nominee 3 Limited, Bank of Ireland Pensions Trust, Bank of Ireland Private Banking Limited, Bank of Ireland Treasury and International Banking Limited, Bank of Ireland Trust Services Limited, Bank of Ireland Unit Managers Limited, BIAM Holdings, Bol Capital Holdings Limited, Bol-IF Services No. 5 Company, Bol-IF Services No. 10 Company, Bushfield Leasing Limited, C and I (Division) Holdings, Centurion Card Services Limited, Central Pensions Administration Limited, December Leasing Limited, Edendork Leasing Limited, First Rate Enterprises Limited, Florenville Limited, Hibernian Bank Limited, Hill Wilson Secretarial Limited, IBI Corporate Finance Limited, IBI Property Nominees Limited, Kilkenny Promotion Project Limited, Lansdowne Leasing, Nerling Limited, Nestland Limited, Professional Audit Services Limited, Rolmur, Scribe Holdings Limited, Tockhill, The Investment Bank of Ireland Limited, The National Bank of Ireland Limited, Trustcase Limited, Tustin Limited.

(d) The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland (the Bank) entered into a framework agreement on 28 June 2012 with the Central Bank of Ireland (the Central Bank) under which the Bank may issue mortgage-backed euro promissory notes to the Central Bank as security for Eurosystem credit operations. This framework agreement was amended by way of an amendment agreement dated 15 May 2014 between the Central Bank of Ireland and the Bank. These obligations under the mortgage-backed € promissory notes are secured by way of two deeds of floating charge and a floating charge which are in each case over all the Bank's right, title, interest and benefit, present and future in and to certain mortgages and related loans forming part of a mortgage pool and the benefit of all related security (one deed of floating charge relates to property in Northern Ireland and the other deed of floating charge relates to property in England and Wales; the floating charge relates to property in Scotland). Each of the three charges contains a provision whereby during the subsistence of the security constituted thereby, otherwise than with the prior written consent of the Central Bank, the Bank shall:

- (i) not create or attempt to create or permit to arise or subsist any encumbrance on or over the property charged thereunder or any part thereof; or
- (ii) not, otherwise than in the ordinary course of business, sell, transfer, lend or otherwise dispose of the property charged thereunder or any part thereof or redeem, agree to redeem or accept repayment in whole or in part of any loan or attempt or agree to do so whether by means of one or a number of transactions related or not and whether at one time or over a period of time.

The Bank entered into a framework agreement on 22 September 2014 with the Central Bank of Ireland (the Central Bank) under which the Bank may issue mortgage-backed € promissory notes to the Central Bank as security for Eurosystem credit operations. These obligations are secured by way of a deed of floating charge over all the Bank's right, title, interest and benefit, present and future in and to certain mortgages and related loans forming part of a mortgage pool and the benefit of all related security. The deed of floating charge contains a provision whereby during the subsistence of the security constituted thereby, otherwise than with the prior written consent of the Central Bank, the Bank shall

- (i) not create or attempt to create or permit to arise or subsist any encumbrance on or over the property charged thereunder or any part thereof; or
- (ii) not, otherwise than in the ordinary course of business, sell, transfer, lend or otherwise dispose of the property charged thereunder or any part thereof or redeem, agree to redeem or accept repayment in whole or in part of any loan or attempt or agree to do so whether by means of one or a number of transactions related or not and whether at one time or over a period of time.

ai Other (continued)

(e) The Bank entered into a framework agreement in respect of Eurosystem Operations secured over collateral pool assets (the 'Pooling Agreement') with the Central Bank of Ireland (the 'Central Bank'), together with a related Deed of Charge (the 'Pooling Deed of Charge') on 15 May 2014. Pursuant to the Pooling Agreement, the Bank may participate in Eurosystem operations (as defined therein) which, inter alia, provides for access to the Eurosystem's main refinancing operations (the 'MRO'). The Pooling Agreement and the Pooling Deed of Charge replaced the master repurchase agreement previously used by the Bank to access the MRO. As more fully described in the Pooling Deed of Charge, the Bank's obligations pursuant to the Pooling Agreement are secured by way of: (i) a first fixed charge over the Bank's right, title, interest and benefit, present and future in and to eligible assets (as identified as such by the Central Bank) which comprise present and future rights, title, interest, claims and benefits of the Bank at that time in and to, or in connection with, a collateral account (the 'Collateral Account') and eligible assets which stand to the credit of the Collateral Account (together, the 'Collateral Account Assets'); and (ii) a floating charge over the Bank's right, title, interest and benefit, present and future in and to other eligible assets of the Bank.

The Pooling Deed of Charge provides that the Bank may not, save with the prior written consent of the Central Bank or as permitted by the Pooling Agreement, until its obligations under the Pooling Agreement have been discharged in full:

- (i) receive, withdraw, redeem or otherwise deal with the Collateral Account Assets;
- (ii) assign, transfer or otherwise dispose of all or any of its rights, title interest or benefit in or to the Collateral Account Assets;
- (iii) give any instructions in respect of the Collateral Account Assets;
- (iv) create or attempt to create or permit to arise or subsist any encumbrance on or over the property charged under the Pooling Deed of Charge;
- (v) sell, transfer, lend or otherwise dispose of or deal in the assets subject to the fixed charge under the Pooling Deed of Charge or any part thereof or, in each case, attempt or agree to do so whether by means of one or a number of transactions related or not and whether at one time or over a period of time; and
- (vi) otherwise than in the ordinary course of business (and provided that (i) no event of default or event that, with the giving of notice or the lapse of time or both would constitute an event of default has occurred (ii) the floating charge has not crystallised without being reconverted into, and continuing in effect as, a floating charge), sell, transfer, lend or otherwise dispose of or deal in the assets subject to the floating charge under the Pooling Deed of Charge or any part thereof, or redeem, agree to redeem or accept repayment in whole or in part of any credit claim subject to the floating charge, or enforce or release any related security or, in each case, attempt or agree to do so whether by means of one or a number of transactions related or not and whether at one time or over a period of time.

(f) Bank income statement

In accordance with Section 148(8) of the Companies Act, 1963 and Section 7(1A) of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1986, the Bank is availing of the exemption of presenting its individual income statement to the Annual General Court and from filing it with the Registrar of Companies. The Bank's profit after tax for the year ended 31 December 2014 determined in accordance with IFRS is €739 million (31 December 2013: €661 million (loss)).

Information in relation to the Bank's principal subsidiaries is contained in note 52 to the consolidated financial statements.

Post balance sheet events are shown in note 60 to the consolidated financial statements.

Other Information

Group exposures to selected countries

The information in Group exposures to selected countries forms an integral part of the audited financial statements as described in the Basis of preparation on page 165.

Set out in the tables below is a summary of the Group's exposure to sovereign debt and other country exposures for selected balance sheet line items as at 31 December 2014. For these line items, further information on the Group's exposures to eurozone countries that have a Standard & Poor's credit rating of AA or below where the Group has an exposure of over €250 million (being Ireland, Spain and France), is set out on pages 345 to 348.

31 December 2014

	Ireland €m	United Kingdom €m	United States €m	Spain €m	France €m	Other ³ €m	Total €m
Assets							
Cash and balances at central banks	722	3,805	198	-	-	266	4,991
Trading securities	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Derivative financial instruments (net) ¹	139	453	12	14	2	55	675
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ²	511	42	37	12	480	524	1,606
Loans and advances to banks ²	517	2,550	259	1	580	595	4,502
Available for sale financial assets	7,599	1,359	293	968	934	2,427	13,580
NAMA senior bonds	2,374	-	-	-	-	-	2,374
Total	11,874	8,209	799	995	1,996	3,867	27,740

31 December 2013

	Ireland €m	United Kingdom €m	United States €m	Spain €m	France €m	Other ⁴ €m	Total €m
Assets							
Cash and balances at central banks	663	4,948	484	-	-	290	6,385
Trading securities	17	-	36	11	25	163	252
Derivative financial instruments (net) ¹	129	433	12	16	5	41	636
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ²	449	37	26	12	386	353	1,263
Loans and advances to banks ²	188	2,586	49	-	980	644	4,447
Available for sale financial assets	7,364	840	331	956	647	1,966	12,104
NAMA senior bonds	3,957	-	-	-	-	-	3,957
Total	12,767	8,844	938	995	2,043	3,457	29,044

¹ Net Derivative exposure is calculated after the application of master netting arrangements and associated cash collateral received.

² This excludes those assets held by the Group's life assurance business which are linked to policyholder liabilities. See page 343 for details.

³ At 31 December 2014, other is primarily made up of exposures to the following countries: Netherlands: €0.5 billion, Norway: €0.2 billion, Austria: €0.2 billion, Italy: €0.2 billion, Sweden €0.2 billion, Switzerland: €0.2 billion, Belgium: €0.2 billion, Portugal: €0.2 billion and other Supranational bonds: €1.1 billion). Also included in other is the Group's euro cash holding in branches.

⁴ At 31 December 2013, other is primarily made up of exposures to the following countries: Netherlands: €0.5 billion, Germany: €0.2 billion, Norway: €0.2 billion, Austria: €0.2 billion, Italy: €0.2 billion, Sweden €0.2 billion, Switzerland: €0.2 billion and other Supranational bonds: €0.9 billion. Also included in other is the Group's euro cash holding in branches.

Group exposures to selected countries (continued)

Set out in the following tables is more detailed analysis of the Group's exposures at 31 December 2014 by asset class:

Cash and balances at central banks

Cash and balances at central banks is made up as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2014 €m	Year ended 31 December 2013 €m
Cash and balances at central banks		
United Kingdom (Bank of England)	3,746	4,903
United States (Federal Reserve)	199	484
Central Bank of Ireland	678	663
Other (cash holdings)	368	335
Total	4,991	6,385

Trading securities

31 December 2014

	Ireland €m	United States €m	Spain €m	France €m	Other €m	Total €m
Trading securities						
Government bonds	12	-	-	-	-	12
Corporate and other bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12	-	-	-	-	12

31 December 2013

	Ireland €m	United States €m	Spain €m	France €m	Other ¹ €m	Total €m
Trading securities						
Government bonds	17	36	11	-	18	82
Corporate and other bonds	-	-	-	25	145	170
Total	17	36	11	25	163	252

¹ At 31 December 2013, other is made up of exposures to the following countries: Netherlands: €50 million, Australia: €39 million, Sweden: €32 million, Italy €23 million and Canada: €19 million.

Trading securities are carried in the balance sheet at their fair value. Any changes in the fair value of these assets are treated as gains or charges in the Group's income statement.

Group exposures to selected countries

Group exposures to selected countries (continued)

Derivative financial instruments

31 December 2014	Ireland €m	United Kingdom €m	United States €m	Spain €m	France €m	Other ² €m	Total €m
Gross derivative assets							
Financial institutions	13	1,281	314	8	377	921	2,914
Corporate	147	570	12	12	2	35	778
Total	160	1,851	326	20	379	956	3,692
Net Derivative Assets¹							
Financial institutions	-	71	-	2	-	20	93
Corporate	139	382	12	12	2	35	582
Total	139	453	12	14	2	55	675

31 December 2013	Ireland €m	United Kingdom €m	United States €m	Spain €m	France €m	Other ³ €m	Total €m
Gross derivative assets							
Sovereign	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Financial institutions	39	1,295	504	7	307	776	2,928
Corporate	129	372	8	11	4	34	558
Total	173	1,667	512	18	311	810	3,491
Net Derivative Assets¹							
Sovereign	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial institutions	8	67	4	5	1	7	92
Corporate	121	366	8	11	4	34	544
Total	129	433	12	16	5	41	636

¹ Net Derivative Assets exposure is calculated after the application of master netting arrangements and associated cash collateral received.

² At 31 December 2014, other Net Derivative Assets exposure is primarily made up of exposures to the following countries: Canada: €23 million, Germany: €10 million, Australia: €7 million, Austria: €6 million and Netherlands: €5 million.

³ At 31 December 2013, other Net Derivative Assets exposure is primarily made up of exposures to the following countries: Canada: €26 million, Austria: €7 million, Australia: €6 million and Netherlands: €2 million.

Group exposures to selected countries (continued)

Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	Ireland €m	United Kingdom €m	United States €m	Spain €m	France €m	Other ¹ €m	Total €m
31 December 2014							
Government bonds	427	-	-	-	431	352	1,210
Other	84	42	37	12	49	172	396
Total	511	42	37	12	480	524	1,606
31 December 2013							
Government bonds	354	-	-	-	333	203	890
Other	95	37	26	12	53	150	373
Total	449	37	26	12	386	353	1,263

¹ At 31 December 2014, other is primarily made up of exposures to the following country: Austria: €0.2 billion, Belgium: €0.1 billion and Italy: €0.1 billion.

² At 31 December 2013, other is primarily made up of exposures to the following country: Austria: €0.2 billion.

The Group's holdings of 'Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' primarily relate to the Group's life assurance business for solvency margin purposes or as backing for non-linked policyholder liabilities.

A portion of the Group's life assurance business takes the legal form of investment contracts, under which legal title to the underlying asset is held by the Group, but the inherent risks and rewards in the assets are borne by the policyholders. Due to the nature of these contracts, the carrying value of the assets is always the same as the value of the liabilities due to policyholders and any change in the value of the assets results in an equal change in the value of the amounts due to policyholders. These assets have been excluded from the analysis of the Groups exposure in the tables above.

At 31 December 2014, such assets which were included in Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss amounted to €9,922 million (31 December 2013: €9,043 million). At 31 December 2014, Loans and advances to banks also included an amount of €349 million (31 December 2013: €312 million) relating to such assets.

Loans and advances to banks

	Ireland €m	United Kingdom €m	United States €m	Spain €m	France €m	Other ² €m	Total €m
31 December 2014							
Loans and advances to banks ¹	517	2,550	259	1	580	595	4,502
31 December 2013							
Loans and advances to banks ¹	188	2,586	49	-	980	644	4,447

¹ Loans and advances to banks of €349 million (31 December 2013: €312 million) is held on behalf of Bank of Ireland Life policyholders and has been excluded from the analysis above.

² At 31 December 2014, other is primarily made up of exposures to the following countries: Switzerland: €0.2 billion, Turkey: €0.1 billion and Canada: €0.1 billion.

³ At 31 December 2013, other is primarily made up of exposures to the following countries: Germany: €0.2 billion, Switzerland: €0.2 billion and Turkey: €0.2 billion.

Loans and advances to banks include loans to and placements with credit institutions and certain placements with central banks which are accounted for at amortised cost. No provisions are held against these balances. The Group exposures disclosed above are prepared on the basis of exposure to the country of operations of the counterparty.

Group exposures to selected countries

Group exposures to selected countries (continued)

Available for sale financial assets

31 December 2014 Available for sale financial assets	Ireland €m	United Kingdom €m	United States €m	Spain €m	France €m	Other ² €m	Total €m
Government bonds	6,409	687	2	290	446	442	8,276
Senior bank debt and other senior debt	669	-	40	-	111	1,433	2,253
Covered bonds	286	529	214	628	368	505	2,530
Subordinated debt	232 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	232
Asset backed securities	3	142	37	50	9	48	289
Total	7,599	1,358	293	968	934	2,428	13,580

31 December 2013 Available for sale financial assets	Ireland €m	United Kingdom €m	United States €m	Spain €m	France €m	Other ³ €m	Total €m
Government bonds	6,403	118	2	-	-	97	6,620
Senior bank debt and other senior debt	770	-	40	-	210	1,238	2,258
Covered bonds	52	521	252	903	428	581	2,737
Subordinated debt	132 ¹	1	-	-	-	-	133
Asset backed securities	7	200	37	53	9	50	356
Total	7,364	840	331	956	647	1,966	12,104

¹ NAMA subordinated debt of €232 million (31 December 2013: €132 million) is classified as an available for sale debt instrument (note 22).

² At 31 December 2014, other is primarily made up of exposures to the following countries: Netherlands: €0.4 billion, Norway: €0.2 billion, Sweden: €0.2 billion, Portugal: €0.2 billion, Italy: €0.1 billion and other Supranational bonds: €1.1 billion.

³ At 31 December 2013, other is primarily made up of exposures to the following countries: Netherlands: €0.4 billion, Norway: €0.2 billion, Sweden: €0.2 billion and other Supranational bonds: €0.9 billion.

Available for sale financial assets are carried in the balance sheet at their fair value. Other than in respect of impairment, any change in fair value is treated as a movement in the AFS reserve in Stockholder's equity.

NAMA senior bonds

At 31 December 2014, the Group had holdings of NAMA senior bonds which are guaranteed by the Irish Government with a nominal value of €2,389 million (31 December 2013: €3,991 million) and a fair value at that date of €2,389 million (31 December 2013: €3,986 million). The contractual maturity date of the NAMA senior bonds is 1 March 2015. NAMA may, only with the consent of the Group, settle the bonds by issuing new bonds with the same terms and conditions and a maturity date of up to 364 days. On 13 February 2015, the Group agreed to accept the issuance of new bonds, in settlement of the existing debt. These bonds have the same terms and conditions as the original NAMA senior bonds and mature on 2 March 2016.

NAMA senior bonds are classified as 'Loans and receivables' and accounted for at amortised cost which includes any provisions for impairment. The carrying value of these assets is not adjusted for changes in their fair value.

Group exposures to selected countries (continued)

Additional information on selected European countries

The tables below show the Group's exposures to eurozone countries that have a Standard & Poor's credit rating of AA or below where the Group has an exposure of over €250 million (being Ireland, Spain and France). The maturity analysis in the tables below is based on the residual contractual maturity of the exposures (except where otherwise indicated).

Ireland

As at 31 December 2014, Ireland's credit rating from Standard & Poor's was A (31 December 2013: BBB+). The table below shows the Group's exposure to Ireland by selected balance sheet line items:

	Carrying value						Nominal value
	0-3 months €m	3-12 months €m	1-2 years €m	2-5 years €m	5-10 years €m	Over 10 years €m	Total €m
As at 31 December 2014							
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ¹	60	-	-	8	151	292	511
- Government bonds	-	-	-	4	130	292	426
- Other	60	-	-	4	21	-	85
Loans and advances to banks ¹	407	110	-	-	-	-	517
Available for sale financial assets	1,067	-	281	2,435	3,138	678	7,599
- Government bonds	394	-	281	2,203	2,853	678	6,409
- Senior bank debt and other ²	673	-	-	232	285	-	1,190
NAMA senior bonds ³	183	548	730	913	-	-	2,374
Total⁴	1,717	658	1,011	3,356	3,289	970	11,001

	Carrying value						Nominal value
	0-3 months €m	3-12 months €m	1-2 years €m	2-5 years €m	5-10 years €m	Over 10 years €m	Total €m
As at 31 December 2013							
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ¹	30	42	-	7	140	230	449
- Government bonds	-	-	-	6	118	230	354
- Other	30	42	-	1	22	-	95
Loans and advances to banks ¹	46	142	-	-	-	-	188
Available for sale financial assets	3	-	1,541	3,376	2,444	-	7,364
- Government bonds	-	-	751	3,340	2,312	-	6,403
- Senior bank debt and other ²	3	-	790	36	132	-	961
NAMA senior bonds ³	-	417	417	1,770	1,353	-	3,957
Total⁴	79	601	1,958	5,153	3,937	230	11,958

¹ This excludes those assets held by the Group's life assurance business which are linked to policyholder liabilities.

² Senior bank debt and other primarily relates to the Group's holdings of Irish Government guaranteed senior bank debt issued by Irish financial institutions.

³ The maturity date of the NAMA senior bonds is based on their ultimate expected maturity.

⁴ The Group also has a net derivative asset exposure to counterparties based in Ireland at 31 December 2014 of €139 million (31 December 2013: €129 million).

Group exposures to selected countries

Group exposures to selected countries (continued)

Ireland (continued)

Available for sale financial assets As at 31 December 2014 Maturity profile	0-3 months €m	3-12 months €m	1-2 years €m	2-5 years €m	5-10 years €m	Over 10 years €m	Total €m
Nominal value	1,057	-	265	2,075	2,684	493	6,574
Fair value	1,067	-	281	2,435	3,138	678	7,599
AFS reserve (before tax)	9	-	29	304	271	26	639

Available for sale financial assets As at 31 December 2013 Maturity profile	0-3 months €m	3-12 months €m	1-2 years €m	2-5 years €m	5-10 years €m	Over 10 years €m	Total €m
Nominal value	3	-	1,486	3,046	2,367	-	6,902
Fair value	3	-	1,541	3,376	2,444	-	7,364
AFS reserve (before tax)	-	-	85	370	176	-	631

Spain

As at 31 December 2014, Spain's credit rating from Standard & Poor's was BBB (31 December 2013: BBB-). The table below shows the Group's exposure to Spain by selected balance sheet line items:

	Carrying value							Nominal Value
	0-3 months €m	3-12 months €m	1-2 years €m	2-5 years €m	5-10 years €m	Over 10 years €m	Total €m	Total €m
As at 31 December 2014								
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	1	11	-	12	10
Loans and advance to banks	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Available for sale financial assets	35	51	178	286	408	10	968	870
- Government bonds	-	-	-	23	266	-	289	237
- Covered bonds and other	35	51	178	263	142	10	679	633
Total¹	36	51	178	287	419	10	981	881

	Carrying value							Nominal Value
	0-3 months €m	3-12 months €m	1-2 years €m	2-5 years €m	5-10 years €m	Over 10 years €m	Total €m	Total €m
As at 31 December 2013								
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	11
Loans and advance to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Available for sale financial assets	7	-	136	648	155	10	956	932
- Government bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Covered bonds and other	7	-	136	648	155	10	956	932
Total¹	7	-	136	648	167	10	968	943

¹ The Group also has a net derivative asset exposure to counterparties based in Spain at 31 December 2014 of €14 million (31 December 2013: €16 million).

Group exposures to selected countries (continued)

Spain (continued)

Available for sale financial assets As at 31 December 2014 Maturity profile	0-3 months €m	3-12 months €m	1-2 years €m	2-5 years €m	5-10 years €m	Over 10 years €m	Total €m
Nominal value	35	50	171	266	338	10	870
Fair value	35	51	178	286	408	10	968
AFS reserve (before tax)	-	-	-	1	6	-	7

Available for sale financial assets As at 31 December 2013 Maturity profile	0-3 months €m	3-12 months €m	1-2 years €m	2-5 years €m	5-10 years €m	Over 10 years €m	Total €m
Nominal value	8	-	133	623	157	11	932
Fair value	7	-	136	648	155	10	956
AFS reserve (before tax)	(1)	-	(1)	(25)	-	(25)	(52)

France

As at 31 December 2014, France's credit rating from Standard & Poor's was AA (31 December 2013: AA). The table below shows the Group's exposure to France by selected balance sheet line items:

As at 31 December 2014	Carrying value							Nominal value
	0-3 months €m	3-12 months €m	1-2 years €m	2-5 years €m	5-10 years €m	Over 10 years €m	Total €m	Total €m
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	6	31	443	480	384
- Government bonds	-	-	-	-	-	431	431	340
- Other	-	-	-	6	31	12	49	44
Loans and advances to banks	560	20	-	-	-	-	580	580
Available for sale financial assets	-	81	-	240	613	-	934	850
- Government bonds	-	-	-	-	446	-	446	400
- Senior bank debt and other	-	81	-	240	167	-	488	450
Total¹	560	101	-	246	644	443	1,994	1,814

¹ The Group also has a net derivative asset exposure to counterparties based in France at 31 December 2014 of €2 million (31 December 2013: €5 million).

Group exposures to selected countries

Group exposures to selected countries (continued)

France (continued)

	Carrying value						Nominal value
	0-3 months €m	3-12 months €m	1-2 years €m	2-5 years €m	5-10 years €m	Over 10 years €m	Total €m
As at 31 December 2013							
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	3	32	351	386
- Government bonds	-	-	-	-	-	333	333
- Other	-	-	-	3	32	18	53
Loans and advances to banks	960	20	-	-	-	-	980
Available for sale financial assets	65	51	84	243	204	-	647
- Government bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Senior bank debt and other	65	51	84	243	204	-	647
Total ¹	1,025	71	84	246	236	351	2,013

¹ The Group also has a net derivative asset exposure to counterparties based in France at 31 December 2014 of €2 million (31 December 2013: €5 million).

Available for sale financial assets As at 31 December 2014 Maturity profile	0-3 months €m	3-12 months €m	1-2 years €m	2-5 years €m	5-10 years €m	Over 10 years €m	Total €m
Nominal value	-	81	-	218	551	-	850
Fair value	-	81	-	240	613	-	934
AFS reserve (before tax)	-	-	-	2	7	-	9

Available for sale financial assets As at 31 December 2013 Maturity profile	0-3 months €m	3-12 months €m	1-2 years €m	2-5 years €m	5-10 years €m	Over 10 years €m	Total €m
Nominal value	65	50	80	224	195	-	614
Fair value	65	51	84	243	204	-	647
AFS reserve (before tax)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)

Supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures

Group forbearance disclosures

Impairment charges / (reversals) on forborne loans and advances to customers	350
Impairment provisions on forborne loans and advances to customers	351
Risk profile of forborne loans and advances to customers	352
Past due and / or impaired	354

Retail Ireland mortgages

Book composition

Loan volumes	356
Origination profile	357
Risk profile	358
Arrears profile	359
Loan to value profiles	
- <i>Loan to value ratio analysis – total loans</i>	360
- <i>Loan to value ratio analysis – defaulted loans</i>	361

Asset quality

Composition and impairment	362
Properties in possession	364
Disposals of properties in possession	364
Forbearance measures	365
Loan to value profiles	
- <i>Loan to value ratio analysis – forborne loans</i>	371
- <i>Loan to value ratio analysis – defaulted forborne loans</i>	372

Retail UK mortgages

Book composition

Loan volumes	373
Origination profile	374
Risk profile	375
Arrears profile	376
Loan to value profiles	
- <i>Loan to value ratio analysis – total loans</i>	376
- <i>Loan to value ratio analysis – defaulted loans</i>	378

Asset quality

Composition and impairment	379
Properties in possession	380
Disposals of properties in possession	380
Forbearance measures	381
Loan to value profiles	
- <i>Loan to value ratio analysis – forborne loans</i>	387
- <i>Loan to value ratio analysis – defaulted forborne loans</i>	388

Loans and advances (excluding Residential mortgages)

Asset quality

Forbearance measures	389

Supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures

The tables below (except where denoted unaudited) in the Supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures form an integral part of the audited financial statements as described in the Basis of preparation on page 165. All other information in the Supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures is additional information and does not form part of the audited financial statements

Group forbearance disclosures

Impairment charges / (reversals) on forborne loans and advances to customers

The total impairment charge on loans and advances to customers for the year ended 31 December 2014 was €542 million (see page 75 in the Credit risk disclosures). Of this, the impairment reversal (net) on forborne loans amounted to €66 million as set out in the table below:

TABLE: 1

31 December 2014
Impairment charges / (reversals) on forborne loan and advances
Composition

	Specific charge individually and collectively assessed €m	Incurred but not reported €m	Total impairment charge on forborne loans €m
Residential mortgages	(15)	(46)	(61)
- Retail Ireland	(15)	(44)	(59)
- Retail UK	-	(2)	(2)
Non-property SME and corporate	-	(6)	(6)
- Republic of Ireland SME	-	(6)	(6)
- UK SME	-	(2)	(2)
- Corporate	-	2	2
Property and construction	-	(1)	(1)
- Investment	-	2	2
- Land and development	-	(3)	(3)
Consumer	-	2	2
Total Impairment charge / (reversal) on forborne loans	(15)	(51)	(66)

31 December 2013

Impairment charge on forborne loan and advances
Composition

	Specific charge individually and collectively assessed €m	Incurred but not reported €m	Total impairment charge on forborne loans €m
Residential mortgages	29	83	112
- Retail Ireland	29	82	111
- Retail UK	-	1	1
Non-property SME and corporate	-	(1)	(1)
- Republic of Ireland SME	-	2	2
- UK SME	-	(2)	(2)
- Corporate	-	(1)	(1)
Property and construction	-	3	3
- Investment	-	2	2
- Land and development	-	1	1
Consumer	-	(2)	(2)
Total Impairment charge on forborne loans	29	83	112

Impairment charge on forborne loans and advances

The impairment reversal (net) recognised on Retail Ireland forborne mortgage loans reflects the considerations as set out on page 75, which resulted in an overall impairment reversal on both the forborne and non-forborne Retail Ireland mortgage portfolios in 2014. The impairment reversal of €2 million on Retail UK forborne mortgage loans reflects the stable performance of the UK mortgage loan book.

In the non-mortgage book, where a specific provision is required the exposure is reported as 'impaired' and is not reported as 'forborne'; hence, only IBNR provisions are held against non-mortgage loans that are reported as forborne. The IBNR reversal of €5 million on forborne non-mortgage loans in the year reflects the reduction in the volume of non-mortgage forborne loans assessed for IBNR provisions.

Impairment provisions on forborne loans and advances to customers

The total impairment provisions on loans and advances to customers for the year ended 31 December 2014 were €7,423 million (31 December 2013: €8,241 million) (see page 83 in the asset quality disclosures). Of this, the impairment provisions on forborne loans amounted to €591 million (31 December 2013: €521 million) as set out in the tables below:

TABLE: 2

31 December 2014
Impairment provision on forborne loan and advances
Composition

	Specific provisions individually and collectively assessed €m	Incurred but not reported €m	Total impairment provision on forborne loans €m
Residential mortgages	205	231	436
- Retail Ireland	204	229	433
- Retail UK	1	2	3
Non-property SME and corporate	-	54	54
- Republic of Ireland	-	28	28
- UK SME	-	12	12
- Corporate	-	14	14
Property and construction	-	97	97
- Investment	-	90	90
- Land and development	-	7	7
Consumer	-	4	4
Total impairment provision on forborne loans	205	386	591

31 December 2013

Impairment provision on forborne loan and advances
 Composition

	Specific provisions individually and collectively assessed €m	Incurred but not reported €m	Total impairment provision on forborne loans €m
Residential mortgages	182	181	363
- Retail Ireland	181	177	358
- Retail UK	1	4	5
Non-property SME and corporate	-	61	61
- Republic of Ireland	-	34	34
- UK SME	-	13	13
- Corporate	-	14	14
Property and construction	-	95	95
- Investment	-	85	85
- Land and development	-	10	10
Consumer	-	2	2
Total impairment provision on forborne loans	182	339	521

Impairment provision on forborne loans

Specific and Incurred but not reported (IBNR) provisions held against forborne Retail Ireland mortgage loans increased during 2014, primarily due to an increase in the number of customers with forbearance arrangements in place. This increase arose in both the 'neither past due nor impaired' and 'impaired' forborne mortgage loan categories in 2014. Provisions held against forborne Retail UK mortgage loans were €3 million, reflecting the stable performance of the UK mortgage loan book.

In the non-mortgage book, where a specific provision is required the exposure is reported as impaired and is not reported as forborne; hence, only IBNR provisions are held against non-mortgage loans that are reported as forborne. IBNR provisions on non-mortgage forborne loans were largely unchanged at 31 December 2014 compared to 31 December 2013.

Supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures

Risk profile of forborne loans and advances to customers

The Group's total risk profile of loans and advances to customers at 31 December 2014 of €89.5 billion is available on page 80 in the asset quality disclosures. Exposures are before provisions for impairment.

The tables below provide an analysis of loans that are 'neither past due nor impaired', 'past due but not impaired' and 'impaired' by asset classification over the following categories: 'non-forborne' and 'forborne'. In the non-mortgage book, where a specific provision is required the exposure is reported as impaired and is not reported as forborne; hence, only IBNR provisions are held against non-mortgage loans that are reported as forborne.

TABLE: 3

31 December 2014 Risk profile of loans and advances to customers (before impairment provisions)	Residential mortgages €m	Non-property SME and corporate €m	Property and construction €m	Consumer €m	Total loans and advances to customers €m	Total loans and advances to customers %
Non-forborne loans and advances to customers						
High quality	43,344	4,263	1,662	2,428	51,697	65%
Satisfactory quality	-	8,481	1,547	130	10,158	13%
Acceptable quality	-	1,487	447	12	1,946	2%
Lower quality but neither past due or impaired	-	323	190	-	513	1%
Neither past due nor impaired	43,344	14,554	3,846	2,570	64,314	81%
Past due but not impaired	2,046	109	204	82	2,441	3%
Impaired	2,230	3,157	6,776	189	12,352	16%
Total non-forborne loans and advances to customers	47,620	17,820	10,826	2,841	79,107	100%
Forborne loans and advances to customers						
High quality	-	36	115	1	152	2%
Satisfactory quality	994	398	648	80	2,120	20%
Acceptable quality	914	811	1,625	19	3,369	32%
Lower quality but neither past due or impaired	363	1,075	1,575	-	3,013	29%
Neither past due nor impaired	2,271	2,320	3,963	100	8,654	83%
Past due but not impaired	538	50	132	13	733	7%
Impaired	554	194	298	-	1,046	10%
Total forborne loans and advances to customers	3,363	2,564	4,393	113	10,433	100%

Risk profile of forborne loans and advances to customers (continued)

31 December 2013

Risk profile of loans and advances to customers (before impairment provisions)	Residential mortgages €m	Non-property SME and corporate €m	Property and construction €m	Consumer €m	Total loans and advances to customers €m	Total loans and advances to customers %
Non-forborne loans and advances to customers						
High quality	43,625	3,852	909	2,002	50,388	61%
Satisfactory quality	-	8,312	1,849	319	10,480	13%
Acceptable quality	-	1,985	376	13	2,374	3%
Lower quality but neither past due or impaired	-	413	610	-	1,023	1%
Neither past due nor impaired	43,625	14,562	3,744	2,334	64,265	78%
Past due but not impaired	2,619	156	160	87	3,022	4%
Impaired	2,597	3,621	8,008	236	14,462	18%
Total non-forborne loans and advances to customers	48,841	18,339	11,912	2,657	81,749	100%
Forborne loans and advances to customers						
High quality	-	34	37	1	72	1%
Satisfactory quality	659	373	956	135	2,123	19%
Acceptable quality	769	1,070	2,021	10	3,870	35%
Lower quality but neither past due or impaired	258	1,292	1,040	-	2,590	24%
Neither past due nor impaired	1,686	2,769	4,054	146	8,655	79%
Past due but not impaired	669	87	253	19	1,028	9%
Impaired	450	290	583	-	1,323	12%
Total forborne loans and advances to customers	2,805	3,146	4,890	165	11,006	100%

Forborne loans and advances to customers classified as 'neither past due nor impaired' amounted to €8.7 billion at 31 December 2014 compared to €8.7 billion at 31 December 2013.

Forborne loans and advances to customers classified as 'past due but not impaired' amounted to €0.7 billion at 31 December 2014 compared to €1.0 billion at 31 December 2013.

Forborne 'impaired' loans decreased to €1.0 billion at 31 December 2014 compared to €1.3 billion at 31 December 2013, consistent with the overall reduction in 'impaired' loans particularly in the Non-property SME and corporate and Property and construction portfolios.

Forborne 'impaired' Residential mortgage loans increased to €0.6 billion at 31 December 2014 compared to €0.5 billion at 31 December 2013 reflecting the ongoing restructure of customer mortgages on a sustainable basis in the Retail Ireland mortgage portfolio.

Supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures

Past due and / or impaired

The Group's total risk profile of loans and advances to customers - past due and / or impaired at 31 December 2014 of €16.6 billion is available on page 81 in the asset quality disclosures. Exposures are before provisions for impairment.

The tables below provide an aged analysis of loans 'past due and / or impaired' by asset classification over the following categories: 'non-forborne' and 'forborne'. Amounts arising from operational and / or timing issues that are outside the control of customers are generally excluded. In the non-mortgage book, where a specific provision is required the exposure is reported as impaired and is not reported as forborne; hence, only IBNR provisions are held against non-mortgage loans that are reported as forborne.

TABLE: 4

31 December 2014 Risk profile of loans and advances to customers - past due and / or impaired	Residential mortgages €m	Non- property SME and corporate €m	Property and construction €m	Consumer €m	Total €m
Non-forborne loans and advances to customers					
Past due up to 30 days	514	70	25	50	659
Past due 31 - 60 days	649	22	160	22	853
Past due 61 - 90 days	225	17	19	10	271
	1,388	109	204	82	1,783
Past due greater than 90 days but not impaired	658	-	-	-	658
Impaired	2,230	3,157	6,776	189	12,352
Defaulted loans	2,888	3,157	6,776	189	13,010
Total non-forborne loans and advances to customers - past due and / or impaired	4,276	3,266	6,980	271	14,793
Forborne loans and advances to customers					
Past due up to 30 days	129	23	36	5	193
Past due 31 - 60 days	79	15	82	6	182
Past due 61 - 90 days	46	12	14	2	74
	254	50	132	13	449
Past due greater than 90 days but not impaired	284	-	-	-	284
Impaired	554	194	298	-	1,046
Defaulted loans	838	194	298	-	1,330
Total forborne loans and advances to customers - past due and / or impaired¹	1,092	244	430	13	1,779

¹ The 'past due' classification includes both accounts which were classified as 'past due' prior to the forbearance measure being put in place and also those loans which have moved to 'past due' loans during the year. The 'past due' classification does not indicate that the terms of the forbearance measure are not being met.

Past due and / or impaired (continued)

The Group's total loans and advances to customers - past due and / or impaired of €19.8 billion at 31 December 2013 are analysed below using the following categories: 'non-forborne' and 'forborne'. Exposures are before provisions for impairment.

31 December 2013

Risk profile of loans and advances to customers - past due and / or impaired	Residential mortgages €m	Non- property SME and corporate €m	Property and construction €m	Consumer €m	Total €m
Non-forborne loans and advances to customers					
Past due up to 30 days	557	118	58	53	786
Past due 31 - 60 days	780	13	75	24	892
Past due 61 - 90 days	307	25	27	10	369
	1,644	156	160	87	2,047
Past due greater than 90 days but not impaired	975	-	-	-	975
Impaired	2,597	3,621	8,008	236	14,462
Defaulted loans	3,572	3,621	8,008	236	15,437
Total non-forborne loans and advances to customers - past due and / or impaired	5,216	3,777	8,168	323	17,484
Forborne loans and advances to customers					
Past due up to 30 days	127	51	96	6	280
Past due 31 - 60 days	107	23	96	9	235
Past due 61 - 90 days	70	13	61	4	148
	304	87	253	19	663
Past due greater than 90 days but not impaired	365	-	-	-	365
Impaired	450	290	583	-	1,323
Defaulted loans	815	290	583	-	1,688
Total forborne loans and advances to customers - past due and / or impaired	1,119	377	836	19	2,351

Forborne loans and advances to customers classified as 'past due and / or impaired' amounted to €1.8 billion or 17% of the Group's forborne loan book at 31 December 2014 compared to €2.4 billion or 21% at 31 December 2013.

Forborne Residential mortgages classified as 'past due and / or impaired' remained unchanged at €1.1 billion.

Forborne Property and construction loans classified as 'past due and / or impaired' decreased by €0.4 billion from €0.8 billion at 31 December 2013 to €0.4 billion at 31 December 2014, consistent with the overall reduction in 'past due and / or impaired' Property and construction loans.

Forborne Non-property SME and corporate loans classified as 'past due and / or impaired' decreased by €0.2 billion from €0.4 billion at 31 December 2013 to €0.2 billion at 31 December 2014.

Forborne Consumer loans that are 'past due and / or impaired' are not significant in a Group context at €13 million at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: €19 million).

Retail Ireland mortgages

The following disclosures refer to the Retail Ireland mortgage loan book and provide additional detail and analysis on the composition and quality of this loan book.

The Group has an established infrastructure for the origination, underwriting and management of its mortgage portfolio. The processes of underwriting through to account management are centralised and no delegated discretions are in operation outside the centralised units. The mortgage process is a comprehensively documented process with documentary evidence of key borrower information including independent valuations of relevant security property.

Retail Ireland mortgage origination lending policy and guidelines are subject to annual governance. Each applicant is primarily assessed based on their ability and capacity to repay the loan while the creditworthiness of the applicant, value of the property and the individual circumstances of the applicant are key factors in the underwriting decision.

At 31 December 2014, lending criteria for the Retail Ireland mortgage portfolio include:

- repayment capacity of the borrower;
- loan to value (LTV) limits;
- mortgage term duration; and
- loan specific terms and conditions.

Book composition

Loan volumes

TABLE: 1

Retail Ireland mortgages - Volumes (before impairment provisions)	31 December 2014 €m	31 December 2013 €m
Owner occupied mortgages	19,943	20,437
Buy to let mortgages	5,645	6,263
Total Retail Ireland mortgages	25,588	26,700

Retail Ireland mortgages were €25.6 billion at 31 December 2014 compared to €26.7 billion at 31 December 2013, a decrease of €1.1 billion or 4.2%. The movement in the book size reflects a combination of factors including principal repayments, resolution activity, the disposal of a portfolio of performing mortgage assets in line with the Group's EU Restructuring Plan (see note 59) and new mortgage lending.

The proportion of the Retail Ireland mortgage portfolio on a 'principal and interest'¹ repayment basis at 31 December 2014 was 89% (31 December 2013: 86%) with the balance of 11% on an 'interest only'² repayment basis (31 December 2013: 14%). Of the Owner occupied mortgages of €19.9 billion, 94% were on a 'principal and interest' repayment basis (31 December 2013: 93%), while 70% of the Buy to let mortgages of €5.6 billion were on a 'principal and interest' repayment basis (31 December 2013: 65%). It is the Group's policy to revert all loans to a 'principal and interest' basis on expiry of the 'interest only' period.

¹ 'Principal and interest' repayment basis mortgages consist of mortgages that are contracted to be repaid over the agreed term on an amortising basis. The typical term at origination for these mortgages was between 20 and 30 years.

² 'Interest only' mortgages typically consist of mortgages where the repayment consists of the full interest element (or greater) for an agreed period at the end of which the mortgage repayment basis becomes 'principal and interest' contracted to be repaid over the agreed term. 'Interest only' periods on Retail Ireland mortgages typically range between 3 and 5 years.

Book composition (continued)

Origination profile

TABLE: 2

31 December 2014 Origination ¹ of Retail Ireland mortgage loan book (before impairment provisions)	Total Retail Ireland mortgage loan book		Defaulted loans	
	Balance €m	Number of accounts ²	Balance €m	Number of accounts ²
2000 and before	492	16,613	47	1,006
2001	349	6,147	30	381
2002	648	8,787	73	599
2003	1,140	12,397	155	1,007
2004	1,956	16,863	262	1,492
2005	3,146	22,296	432	2,055
2006	4,686	27,495	878	3,350
2007	4,081	22,538	813	2,865
2008	2,817	16,505	409	1,516
2009	1,495	10,417	91	516
2010	1,084	7,215	21	119
2011	942	6,317	7	40
2012	827	5,583	1	12
2013	779	4,948	-	2
2014	1,146	6,781	-	-
Total	25,588	190,902	3,219	14,960

31 December 2013 Origination ¹ of Retail Ireland mortgage loan book (before impairment provisions)	Total Retail Ireland mortgage loan book		Defaulted loans	
	Balance €m	Number of accounts ²	Balance €m	Number of accounts ²
2000 and before	605	19,295	64	1,240
2001	402	6,657	39	492
2002	748	9,590	91	770
2003	1,283	13,320	189	1,295
2004	2,163	18,129	315	1,831
2005	3,427	23,344	528	2,618
2006	5,067	28,479	1,036	4,107
2007	4,404	23,258	917	3,347
2008	3,029	17,005	481	1,848
2009	1,648	11,227	108	586
2010	1,176	7,609	22	123
2011	978	6,750	5	33
2012	920	6,034	1	9
2013	850	5,151	-	1
Total	26,700	195,848	3,796	18,300

¹ The lending originated in each year is net of related redemptions. For phased drawdowns, the year of the initial drawdown is classified as the year of origination.

² The number of accounts does not equate to either the number of customers or the number of properties.

Supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures

Book composition (continued)

Origination profile (continued)

The tables above illustrate that at 31 December 2014, €7.7 billion or 30% of the Retail Ireland mortgage loan book originated before 2006, €11.6 billion or 45% between 2006 and 2008 and €6.3 billion or 25% in the years since 2008.

At 31 December 2014, total defaulted loans were €3.2 billion (31 December 2013: €3.8 billion) or 13% of the Retail Ireland mortgage loan book, of which €2.1 billion originated between 2006 and 2008. There has been a significant decrease in total defaulted loans in the year ended 31 December 2014 reflecting the effectiveness of the Group's operating infrastructure, restructure of customer mortgages on a sustainable basis and mortgage resolution activity supported by improving economic conditions.

At 31 December 2014, impairment provisions were €1.5 billion equating to 46% of defaulted balances on the Retail Ireland mortgage book.

Risk profile

TABLE: 3a

31 December 2014 Risk profile of Retail Ireland mortgage loan book (before impairment provisions)	Owner occupied		Buy to let		Total	
	€m	%	€m	%	€m	%
Neither past due nor impaired	17,800	89%	3,943	70%	21,743	85%
1-90 days past due but not impaired	458	2%	168	3%	626	2%
Defaulted loans	1,685	9%	1,534	27%	3,219	13%
Total	19,943	100%	5,645	100%	25,588	100%

31 December 2013 Risk profile of Retail Ireland mortgage loan book (before impairment provisions)	Owner occupied		Buy to let		Total	
	€m	%	€m	%	€m	%
Neither past due nor impaired	17,822	87%	4,252	68%	22,074	83%
1-90 days past due but not impaired	564	3%	266	4%	830	3%
Defaulted loans	2,051	10%	1,745	28%	3,796	14%
Total	20,437	100%	6,263	100%	26,700	100%

The tables above illustrate that €21.7 billion or 85% of the total Retail Ireland mortgage loan book at 31 December 2014 was classified as 'neither past due nor impaired' compared to €22.1 billion or 83% at 31 December 2013.

The '1-90 days past due but not impaired' category amounted to €0.6 billion or 2% of the total Retail Ireland mortgage loan book at 31 December 2014 compared to €0.8 billion or 3% at 31 December 2013.

The 'defaulted' category amounted to €3.2 billion or 13% of the total Retail Ireland mortgage loan book at 31 December 2014 compared to €3.8 billion or 14% at 31 December 2013.

Total defaulted mortgages reduced significantly by €0.6 billion or 15% to €3.2 billion at 31 December 2014 reflecting the effectiveness of the Group's operating infrastructure, restructure of customer mortgages on a sustainable basis and mortgage resolution activity supported by improving economic conditions.

There has been a reduction in Owner occupied defaulted loans in the year ended 31 December 2014, decreasing to €1.7 billion at 31 December 2014 from €2.1 billion at 31 December 2013. This reduction further reflects the ongoing progress the Group is making in effecting its mortgage arrears resolution strategies.

Book composition (continued)

Risk profile (continued)

This progress is further evident in the reduction of defaulted Buy to let mortgages, decreasing to €1.5 billion at 31 December 2014 from €1.7 billion at 31 December 2013. This reduction reflects the significant progress made by the Group in the ongoing restructure of customer mortgages on a sustainable basis, resolution activity and the disposal of a portfolio of distressed assets by fixed charge receivers, supported by improved rental market conditions, particularly evident in primary urban areas.

The Retail Ireland Buy to let mortgage loan portfolio reduced by €618 million or 9.9% in 2014 and the percentage of the Buy to let portfolio on a 'principal and interest' repayment basis increased from 65% at 31 December 2013 to 70% at 31 December 2014.

Arrears profile

TABLE: 3b (unaudited)

Mortgage arrears - Defaulted loans (number of accounts)	31 December 2014 %	30 June 2014 %	31 December 2013 %
Retail Ireland Owner occupied mortgages	6.1%	7.0%	7.4%
Industry ¹ Owner occupied (Number of accounts)	Not available	13.3%	14.1%
Retail Ireland Buy to let mortgages	16.2%	18.5%	18.2%
Industry ¹ Buy to let (Number of accounts)	Not available	23.8%	22.6%

Mortgage arrears - Defaulted loans (value)	31 December 2014 %	30 June 2014 %	31 December 2013 %
Retail Ireland Owner occupied mortgages	8.5%	9.5%	10.1%
Industry ¹ Owner occupied (value)	Not available	18.3%	18.7%
Retail Ireland Buy to let mortgages	27.2%	29.4%	27.7%
Industry ¹ Buy to let (value)	Not available	32.0%	30.4%

The latest information published by the Central Bank of Ireland is for the quarter ended 30 September 2014. This information indicates that the proportion (by number of accounts) of the Retail Ireland mortgage book in default arrears (greater than 90 days past due) consistently remains significantly below the industry average for both Owner occupied (less than 50% of industry average) and Buy to let (67% of industry average) mortgages. At 30 September 2014, 6.63% and 18.15% of Bank of Ireland's Retail Ireland Owner occupied and Buy to let mortgages respectively (by number of accounts) were greater than '90 days past due and / or impaired' compared to 12.54%¹ and 23.91%¹ respectively for the industry.

¹ Industry source: CBI Mortgage Arrears Statistics Report - adjusted to exclude Bank of Ireland. Industry statistics do not include impaired loans less than or equal to 90 days past due (all quoted Bank of Ireland statistics include impaired loans less than or equal to 90 days past due).

Supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures

Book composition (continued)

Loan to value profiles - total loans

TABLE: 3c

31 December 2014

Loan to value (LTV) ratio of total Retail Ireland mortgages	Owner occupied		Buy to let		Total	
	€m	%	€m	%	€m	%
Less than 50%	3,749	19%	633	11%	4,382	17%
51% to 70%	3,958	20%	634	11%	4,592	18%
71% to 80%	2,392	12%	420	7%	2,812	11%
81% to 90%	2,489	12%	734	13%	3,223	13%
91% to 100%	1,797	9%	599	11%	2,396	9%
Subtotal	14,385	72%	3,020	53%	17,405	68%
101% to 120%	2,923	15%	1,323	23%	4,246	17%
121% to 150%	2,310	12%	933	17%	3,243	13%
151% to 180%	222	1%	158	3%	380	1%
Greater than 181%	103	-	211	4%	314	1%
Subtotal	5,558	28%	2,625	47%	8,183	32%
Total	19,943	100%	5,645	100%	25,588	100%
Weighted average LTV¹:						
Stock of Retail Ireland mortgages at year end		80%		98%		84%
New Retail Ireland mortgages during the year		70%		50%		69%

31 December 2013

Loan to value (LTV) ratio of total Retail Ireland mortgages	Owner occupied		Buy to let		Total	
	€m	%	€m	%	€m	%
Less than 50%	2,901	14%	462	7%	3,363	13%
51% to 70%	2,823	14%	486	8%	3,309	12%
71% to 80%	1,909	9%	325	5%	2,234	8%
81% to 90%	2,049	10%	565	9%	2,614	10%
91% to 100%	1,800	9%	443	7%	2,243	9%
Subtotal	11,482	56%	2,281	36%	13,763	52%
101% to 120%	3,411	17%	1,095	18%	4,506	17%
121% to 150%	3,619	18%	1,848	30%	5,467	20%
151% to 180%	1,593	8%	714	11%	2,307	9%
Greater than 181%	332	1%	325	5%	657	2%
Subtotal	8,955	44%	3,982	64%	12,937	48%
Total	20,437	100%	6,263	100%	26,700	100%
Weighted average LTV¹:						
Stock of Retail Ireland mortgages at year end		94%		115%		99%
New Retail Ireland mortgages during the year		70%		53%		70%

¹ Weighted Average LTVs are calculated at a property level and reflect the average property value in proportion to the outstanding mortgage.

Book composition (continued)

Loan to value profiles - total loans (continued)

The tables on the previous page set out the weighted average indexed LTV for the total Retail Ireland mortgage loan book which showed positive movements during 2014 and was, on average, 84% at 31 December 2014, 80% for Owner occupied mortgages and 98% for Buy to let mortgages. The weighted average indexed LTV for new Residential mortgages written during 2014 was 69%, being 70% for Owner occupied mortgages and 50% for Buy to let mortgages.

Point in time property values are determined by reference to the original or latest property valuations held, indexed to the Residential Property Price Index published by the Central Statistics Office (CSO). The indexed LTV profile of the Retail Ireland mortgage loan book contained in table 3c is based on the CSO Residential Property Price Index, at the applicable reporting date.

The CSO index for December 2014 reported that average national residential property prices were 38% below peak (31 December 2013: 46% below peak), with Dublin residential prices and outside of Dublin residential prices 38% and 41% below peak respectively (31 December 2013: 49% and 47% below peak respectively). In the year to December 2014, residential property prices at a national level, increased by 16.3%.

At 31 December 2014, €17.4 billion or 68% of Retail Ireland mortgages were classified as being in positive equity, 72% for Owner occupied mortgages and 53% for Buy to let mortgages.

At 31 December 2014, the total calculated negative equity in the Retail Ireland mortgage loan book was €1.4 billion (31 December 2013: €3.0 billion). The majority of Retail Ireland mortgage borrowers in negative equity continue to meet their mortgage repayments with €0.9 billion negative equity related to loans that were 'neither past due nor impaired' at 31 December 2014.

Loan to value profiles - defaulted loans

TABLE: 3d

31 December 2014

Loan to value (LTV) ratio of total Retail Ireland mortgages - defaulted loans	Owner occupied		Buy to let		Total	
	€m	%	€m	%	€m	%
Less than 50%	127	7%	49	3%	176	6%
51% to 70%	163	10%	63	4%	226	7%
71% to 80%	116	7%	74	5%	190	6%
81% to 90%	137	8%	164	11%	301	9%
91% to 100%	152	9%	134	9%	286	9%
Subtotal	695	41%	484	32%	1,179	37%
101% to 120%	341	20%	397	26%	738	23%
121% to 150%	458	27%	448	29%	906	28%
151% to 180%	151	9%	79	5%	230	7%
Greater than 181%	40	3%	126	8%	166	5%
Subtotal	990	59%	1,050	68%	2,040	63%
Total	1,685	100%	1,534	100%	3,219	100%

Supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures

Book composition (continued)

Loan to value profiles - defaulted loans (continued)

31 December 2013

Loan to value (LTV) ratio of total Retail Ireland mortgages - defaulted loans	Owner occupied		Buy to let		Total	
	€m	%	€m	%	€m	%
Less than 50%	117	6%	43	2%	160	4%
51% to 70%	145	7%	48	3%	193	5%
71% to 80%	101	5%	39	2%	140	4%
81% to 90%	116	6%	102	6%	218	6%
91% to 100%	153	7%	81	5%	234	6%
Subtotal	632	31%	313	18%	945	25%
101% to 120%	330	16%	245	14%	575	15%
121% to 150%	548	27%	647	37%	1,195	32%
151% to 180%	420	20%	358	21%	778	20%
Greater than 181%	121	6%	182	10%	303	8%
Subtotal	1,419	69%	1,432	82%	2,851	75%
Total	2,051	100%	1,745	100%	3,796	100%

The tables above illustrate the indexed loan to value ratios at the applicable reporting dates for defaulted Retail Ireland mortgages. The ratios reflect the application of the CSO index at the applicable reporting date to the portfolio.

Of the defaulted Retail Ireland mortgages €1.2 billion or 37% are in positive equity (31 December 2013: €0.9 billion or 25%) while €2.0 billion or 63% are in negative equity at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: €2.9 billion or 75%).

For the defaulted category, 41% of the Owner occupied Retail Ireland mortgages (31 December 2013: 31%) and 32% of the Buy to let Retail Ireland mortgages (31 December 2013: 18%) were classified as being in positive equity at 31 December 2014.

Asset quality

Composition and impairment

TABLE: 4

31 December 2014 Retail Ireland mortgages	Total					Of which			
	Retail Ireland mortgages €m	Defaulted loans €m	Defaulted loans as % of advances %	Impairment provisions €m	Impairment provisions as % of defaulted loans %	Forborne Retail Ireland mortgages €m	Defaulted' forborne loans €m	Impairment provisions forborne Retail Ireland mortgages €m	Impairment provisions forborne Retail Ireland mortgages as % of defaulted forborne Retail Ireland mortgages %
Owner occupied mortgages	19,943	1,685	8.4%	672	40%	2,093	488	248	51%
Buy to let mortgages	5,645	1,534	27.2%	814	53%	1,002	326	185	57%
Total Retail Ireland	25,588	3,219	12.6%	1,486	46%	3,095	814	433	53%

¹ The 'defaulted loans' classification includes both accounts which were classified as 'defaulted loans' prior to the forbearance measure being put in place and also those loans which have moved from 'non-defaulted' loans during the year. The 'defaulted loans' classification does not indicate that the terms of the forbearance measure are not being met.

Asset quality (continued)

Composition and impairment (continued)

	Total					Of which			
									Impairment provisions forborne Retail Ireland mortgages as % of defaulted forborne Retail Ireland mortgages
31 December 2013	Retail Ireland mortgages €m	Defaulted loans €m	Defaulted loans as % of advances %	Impairment provisions €m	Impairment provisions as % of defaulted loans %	Forborne Retail Ireland mortgages €m	Defaulted ¹ forborne loans €m	Impairment provisions forborne Retail Ireland mortgages €m	Retail Ireland mortgages %
Owner occupied mortgages	20,437	2,051	10.0%	869	42%	1,869	578	243	42%
Buy to let mortgages	6,263	1,745	27.9%	994	57%	657	207	115	56%
Total Retail Ireland	26,700	3,796	14.2%	1,863	49%	2,526	785	358	46%

¹ The 'defaulted loans' classification includes both accounts which were classified as 'defaulted loans' prior to the forbearance measure being put in place and also those loans which have moved from 'non-defaulted' loans during the year. The 'defaulted loans' classification does not indicate that the terms of the forbearance measure are not being met.

Defaulted Retail Ireland mortgages at 31 December 2014 were €3.2 billion or 12.6% of advances compared to €3.8 billion or 14.2% of advances at 31 December 2013.

Total defaulted mortgages reduced significantly by €0.6 billion or 15% to €3.2 billion at 31 December 2014 reflecting the effectiveness of the Group's operating infrastructure, restructure of customer mortgages on a sustainable basis, mortgage resolution activity and improving economic conditions.

There has been a reduction in Owner occupied defaulted loans in the year ended 31 December 2014, decreasing to €1.7 billion at 31 December 2014 from €2.1 billion at 31 December 2013. This reduction further reflects the ongoing progress the Group is making in effecting its mortgage arrears resolution strategies.

This progress is further evident in the reduction of defaulted Buy to let mortgages, decreasing to €1.5 billion at 31 December 2014 from €1.7 billion at 31 December 2013. This reduction reflects the significant progress made by the Group in the ongoing restructure of customer mortgages on a sustainable basis, resolution activity and the disposal of a portfolio of distressed assets, supported by improved rental market conditions, particularly evident in primary urban areas.

Supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures

Asset quality (continued)

Properties in possession

At 31 December 2014, the Group had possession of properties held as security as follows:

TABLE: 5a

	31 December 2014		31 December 2013	
	Number of properties in possession at balance sheet date	Balance ¹ outstanding before impairment provisions €m	Number of properties in possession at balance sheet date	Balance ¹ outstanding before impairment provisions €m
Properties in possession				
Retail Ireland mortgages				
Owner occupied	129	38	129	37
Buy to let	48	14	85	26
Total residential properties in possession	177	52	214	63

¹ Gross balance outstanding before value of additional collateral held.

Disposals of properties in possession

TABLE: 5b

	31 December 2014		31 December 2013	
	Number of disposals during the year	Balance ¹ outstanding after impairment provisions €m	Number of disposals during the year	Balance ¹ outstanding after impairment provisions €m
Disposals of properties in possession				
Retail Ireland mortgages				
Owner occupied	144	18	86	10
Buy to let	104	12	63	11
Total disposals of properties in possession	248	30	149	21

¹ Gross balance outstanding before value of additional collateral held.

During the year ended 31 December 2014, the Group disposed of 248 properties (year ended 31 December 2013: 149 properties were disposed).

The total contracted disposal proceeds were adequate to cover the balance outstanding after provisions and net of additional collateral held.

For the year ended 31 December 2014, the proceeds from disposals of Owner occupied properties were €18 million (year ended 31 December 2013: €10 million).

For the year ended 31 December 2014, the proceeds from disposals of Buy to let properties before value of additional collateral applied were €12 million (year ended 31 December 2013: €9 million).

In addition, a further 1,103 Buy to let properties were disposed of by fixed charge receivers during the year ended 31 December 2014 (year ended 31 December 2013: 166).

Asset quality (continued)

Forbearance measures

Mortgage forbearance

The Group continues to offer a range of forbearance measures for customers in arrears or facing potential arrears on contracted mortgage repayments, in order to arrange, where viable, sustainable short term or longer term repayment solutions as appropriate.

Forbearance occurs when a borrower is granted a temporary or permanent agreed change to the contractual terms of a mortgage loan ('forbearance measure'), for reasons relating to the actual or apparent financial stress or distress of that borrower. If the agreed change to a mortgage loan granted to a borrower is not related to the actual or apparent financial stress or distress of that borrower, forbearance has not occurred. A mortgage loan which has an active 'forbearance measure' is a 'forborne' mortgage.

The Group has an established operating infrastructure in place to assess and, where appropriate, implement sustainable forbearance measures for customers. Forbearance requests are assessed on a case-by-case basis, taking due consideration of the individual circumstances and risk profile of the borrower to ensure, where possible, the most suitable and sustainable repayment arrangement is put in place.

The forbearance strategies adopted by the Group seek to maximise recoveries arising from non-repayment of debt, while providing suitable and sustainable forbearance options that are supportive of customers in challenged financial circumstances.

A forbearance request by the borrower will always be a trigger event for the Group to undertake an assessment of the customer's financial circumstances, ability to repay and impairment status. This assessment will determine the most appropriate course of action ensuring, where possible, the most suitable and sustainable repayment arrangement is put in place. Impaired forborne loans carry a specific provision. Probability of Default factors for non-impaired forborne loans are empirically calculated, resulting in an IBNR provision.

It is the Group's policy to review the effectiveness or otherwise of forbearance measures over the lifetime of those measures.

A forbearance measure is considered to be effective where the risk profile of the borrower that is subject to the forbearance measure stabilises or improves over the measured time period, resulting in an improved outcome for the Group and the customer.

The effectiveness of forbearance is considered taking account of:

- the strategy that is being followed is with a view to maximising recovery for the Group and providing a suitable option for the customer;
- the intended outcome of the particular measure;
- the nature of the measure being granted; and
- the period over which the measure is granted.

The nature and type of forbearance measures include:

- full interest: (step up to principal and interest) on the principal balance, on a temporary or longer term basis, with the principal balance unchanged;
- reduced payment: (greater than full interest with step up to principal and interest) on the principal balance, on a temporary or longer term basis with the principal balance unchanged;
- term extension: the original term of the mortgage is extended and the instalment is re-calculated to clear the outstanding mortgage debt over the remaining term;
- capitalisation of arrears: the arrears are added to the principal outstanding on the mortgage and the instalment is recalculated to clear the outstanding mortgage debt over the remaining term;
- hybrids: comprising a combination of forbearance measures; and
- other: comprising primarily permanent restructures and an element of temporary payment suspensions.

Supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures

Asset quality (continued)

Forbearance measures (continued)

The table below sets out Retail Ireland mortgages (before impairment provisions) forbore loan stock¹ subject to active forbearance measures at 31 December 2014.

TABLE: 6a

31 December 2014 Formal forbearance measures - Retail Ireland mortgages (before impairment provisions)	Non-defaulted loans		Defaulted loans ²		All loans	
	Balance €m	Number of accounts ³	Balance €m	Number of accounts ³	Balance €m	Number of accounts ³
Owner occupied						
Full interest	127	918	57	376	184	1,294
Reduced payment (greater than full interest)	271	2,325	192	966	463	3,291
Term extension	384	4,352	97	747	481	5,099
Capitalisation of arrears	300	2,079	49	264	349	2,343
Hybrids	502	3,591	82	447	584	4,038
Other	21	146	11	73	32	219
Total	1,605	13,411	488	2,873	2,093	16,284
Buy to let						
Full interest	92	390	87	259	179	649
Reduced payment (greater than full interest)	109	726	124	422	233	1,148
Term extension	152	1,081	37	187	189	1,268
Capitalisation of arrears	68	348	25	86	93	434
Hybrids	255	1,109	53	178	308	1,287
Other	-	5	-	1	-	6
Total	676	3,659	326	1,133	1,002	4,792
Total						
Full interest	219	1,308	144	635	363	1,943
Reduced payment (greater than full interest)	380	3,051	316	1,388	696	4,439
Term extension	536	5,433	134	934	670	6,367
Capitalisation of arrears	368	2,427	74	350	442	2,777
Hybrids	757	4,700	135	625	892	5,325
Other	21	151	11	74	32	225
Total	2,281	17,070	814	4,006	3,095	21,076

¹ Comprises the stock position of forbearance measures (agreed since November 2008). Where a mortgage loan was granted a forbearance measure for a defined period of time and this measure has expired prior to or on 31 December 2014, this mortgage loan is not included in the stock of active forbearance measures.

² The 'defaulted loans' classification includes both accounts which were classified as 'defaulted loans' prior to the forbearance measure being put in place and also those loans which have moved from 'non-defaulted loans' during the period. The 'defaulted loans' classification does not indicate that the terms of the forbearance measure are not being met.

³ The number of accounts does not equate to either the number of customers or the number of properties.

Asset quality (continued)

Forbearance measures (continued)

31 December 2013 Formal forbearance measures - Retail Ireland mortgages (before impairment provisions)	Non-defaulted loans		Defaulted loans ²		All loans	
	Balance €m	Number of accounts ³	Balance €m	Number of accounts ³	Balance €m	Number of accounts ³
Owner occupied						
Full interest	205	1,452	116	785	321	2,237
Reduced payment (greater than full interest)	262	1,787	240	1,326	502	3,113
Term extension	351	3,923	96	835	447	4,758
Capitalisation of arrears	194	1,384	33	160	227	1,544
Hybrids	256	1,775	73	468	329	2,243
Other	23	126	20	114	43	240
Total	1,291	10,447	578	3,688	1,869	14,135
Buy to let						
Full interest	97	438	62	267	159	705
Reduced payment (greater than full interest)	101	466	60	270	161	736
Term extension	132	917	29	180	161	1,097
Capitalisation of arrears	30	170	22	70	52	240
Hybrids	89	423	34	123	123	546
Other	1	4	-	3	1	7
Total	450	2,418	207	913	657	3,331
Total						
Full interest	302	1,890	178	1,052	480	2,942
Reduced payment (greater than full interest)	363	2,253	300	1,596	663	3,849
Term extension	483	4,840	125	1,015	608	5,855
Capitalisation of arrears	224	1,554	55	230	279	1,784
Hybrids	345	2,198	107	591	452	2,789
Other	24	130	20	117	44	247
Total	1,741	12,865	785	4,601	2,526	17,466

¹ Comprises the stock position of forbearance measures (agreed since November 2008). Where a mortgage loan was granted a forbearance measure for a defined period of time and this measure has expired prior to or on 31 December 2013, this mortgage loan is not included in the stock of active forbearance measures.

² The 'defaulted loans' classification includes both accounts which were classified as 'defaulted loans' prior to the forbearance measure being put in place and also those loans which have moved from 'non-defaulted loans' during the period. The 'defaulted loans' classification does not indicate that the terms of the forbearance measure are not being met.

³ The number of accounts does not equate to either the number of customers or the number of properties.

The total number of accounts in forbearance has increased from 17,466 at 31 December 2013 to 21,076 accounts at 31 December 2014. The balances on accounts in forbearance have increased from €2.5 billion at 31 December 2013 to €3.1 billion at 31 December 2014. This overall increase reflects the Group's progress in implementing restructure and resolution strategies.

For Owner occupied mortgages, 16,284 accounts or €2.1 billion are in forbearance at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: 14,135 accounts or €1.9 billion). For Buy to let mortgages, 4,792 accounts or €1.0 billion are in forbearance at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: 3,331 accounts or €0.7 billion).

At 31 December 2014, there were a further 1,042 existing arrears accounts not classified as forborne, whereby the borrower has met their contractual payment and made an additional payment towards their arrears balance (31 December 2013: 1,724 accounts).

Asset quality (continued)

Forbearance measures (continued)

In addition to the forbearance pertaining to Buy to let mortgages, the Group has a strategy to appoint fixed charge receivers. At 31 December 2014, there were 1,289 properties where a fixed charge receiver had been appointed or approved, compared to 1,385 properties at 31 December 2013.

Term extension is the largest forbearance category by number of accounts with 6,367 accounts at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: 5,855 accounts), followed by hybrid forbearance treatments with 5,325 accounts at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: 2,789 accounts).

A total of 1,070 accounts or €0.1 billion new term extensions were extended during the year. A further 501 accounts or €0.1 billion changed to term extension from another forbearance measure, while 789 accounts or €0.1 billion changed forbearance measure. A reduction of 270 accounts relates to redeemed accounts; a reduction of €44 million was due to those redeemed accounts and principal repayments made during the year.

Hybrids increased to 5,325 accounts or €0.9 billion at 31 December 2014 from 2,789 accounts or €0.5 billion at 31 December 2013. A total of 1,341 accounts or €0.3 billion new hybrid measures were put in place during the year, 1,608 accounts or €0.2 billion changed from another forbearance measure to hybrid, while 330 accounts or €0.1 billion changed to another forbearance measure. A reduction of 83 accounts relates to redeemed accounts; a reduction of €23 million was due to those redeemed accounts and principal repayments made during the year.

Reduced payment (greater than full interest with step up to full capital and interest) increased to 4,439 accounts or €0.7 billion at 31 December 2014, compared to 3,849 accounts or €0.7 billion at 31 December 2013. A total of 2,127 accounts or €0.4 billion of new reduced payment (greater than full interest with step up to full capital and interest) forbearance measures were extended during the year. A further 361 accounts or €0.1 billion changed their forbearance measure to reduced payment (greater than full interest with step up to full capital and interest), while 727 accounts or €0.1 billion changed to another forbearance measure. A total of 1,059 accounts or €0.2 billion exited during the year. A reduction of 112 accounts relates to redeemed accounts; a reduction of €49 million was due to those redeemed accounts and principal repayments made during the year.

At 31 December 2014, 1,943 accounts or €0.4 billion were subject to full interest forbearance compared to 2,942 accounts or €0.5 billion at 31 December 2013. A total of 1,073 accounts or €0.2 billion of new full interest forbearance measures were extended during the year, 77 accounts or €12 million changed to full interest, while 765 accounts or €0.1 billion changed from full interest to another forbearance measure. A total of 1,236 accounts or €0.2 billion exited forbearance during the year. A reduction of 148 accounts relates to redeemed accounts; a reduction of €18 million was due to those redeemed accounts and principal repayments made during the year.

Capitalisations of arrears increased to 2,777 accounts or €0.4 billion at 31 December 2014 from 1,784 accounts or €0.3 billion at 31 December 2013. A total of 931 accounts or €0.2 billion had capitalisation of arrears applied during the year. A further 226 accounts or €47 million changed to capitalisation of arrears from another forbearance measure, while 127 accounts or €22 million changed to another forbearance measure. A reduction of 37 accounts relates to redeemed accounts; a reduction of €16 million was due to those redeemed accounts and principal repayments made during the year.

'Other' forbearance measures decreased to 225 accounts or €32 million at 31 December 2014 from 247 accounts or €44 million at 31 December 2013.

Asset quality (continued)

Forbearance measures (continued)

The following table shows the movement in the stock of active forborne Retail Ireland mortgages (before impairment provisions) during the year ended 31 December 2014.

TABLE: 6b

Reconciliation of forborne loan stock by non-default / default status - Retail Ireland mortgages (before impairment provisions)	Owner occupied		Buy to let		All loans	
	Balance €m	Number of accounts ¹	Balance €m	Number of accounts ¹	Balance €m	Number of accounts ¹
All						
Opening balance at 1 January 2014	1,869	14,135	657	3,331	2,526	17,466
New forbearance extended	680	4,708	476	2,006	1,156	6,714
Exited forbearance						
- Improved to or remained in non-default	(180)	(1,133)	(47)	(185)	(227)	(1,318)
- Improved / stabilised and remained in default	(68)	(426)	(18)	(72)	(86)	(498)
- Redemptions, principal repayments and other	(106)	(467)	(43)	(172)	(149)	(639)
- Disimproved to or within default	(102)	(533)	(23)	(116)	(125)	(649)
Transfers within forbearance between non-defaulted and defaulted loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance at 31 December 2014	2,093	16,284	1,002	4,792	3,095	21,076
Non-defaulted loans						
Opening balance at 1 January 2014	1,291	10,447	450	2,418	1,741	12,865
New forbearance extended	464	3,499	282	1,331	746	4,830
Exited forbearance						
- Remained in non-default	(165)	(1,022)	(45)	(171)	(210)	(1,193)
- Redemptions, principal repayments and other	(86)	(350)	(33)	(123)	(119)	(473)
- Disimproved to default	(23)	(132)	(6)	(36)	(29)	(168)
Transfers within forbearance between non-defaulted and defaulted loans	124	969	28	240	152	1,209
Closing balance at 31 December 2014	1,605	13,411	676	3,659	2,281	17,070
Defaulted loans						
Opening balance at 1 January 2014	578	3,688	207	913	785	4,601
New forbearance extended	216	1,209	194	675	410	1,884
Exited forbearance						
- Improved to non-default	(15)	(111)	(2)	(14)	(17)	(125)
- Improved / stabilised and remained in default	(68)	(426)	(18)	(72)	(86)	(498)
- Redemptions, principal repayments and other	(20)	(117)	(10)	(49)	(30)	(166)
- Disimproved and remained in default	(79)	(401)	(17)	(80)	(96)	(481)
Transfers within forbearance between non-defaulted and defaulted loans	(124)	(969)	(28)	(240)	(152)	(1,209)
Closing balance at 31 December 2014	488	2,873	326	1,133	814	4,006

¹ The number of accounts does not equate to either the number of customers or the number of properties.

Asset quality (continued)

Forbearance measures (continued)

The table on the previous page details the movement in forborne accounts and balances between 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2014 and illustrates the following:

- Those accounts for which new forbearance measures were put in place during the year;
- Those accounts which exited forbearance measures during the year, either:
 - Improved to or remained in non-default;
 - Improved / stabilised and remained in default;
 - Redeemed (i.e. whereby the outstanding balance has been repaid in full) or balances reduced due to principal repayments (i.e. payments made to reduce the outstanding loan balance on accounts which were in the forbearance stock at 1 January 2014 and remained in forbearance stock at 31 December 2014);
 - Disimproved to or within default; and
- Those accounts and balances which transferred between non-defaulted loans and defaulted loans but remained in forbearance.

The defaulted loan classification does not indicate that the terms of the forbearance measure have not been met. The 'non-default / default' status of accounts which exited forbearance during the year is determined at the date of exit.

A total of 21,076 accounts or €3.1 billion of account balances were in forbearance at 31 December 2014, compared to 17,466 accounts or €2.5 billion at 31 December 2013. Of these, 6,714 accounts or €1.2 billion new forbearance measures were put in place during the year ended 31 December 2014, of which 4,830 accounts or €0.7 billion were classified as 'non-defaulted loans' while 1,884 accounts or €0.4 billion were classified as 'defaulted loans'. Of those that exited forbearance during the year 1,318 accounts or €0.2 billion improved to or remained in non-default, 498 accounts or €0.1 billion remained in default with improved or stabilised arrears and 649 accounts or €0.1 billion disimproved arrears to or within default. A reduction in the forbearance stock of 639 accounts relates to redeemed accounts during the year; a reduction of €0.1 billion was due to those redeemed accounts and principal repayments made during the year.

For Owner occupied mortgages, 16,284 accounts or €2.1 billion of account balances were in forbearance at 31 December 2014 compared to 14,135 accounts or €1.9 billion at 31 December 2013. Of these, 4,708 accounts or €0.7 billion new forbearance were measures put in place during the year of which 3,499 accounts or €0.5 billion were classified as 'non-defaulted loans', while 1,209 accounts or €0.2 billion were classified as 'defaulted loans'. Of those that exited forbearance during the year 1,133 accounts or €0.2 billion improved to or remained in non-default, 426 accounts or €0.1 billion remained in default with improved or stabilised arrears and 533 accounts or €0.1 billion disimproved arrears to or within default. A reduction of 467 accounts relates to redeemed accounts during the year; a reduction of €0.1 billion was due to those redeemed accounts and principal repayments made during the year.

For Buy to let mortgages, 4,792 accounts or €1 billion of account balances were in forbearance at 31 December 2014 compared to 3,331 accounts or €0.7 billion at 31 December 2013. Of these, 2,006 accounts or €0.5 billion were new forbearance measures put in place during the year to date of which 1,331 accounts or €0.3 billion were classified as 'non-defaulted loans' while 675 accounts or €0.2 billion were classified as 'defaulted loans'. Of those that exited forbearance during the year 185 accounts or €47 million improved to or remained in non-default, 72 accounts or €18 million remained in default with improved or stabilised arrears and 116 accounts or €23 million disimproved arrears to or within default. A reduction of 172 accounts relates to redeemed accounts during the year; a reduction of €43 million was due to those redeemed accounts and principal repayments made during the year.

Mortgage Arrears

The Group has invested in its Mortgage Arrears Resolution Strategy (MARS), its infrastructure and continues to implement restructuring and resolution options for customers. The increased level of forbearance treatments reflects the ongoing effectiveness of the Group's MARS strategy in supporting customers encountering mortgage difficulties.

The Group's defined Mortgage Arrears Resolution Strategy relating to both Owner occupied and Buy to let mortgages, seeks to maximise recoveries arising from non-repayment of customer mortgages while ensuring that customers are treated with respect through the arrears management and resolution process.

Asset quality (continued)

Loan to value profiles - forbore loans

TABLE: 7a

31 December 2014

Loan to value (LTV) ratio of forbore Retail Ireland mortgages	Owner occupied		Buy to let		Total	
	€m	%	€m	%	€m	%
Less than 50%	286	14%	69	7%	355	12%
51% to 70%	309	15%	80	8%	389	13%
71% to 80%	188	9%	75	7%	263	8%
81% to 90%	218	10%	151	15%	369	12%
91% to 100%	213	10%	109	11%	322	10%
Subtotal	1,214	58%	484	48%	1,698	55%
101% to 120%	423	20%	262	26%	685	22%
121% to 150%	378	18%	203	20%	581	19%
151% to 180%	68	3%	26	3%	94	3%
Greater than 181%	10	1%	27	3%	37	1%
Subtotal	879	42%	518	52%	1,397	45%
Total	2,093	100%	1,002	100%	3,095	100%

31 December 2013

Loan to value (LTV) ratio of forbore Retail Ireland mortgages	Owner occupied		Buy to let		Total	
	€m	%	€m	%	€m	%
Less than 50%	199	11%	37	6%	236	9%
51% to 70%	199	11%	44	7%	243	10%
71% to 80%	130	7%	30	4%	160	6%
81% to 90%	145	7%	71	11%	216	9%
91% to 100%	152	8%	59	9%	211	8%
Subtotal	825	44%	241	37%	1,066	42%
101% to 120%	346	19%	129	20%	475	19%
121% to 150%	427	23%	192	29%	619	25%
151% to 180%	230	12%	54	8%	284	11%
Greater than 181%	41	2%	41	6%	82	3%
Subtotal	1,044	56%	416	63%	1,460	58%
Total	1,869	100%	657	100%	2,526	100%

The tables above illustrate the indexed loan to value ratios for total Retail Ireland forbore mortgages which showed positive movements during 2014. The ratios reflect the application of the CSO index at the applicable reporting date to the portfolio.

Of the total Retail Ireland mortgages with active forbearance measures in place €1.7 billion or 55% are in positive equity (31 December 2013: €1.1 billion or 42%) while €1.4 billion or 45% are in negative equity at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: €1.5 billion or 58%). 58% of forbore Owner occupied mortgages (31 December 2013: 44%) and 48% of forbore Buy to let mortgages (31 December 2013: 37%) are in positive equity at 31 December 2014.

Supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures

Asset quality (continued)

Loan to value profiles - defaulted forborne loans

TABLE 7b

31 December 2014

Loan to value (LTV) ratio of forborne Retail Ireland mortgages - defaulted loans	Owner occupied		Buy to let		Total	
	€m	%	€m	%	€m	%
Less than 50%	38	8%	13	4%	51	6%
51% to 70%	52	11%	16	5%	68	8%
71% to 80%	35	7%	17	5%	52	7%
81% to 90%	41	8%	49	15%	90	11%
91% to 100%	53	11%	36	11%	89	11%
Subtotal	219	45%	131	40%	350	43%
101% to 120%	109	22%	85	26%	194	24%
121% to 150%	123	25%	86	27%	209	26%
151% to 180%	27	6%	7	2%	34	4%
Greater than 181%	10	2%	17	5%	27	3%
Subtotal	269	55%	195	60%	464	57%
Total	488	100%	326	100%	814	100%

31 December 2013

Loan to value (LTV) ratio of forborne Retail Ireland mortgages - defaulted loans	Owner occupied		Buy to let		Total	
	€m	%	€m	%	€m	%
Less than 50%	39	7%	8	4%	47	6%
51% to 70%	46	8%	9	4%	55	7%
71% to 80%	34	6%	7	3%	41	5%
81% to 90%	33	5%	13	6%	46	6%
91% to 100%	46	8%	18	9%	64	8%
Subtotal	198	34%	55	26%	253	32%
101% to 120%	103	18%	38	18%	141	18%
121% to 150%	151	26%	79	38%	230	29%
151% to 180%	108	19%	23	12%	131	17%
Greater than 181%	18	3%	12	6%	30	4%
Subtotal	380	66%	152	74%	532	68%
Total	578	100%	207	100%	785	100%

The tables above illustrate the indexed loan to value ratios for defaulted Retail Ireland forborne mortgages. The ratios reflect the application of the CSO index at the applicable reporting date to the portfolio.

Of the defaulted Retail Ireland mortgages with active forbearance measures in place, €0.3 billion or 43% are in positive equity (31 December 2013: €0.3 billion or 32%), while €0.5 billion or 57% are in negative equity at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: €0.5 billion or 68%). 45% of the Owner occupied Retail Ireland mortgages (31 December 2013: 34%) and 40% of the Buy to let Retail Ireland mortgages (31 December 2013: 26%) are in positive equity at 31 December 2014.

Retail UK mortgages

The following disclosures refer to the Retail UK mortgage loan book. These provide additional detail and analysis on the composition and quality of this loan book.

The Group has an established infrastructure for the origination, underwriting and management of its mortgage portfolio. The processes of underwriting through to account management are centralised and no delegated discretions are in operation outside the centralised units. The mortgage process is a comprehensively documented process with documentary evidence of key borrower information including independent valuations of relevant security property.

Retail UK mortgage origination lending policy and guidelines are subject to annual governance. Each applicant is primarily assessed based on their ability and capacity to repay the loan. In addition to the above, the credit worthiness of the applicant, value of the property and the individual circumstances of the applicant are key factors in the underwriting decision.

At 31 December 2014, lending criteria for the Retail UK mortgage portfolio include:

- repayment capacity of the borrower;
- loan to value (LTV) limits;
- mortgage term duration; and
- loan specific terms and conditions.

Book composition

Loan volumes

TABLE: 1

Retail UK mortgages - Volumes (before impairment provisions)	31 December 2014 £m	31 December 2013 £m
Standard mortgages	9,114	9,236
Buy to let mortgages	7,778	8,302
Self certified mortgages	2,888	3,259
Total Retail UK mortgages	19,780	20,797

Retail UK mortgages were £19.8 billion at 31 December 2014 compared to £20.8 billion at 31 December 2013. The decrease of £1 billion or 5% reflects continuing attrition of the book as customer repayments exceeded our new business generation.

New mortgage business continues to be sourced through the Group's relationship with the UK Post Office, through recently launched new distribution arrangements with other selected strategic partners and the Group's branch network in Northern Ireland.

Of the £9.1 billion standard mortgages, 63% are on a 'principal and interest'¹ repayment basis (31 December 2013: 57%). Of the Buy to let mortgages of £7.8 billion, 9% are on a 'principal and interest' repayment basis (31 December 2013: 9%). Of the Self certified mortgages of £2.9 billion, 22% are on a 'principal and interest' repayment basis (31 December 2013: 22%). Overall 64% of the UK Retail mortgage portfolio at 31 December 2014 are on an 'interest only'² repayment basis (31 December 2013: 68%).

¹ 'Principal and interest' repayment basis mortgages consist of mortgages that are contracted to be repaid over the agreed term on an amortising basis. The typical term at origination for these mortgages was 20 to 30 years.

² 'Interest only' mortgages consist of mortgages where the repayment consists of the full interest element (or greater) for an agreed period at the end of which the mortgage repayment basis becomes 'principal and interest' contracted to be repaid over the agreed term. 'Interest only' on mortgage products offered in the UK may extend for the full period of the mortgage.

Book composition (continued)

Origination profile

TABLE: 2

31 December 2014 Origination profile of Retail UK mortgage loan book (before impairment provisions)	Total Retail UK mortgage loan book		Defaulted loans	
	Balance £m	Number of accounts ¹	Balance £m	Number of accounts ¹
2000 and before	400	10,812	21	506
2001	190	2,958	3	38
2002	239	3,398	7	57
2003	540	6,372	16	131
2004	616	6,879	23	187
2005	1,601	14,912	38	287
2006	2,359	21,206	59	392
2007	3,852	32,606	95	636
2008	4,916	40,542	122	794
2009	711	6,134	7	64
2010	649	4,920	2	16
2011	456	3,394	2	14
2012	637	3,931	-	1
2013	851	4,776	-	-
2014	1,763	9,870	-	1
Total	19,780	172,710	395	3,124

31 December 2013 Origination profile of Retail UK mortgage loan book (before impairment provisions)	Total Retail UK mortgage loan book		Defaulted loans	
	Balance £m	Number of accounts ¹	Balance £m	Number of accounts ¹
2000 and before	525	13,648	20	466
2001	221	3,329	4	41
2002	284	3,913	8	80
2003	644	7,335	23	177
2004	721	7,913	25	188
2005	1,794	16,387	53	370
2006	2,626	23,144	77	510
2007	4,382	36,168	112	758
2008	5,454	44,228	159	1,040
2009	1,003	8,001	8	66
2010	829	5,918	2	16
2011	623	4,302	1	8
2012	792	4,625	-	3
2013	899	4,909	-	1
Total	20,797	183,820	492	3,724

¹ The number of accounts does not equate to the number of customers.

Book composition (continued)

Origination profile (continued)

The tables above illustrate that at 31 December 2014, £3.6 billion or 18% of the Retail UK mortgage loan book originated before 2006, £11.1 billion or 56% between 2006 and 2008 and £5.1 billion or 26% in the years since.

Defaulted Retail UK mortgages were £0.4 billion (31 December 2013: £0.5 billion) or 2% of the Retail UK mortgage loan book at 31 December 2014, of which £0.3 billion or 1.4% were originated between 2006 and 2008 (31 December 2013: £0.4 billion or 1.7%).

Risk profile

TABLE: 3a

31 December 2014 Risk profile of Retail UK mortgage loan book (before impairment provisions)	Standard		Buy to let		Self certified		Total	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
Neither past due nor impaired	8,709	96%	7,449	96%	2,436	84%	18,594	94%
1-90 days past due but not impaired	273	3%	204	3%	314	11%	791	4%
Defaulted loans	132	1%	125	1%	138	5%	395	2%
Total Retail UK mortgages	9,114	100%	7,778	100%	2,888	100%	19,780	100%

31 December 2013 Risk profile of Retail UK mortgage loan book (before impairment provisions)	Standard		Buy to let		Self certified		Total	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
Neither past due nor impaired	8,763	94%	7,885	95%	2,724	84%	19,372	94%
1-90 days past due but not impaired	327	4%	249	3%	357	11%	933	4%
Defaulted loans	146	2%	168	2%	178	5%	492	2%
Total Retail UK mortgages	9,236	100%	8,302	100%	3,259	100%	20,797	100%

The above tables illustrate that £18.6 billion or 94% of the total Retail UK mortgage loan book at 31 December 2014 was classified as 'neither past due nor impaired' compared to £19.4 billion or 94% at 31 December 2013.

The '1-90 days past due but not impaired' category amounted to £0.8 billion or 4% of the total Retail UK mortgage loan book at 31 December 2014 compared to £0.9 billion or 4% at 31 December 2013.

The defaulted loans category amounted to £0.4 billion or 2% of the total Retail UK mortgage loan book at 31 December 2014 compared to £0.5 billion or 2% at 31 December 2013.

Defaulted Standard mortgages reduced to £132 million at 31 December 2014 from £146 million at 31 December 2013.

Defaulted Buy to let mortgages reduced from £168 million at 31 December 2013 to £125 million at 31 December 2014 reflecting the effectiveness of collection activity supported by economic conditions.

Defaulted Self certified mortgages decreased to £138 million at 31 December 2014 compared to £178 million at 31 December 2013. This decrease reflects a reducing book due to normal attrition and no new business being written.

In the year ended 31 December 2014 the Buy to let portfolio reduced by £524 million or 6% while the Self certified portfolio reduced by £371 million or 11%.

Supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures

Book composition (continued)

Arrears profile

TABLE: 3b

	31 December 2014 %	30 June 2014 %	31 December 2013 %
Mortgage arrears - Defaulted loans (number of accounts)			
Standard mortgages	1.67%	1.84%	1.69%
Buy to let mortgages	1.47%	1.60%	1.76%
Self certified mortgages	3.69%	4.19%	4.27%
	31 December 2014 %	30 June 2014 %	31 December 2013 %
Mortgage arrears - Defaulted loans (value)			
Standard mortgages	1.44%	1.66%	1.58%
Buy to let mortgages	1.60%	1.78%	2.02%
Self certified mortgages	4.77%	5.39%	5.46%

Data published by the Council Mortgage Lenders (CML) for September 2014 indicates that the proportion of the Retail UK mortgage book in default (greater than 90 days but excluding possessions and receivership cases) remains below the UK industry average of 1.42% across all segments (Retail UK equivalent : 1.31%).

Loan to value profiles - total loans

TABLE: 3c

31 December 2014								
Loan to value (LTV) ratio of total Retail UK mortgages	Standard		Buy to let		Self certified		Total Retail UK mortgage portfolio	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
Less than 50%	1,823	20%	1,557	20%	467	16%	3,847	19%
51% to 70%	2,848	31%	3,218	41%	1,077	38%	7,143	36%
71% to 80%	1,943	21%	1,389	18%	585	20%	3,917	20%
81% to 90%	1,436	16%	965	13%	466	16%	2,867	15%
91% to 100%	647	7%	461	6%	222	8%	1,330	7%
Subtotal	8,697	95%	7,590	98%	2,817	98%	19,104	97%
101% to 120%	313	3%	157	2%	51	2%	521	3%
121% to 150%	60	1%	22	-	11	-	93	-
Greater than 150%	44	1%	9	-	9	-	62	-
Subtotal	417	5%	188	2%	71	2%	676	3%
Total	9,114	100%	7,778	100%	2,888	100%	19,780	100%
Weighted average LTV¹:								
Stock of Retail UK mortgages at year end ¹		67%		65%		68%		66%
New Retail UK mortgages during year ¹		73%		62%		n/a		73%

¹ Weighted Average LTVs are calculated at a property level and reflect the average of property values in proportion to the outstanding mortgage.

Book composition (continued)

Loan to value profiles - total loans (continued)

31 December 2013

Loan to value (LTV) ratio of total Retail UK mortgages	Standard		Buy to let		Self certified		Total Retail UK mortgage portfolio	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
Less than 50%	1,774	19%	1,025	12%	350	11%	3,149	15%
51% to 70%	2,079	22%	2,901	35%	885	27%	5,865	28%
71% to 80%	1,916	21%	1,890	23%	786	24%	4,592	22%
81% to 90%	1,691	18%	1,355	16%	723	22%	3,769	18%
91% to 100%	1,007	11%	781	10%	403	13%	2,191	11%
Subtotal	8,467	91%	7,952	96%	3,147	97%	19,566	94%
101% to 120%	634	7%	283	3%	93	3%	1,010	5%
121% to 150%	82	1%	45	1%	9	-	136	1%
Greater than 150%	53	1%	22	-	10	-	85	-
Subtotal	769	9%	350	4%	112	3%	1,231	6%
Total	9,236	100%	8,302	100%	3,259	100%	20,797	100%

Weighted average LTV ¹ :								
Stock of Retail UK mortgages at year end ¹		71%		71%		73%		71%
New Retail UK mortgages during year ¹		70%		65%		n/a		70%

¹ Weighted Average LTVs are calculated at a property level and reflect the average of property values in proportion to the outstanding mortgage.

The table above sets out the weighted average indexed LTV for the total Retail UK mortgage loan book, which was 66% at 31 December 2014, 67% for Standard mortgages, 68% for Self certified mortgages and 65% for Buy to let mortgages. The weighted average LTV for new Residential mortgages written during the year ended 31 December 2014 was 73%, 73% for Standard mortgages and 62% for Buy to let mortgages.

Property values are determined by reference to the original or latest property valuations held, indexed to the published 'Nationwide UK House Price Index'.

At 31 December 2014, £19.1 billion or 97% of the Retail UK mortgage book was in positive equity (year ended 31 December 2013: €19.6 billion or 94%), comprising £8.7 billion or 95% of Standard mortgages (year ended 31 December 2013: €8.5 billion or 91%), £7.6 billion or 98% of Buy to let mortgages (year ended 31 December 2013: €8.0 billion or 96%) and £2.8 billion or 98% of Self certified mortgages (year ended 31 December 2013: €3.1 billion or 97%). This improvement reflects the upward movement in house prices in the year with house prices increasing by 7.23% on average across the UK, with significant regional variances, together with capital reductions and principal repayments.

At 31 December 2014, the total calculated negative equity in the Retail UK mortgage book was £71 million, which comprised £60 million (85%) related to mortgages classified as 'neither past due nor impaired', £4 million (6%) related to mortgages classified as '1-90 days past due but not impaired' and £7 million (9%) related to mortgages that were defaulted.

Supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures

Book composition (continued)

Loan to value profiles - defaulted loans

TABLE: 3d

31 December 2014

Loan to value (LTV) ratio of total Retail UK mortgages - defaulted loans	Standard		Buy to let		Self certified		Total	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
Less than 50%	35	26%	13	11%	10	7%	58	14%
51% to 70%	29	22%	37	29%	36	26%	102	26%
71% to 80%	16	12%	19	15%	28	20%	63	16%
81% to 90%	18	14%	23	19%	29	21%	70	18%
91% to 100%	15	12%	21	17%	23	17%	59	15%
Subtotal	113	86%	113	91%	126	91%	352	89%
101% to 120%	11	8%	9	7%	8	6%	28	7%
121% to 150%	5	4%	3	2%	3	2%	11	3%
Greater than 150%	3	2%	-	-	1	1%	4	1%
Subtotal	19	14%	12	9%	12	9%	43	11%
Total	132	100%	125	100%	138	100%	395	100%

31 December 2013

Loan to value (LTV) ratio of total Retail UK mortgages - defaulted loans	Standard		Buy to let		Self certified		Total	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
Less than 50%	28	19%	10	6%	6	3%	44	9%
51% to 70%	25	17%	35	21%	33	19%	93	19%
71% to 80%	20	14%	34	20%	38	21%	92	19%
81% to 90%	25	17%	30	18%	43	24%	98	19%
91% to 100%	20	13%	32	19%	40	22%	92	19%
Subtotal	118	80%	141	84%	160	89%	419	85%
101% to 120%	21	14%	20	12%	12	7%	53	11%
121% to 150%	5	4%	5	3%	3	2%	13	3%
Greater than 150%	2	2%	2	1%	3	2%	7	1%
Subtotal	28	20%	27	16%	18	11%	73	15%
Total	146	100%	168	100%	178	100%	492	100%

Asset quality

Composition and impairment

TABLE: 4

31 December 2014 Retail UK mortgages	Total					Of which			
	Retail UK mortgages £m	Defaulted loans £m	Defaulted loans as % of advances %	Impairment provisions £m	Impairment provisions as % of defaulted loans %	Forborne Retail UK mortgages £m	Defaulted ¹ forborne loans £m	Impairment provisions forborne Retail UK mortgages £m	Impairment provisions forborne Retail UK mortgages as % of defaulted forborne Retail UK mortgages %
Standard mortgages	9,114	132	1.4%	32	24%	93	8	1	12%
Buy to let mortgages	7,778	125	1.6%	34	27%	46	2	1	23%
Self certified mortgages	2,888	138	4.8%	26	19%	68	9	1	20%
Total Retail UK	19,780	395	2.0%	92	23%	207	19	3	17%

31 December 2013 Retail UK mortgages	Total					Of which			
	Retail UK mortgages £m	Defaulted loans £m	Defaulted loans as % of advances %	Impairment provisions £m	Impairment provisions as % of defaulted loans %	Forborne Retail UK mortgages £m	Defaulted ¹ forborne loans £m	Impairment provisions forborne Retail UK mortgages £m	Impairment provisions forborne Retail UK mortgages as % of defaulted forborne Retail UK mortgages %
Standard mortgages	9,236	146	1.6%	34	23%	106	10	1	10%
Buy to let mortgages	8,302	168	2.0%	51	30%	48	3	1	33%
Self certified mortgages	3,259	178	5.5%	31	17%	78	12	2	17%
Total Retail UK	20,797	492	2.4%	116	24%	232	25	4	16%

¹ The 'defaulted loans' classification includes both accounts which were classified as 'defaulted loans' prior to the forbearance measure being put in place and also those loans which have moved from 'non-defaulted' loans during the year. The 'defaulted loans' classification does not indicate that the terms of the forbearance measure are not being met.

Retail UK mortgages were £19.8 billion at 31 December 2014 compared to £20.8 billion at 31 December 2013. The decrease of £1 billion or 5% reflects continuing attrition of the book as customer repayments exceeded our new business generation.

Defaulted Retail UK mortgages were £395 million at 31 December 2014 compared to £492 million at 31 December 2013, a decrease of £97 million attributable to decreases in Standard mortgages of £14 million, Self certified mortgages of £40 million and Buy to let mortgages of £43 million reflecting the effectiveness of collection activity supported by economic conditions.

The overall impairment provision coverage ratio on the defaulted Retail UK mortgages book has decreased to 23% (31 December 2013: 24%).

Supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures

Asset quality (continued)

Properties in possession

At 31 December 2014, the Group had possession of properties held as security as follows:

TABLE: 5a

	31 December 2014		31 December 2013	
	Number of properties in possession at balance sheet date	Balance outstanding before impairment provisions £m	Number of properties in possession at balance sheet date	Balance outstanding before impairment provisions £m
Properties in possession				
Retail UK mortgages				
Standard mortgages	44	6	57	8
Buy to let mortgages	61	7	79	11
Self certified mortgages	34	7	47	10
Total residential properties in possession	139	20	183	29

Disposals of properties in possession

TABLE: 5b

	31 December 2014		31 December 2013	
	Number of disposals during the year	Balance outstanding after impairment provisions £m	Number of disposals during the year	Balance outstanding after impairment provisions £m
Disposals of properties in possession				
Retail UK mortgages				
Standard mortgages	154	15	205	19
Buy to let mortgages	242	20	314	23
Self certified mortgages	121	18	131	19
Total disposals of properties in possession	517	53	650	61

During the year ended 31 December 2014, the Group disposed of 517 properties (for the year ended 31 December 2013: 650 properties disposed of). The total contracted disposal proceeds were adequate to cover the balance outstanding after provisions.

For the year ended 31 December 2014, the proceeds from disposals of Standard mortgages was £18 million (year ended 31 December 2013: £22 million).

For the year ended 31 December 2014, the proceeds from disposals of Buy to let mortgages was £23 million (year ended 31 December 2013: £25 million).

For the year ended 31 December 2014, the proceeds from disposals of Self certified mortgages was £20 million (year ended 31 December 2013: £20 million).

Asset quality (continued)

Forbearance measures

Mortgage forbearance

The Group continues to offer a range of forbearance measures for customers in arrears or facing potential arrears on contracted mortgage repayments, in order to arrange, where viable, sustainable short term or longer term repayment solutions as appropriate.

Forbearance occurs when a borrower is granted a temporary or permanent agreed change to the original contractual terms of a mortgage loan ('forbearance measure'), for reasons relating to the actual or apparent financial stress or distress of that borrower. If the agreed change to a mortgage loan granted to a borrower is not related to the actual or apparent financial stress or distress of that borrower, forbearance has not occurred. A mortgage loan which has an active 'forbearance measure' is a 'forborne' mortgage.

The Group has a well-established operating infrastructure in place to assess and, where appropriate, implement sustainable forbearance measures for customers. Forbearance requests are assessed on a case-by-case basis, taking due consideration of the individual circumstances and risk profile of the borrower to ensure, where possible, the most suitable and sustainable repayment arrangement is put in place.

The forbearance strategies adopted by the Group seek to maximise recoveries, while providing suitable and sustainable restructure options that are supportive of customers in challenged circumstances.

A forbearance request, by the borrower, will always be a trigger event for the Group to undertake an assessment of the customer's financial circumstances, ability to repay and impairment status. This assessment will determine the most appropriate course of action ensuring, where possible, the most suitable and sustainable repayment arrangement is put in place. Impaired forborne loans carry a specific provision. Probability of Default factors for non-impaired forborne loans are empirically calculated, resulting in an IBNR provision.

It is the Group's policy to review the effectiveness or otherwise of forbearance measures over the lifetime of those measures.

A forbearance measure is considered to be effective where the risk profile of the borrower that is subject to the forbearance measure stabilises or improves over the measured time period, resulting in an improved outcome for the Group and the customer.

The effectiveness of forbearance is considered taking account of:

- the strategy that is being followed is with a view to maximising recovery for the Group and providing a suitable option for the customer;
- the intended outcome of the particular measure;
- the nature of the measure being granted; and
- the period over which the measure is granted.

The nature and type of forbearance measures include:

- full interest: (step up to principal and interest) on the principal balance, on a temporary or longer term basis, with the principal balance unchanged;
- term extension: the original term of the mortgage is extended and the instalment is re-calculated to clear the outstanding mortgage debt over the remaining term;
- capitalisation of arrears: the arrears are added to the principal outstanding on the mortgage and the instalment is recalculated to clear the outstanding mortgage debt over the remaining term; and
- other: comprising primarily a combination of forbearance measures and an element of temporary payment suspensions.

During the year ended 31 December 2014, the total number of loans entering forbearance was 108 with balances of £9 million with a total of 296 loans £34 million of balances exiting forbearance. Of the loans exiting forbearance 216 repaid their loan in full or in part.

Supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures

Asset quality (continued)

Forbearance measures (continued)

The prominence of interest only as the most common measure is consistent with expectations and reflects the overall UK market. Such measures are now granted for a period of six months and then reviewed, if necessary and appropriate, with a view to achieving a sustainable means to repay the mortgage within an agreed time frame.

Although the volume of forborne accounts has reduced from £232 million to £207 million (a decrease of 11% in 2014), the distribution of forborne cases across asset quality segments based on performance has been static. As at 31 December 2014, the volume regarded as satisfactory, acceptable or lower quality but neither past due nor impaired stood at 71.7% against 69.5% as at 31 December 2013. There was general improvement across the other sub-segments with the exception of the impaired book which had a marginal increase.

The table below sets out Retail UK mortgages (before impairment provisions) forborne loan stock¹ subject to active forbearance measures at 31 December 2014.

TABLE: 6a

31 December 2014 Formal forbearance measures - Retail UK mortgages (before impairment provisions)	Non-defaulted loans		Defaulted loans ²		All loans	
	Balance £m	Number of accounts ³	Balance £m	Number of accounts ³	Balance £m	Number of accounts ³
Standard mortgages						
Full interest	64	581	6	57	70	638
Term extension	15	250	2	23	17	273
Capitalisation of arrears	5	27	-	2	5	29
Other	1	14	-	1	1	15
Total	85	872	8	83	93	955
Buy to let						
Full interest	21	221	1	12	22	233
Term extension	8	73	-	5	8	78
Capitalisation of arrears	15	103	1	5	16	108
Other	-	3	-	1	-	4
Total	44	400	2	23	46	423
Self certified						
Full interest	42	321	6	31	48	352
Term extension	4	26	-	1	4	27
Capitalisation of arrears	12	51	2	9	14	60
Other	1	8	1	1	2	9
Total	59	406	9	42	68	448
Total						
Full interest	127	1,123	13	100	140	1,223
Term extension	27	349	2	29	29	378
Capitalisation of arrears	32	181	3	16	35	197
Other	2	25	1	3	3	28
Total	188	1,678	19	148	207	1,826

¹ Comprises the current stock position of forbearance measures (agreed since January 2010), for example, where a mortgage loan is granted a full interest forbearance measure for a defined period of time and this measure has expired prior to 31 December 2014, this mortgage loan is not included in the stock of current active forbearance measures.

² The 'defaulted loans' classification includes both accounts which were classified as 'defaulted loans' prior to the forbearance measure being put in place and also those loans which have moved from 'non-defaulted loans' during the period. The 'defaulted loans' classification does not indicate that the terms of the forbearance measure are not being met.

³ The number of accounts does not equate to the number of customers.

Asset quality (continued)

Forbearance measures (continued)

31 December 2013 Formal forbearance measures - Retail UK mortgages (before impairment provisions)	Non-defaulted loans		Defaulted loans ²		All loans	
	Balance £m	Number of accounts ³	Balance £m	Number of accounts ³	Balance £m	Number of accounts ³
Standard mortgages						
Full interest	72	656	8	79	80	735
Term extension	17	258	1	18	18	276
Capitalisation of arrears	5	31	1	4	6	35
Other	2	23	-	4	2	27
Total	96	968	10	105	106	1,073
Buy to let						
Full interest	22	230	2	16	24	246
Term extension	7	62	-	2	7	64
Capitalisation of arrears	15	107	1	4	16	111
Other	1	6	-	-	1	6
Total	45	405	3	22	48	427
Self certified						
Full interest	46	345	9	56	55	401
Term extension	4	27	-	1	4	28
Capitalisation of arrears	15	61	2	12	17	73
Other	1	8	1	4	2	12
Total	66	441	12	73	78	514
Total						
Full interest	140	1,231	19	151	159	1,382
Term extension	28	347	1	21	29	368
Capitalisation of arrears	35	199	4	20	39	219
Other	4	37	1	8	5	45
Total	207	1,814	25	200	232	2,014

¹ Comprises the current stock position of forbearance measures (agreed since January 2010), for example, where a mortgage loan is granted a full interest forbearance measure for a defined period of time and this measure has expired prior to 31 December 2013, this mortgage loan is not included in the stock of current active forbearance measures.

² The 'defaulted loans' classification includes both accounts which were classified as 'defaulted loans' prior to the forbearance measure being put in place and also those loans which have moved from 'non-defaulted loans' during the year. The 'defaulted loans' classification does not indicate that the terms of the forbearance measure are not being met.

³ The number of accounts does not equate to the number of customers.

Supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures

Asset quality (continued)

Forbearance measures (continued)

The total number of accounts has decreased from 2,014 accounts at 31 December 2013 to 1,826 accounts at 31 December 2014. The balances of accounts in forbearance have decreased from £232 million at 31 December 2013 to £207 million at 31 December 2014. For Standard mortgages 955 accounts or £93 million are in forbearance at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: 1,073 accounts or £106 million). For Buy to let mortgages, 423 accounts or £46 million are in forbearance at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: 427 accounts or £48 million). For Self certified mortgages, 448 accounts or £68 million are in forbearance at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: 514 accounts or £78 million).

At 31 December 2014, £140 million or 1,223 Retail UK Residential mortgage accounts in forbearance were subject to interest only payments, compared to £159 million or 1,382 accounts at 31 December 2013.

At 31 December 2014, £29 million or 378 Retail UK Residential mortgage accounts in forbearance were subject to term extension, compared to £29 million or 368 accounts at 31 December 2013. These loans may have been granted a temporary term extension pending sale of the property or maturity of a repayment vehicle.

At 31 December 2014, £35 million or 197 Retail UK Residential mortgage accounts in forbearance were subject to capitalisation of arrears, compared to £39 million or 219 accounts at 31 December 2013.

In addition to the forbearance pertaining to the Buy to let mortgages, the Group has a strategy to appoint fixed charge receivers. At 31 December 2014, there were 213 properties where a Fixed Charge Receiver had been appointed or approved, compared to 272 properties at 31 December 2013.

Asset quality (continued)

Forbearance measures (continued)

The following table shows the movement in the stock of forborne Retail UK mortgages (before impairment provisions) during the year ended 31 December 2014.

TABLE: 6b

Reconciliation of forborne loan stock by non-default / default status - Retail UK mortgages (before impairment provisions)	Standard mortgages		Buy to let		Self certified		All loans	
	Balance £m	Number of accounts ¹	Balance £m	Number of accounts ¹	Balance £m	Number of accounts ¹	Balance £m	Number of accounts ¹
All loans								
Opening balance at 1 January 2014	106	1,073	48	427	78	514	232	2,014
New forbearance extended	6	72	2	22	1	14	9	108
Exited forbearance								
- Improved to or remained in non-default	(6)	(51)	-	(2)	(2)	(15)	(8)	(68)
- Improved / stabilised and remained in default	-	(4)	-	(1)	(1)	(4)	(1)	(9)
- Redemptions, principal repayments and other	(13)	(133)	(4)	(23)	(8)	(60)	(25)	(216)
- Disimproved to or within default	-	(2)	-	-	-	(1)	-	(3)
Transfers within forbearance between non-defaulted and defaulted loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance at 31 December 2014	93	955	46	423	68	448	207	1,826
Non-defaulted loans								
Opening balance at 1 January 2014	96	968	45	405	66	441	207	1,814
New forbearance extended	6	66	2	19	1	12	9	97
Exited forbearance								
- Remained in non-default	(5)	(50)	-	(2)	(2)	(13)	(7)	(65)
- Redemptions, principal repayments and other	(12)	(108)	(3)	(21)	(7)	(47)	(22)	(176)
- Disimproved to default	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Transfers within forbearance between non-defaulted and defaulted loans	-	(3)	-	(1)	1	13	1	9
Closing balance at 31 December 2014	85	872	44	400	59	406	188	1,678
Defaulted loans								
Opening balance at 1 January 2014	10	105	3	22	12	73	25	200
New forbearance extended	-	6	-	3	-	2	-	11
Exited forbearance								
- Improved to non-default	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	(2)	(1)	(3)
- Improved / stabilised and remained in default	-	(4)	-	(1)	(1)	(4)	(1)	(9)
- Redemptions, principal repayments and other	(1)	(25)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(13)	(3)	(40)
- Disimproved and remained in default	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	-	(2)
Transfers within forbearance between non-defaulted and defaulted loans	-	3	-	1	(1)	(13)	(1)	(9)
Closing balance at 31 December 2014	8	83	2	23	9	42	19	148

¹ The number of accounts does not equate to the number of customers.

Supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures

Asset quality (continued)

Forbearance measures (continued)

The table on the previous page details the movement in forborne accounts and balances between 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2014 and illustrates the following:

- Those accounts for which new forbearance measures were put in place during the period;
- Those accounts which exited forbearance measures during the period, either:
 - Improved to or remained in non-default;
 - Improved / stabilised and remained in default;
 - Redeemed (i.e. whereby the outstanding balance has been repaid in full) or balances reduced due to principal repayments (i.e. payments made to reduce the outstanding loan balance on accounts which were in the forbearance stock at 1 January 2014 and remained in forbearance stock at 31 December 2014);
 - Disimproved to or within default; and
- Those accounts and balances which transferred between non-defaulted loans and defaulted loans but remained in forbearance.

The defaulted loan classification does not indicate that the terms of the forbearance measure have not been met. The non-default / default status of accounts which exited forbearance during the period is determined at the date of exit.

A total of 1,826 accounts or £207 million of account balances were in forbearance at 31 December 2014, compared to 2,014 or £232 million at 31 December 2013. Of these, 108 accounts or £9 million new forbearance measures were put in place during the year, of which 97 accounts or £9 million were classified as 'non-defaulted loans' while 11 accounts were classified as 'defaulted loans'. Of those that exited forbearance during the year, 68 accounts or £8 million exited to 'non-defaulted' status, 9 accounts or £1 million remained in default with an improved or stabilised status, and 3 accounts within default with disimproved status. A reduction in the forbearance stock of 216 accounts relates to redeemed accounts during the year; a reduction of £25 million was due to those redeemed accounts and principal payments during the year.

For standard mortgages, 955 accounts or £93 million of account balances were in forbearance at 31 December 2014, compared to 1,073 accounts or £106 million at 31 December 2013.

For Buy to let mortgages 423 accounts or £46 million of account balances were in forbearance at 31 December 2014, compared to 427 accounts or £48 million at 31 December 2013.

For self-certified mortgages 448 accounts or £68 million of account balances were in forbearance at 31 December 2014, compared to 514 accounts or £78 million at 31 December 2013.

Asset quality (continued)

Loan to value profiles - forborne loans

TABLE: 7a

31 December 2014

Loan to value (LTV) ratio of forborne Retail UK mortgages	Standard		Buy to let		Self certified		Total	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
Less than 50%	27	29%	11	24%	11	16%	49	24%
51% to 70%	22	24%	18	39%	19	28%	59	29%
71% to 80%	13	14%	5	11%	17	25%	35	17%
81% to 90%	12	13%	7	15%	12	18%	31	15%
91% to 100%	12	13%	3	7%	6	9%	21	10%
Subtotal	86	93%	44	96%	65	96%	195	95%
101% to 120%	5	5%	2	4%	2	3%	9	4%
121% to 150%	1	1%	-	-	-	-	1	-
Greater than 150%	1	1%	-	-	1	1%	2	1%
Subtotal	7	7%	2	4%	3	4%	12	5%
Total	93	100%	46	100%	68	100%	207	100%

31 December 2013

Loan to value (LTV) ratio of forborne Retail UK mortgages	Standard		Buy to let		Self certified		Total	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
Less than 50%	26	25%	8	17%	8	10%	42	18%
51% to 70%	24	23%	16	33%	20	25%	60	26%
71% to 80%	12	11%	9	19%	16	21%	37	16%
81% to 90%	17	16%	7	15%	20	26%	44	19%
91% to 100%	14	13%	5	10%	9	12%	28	12%
Subtotal	93	88%	45	94%	73	94%	211	91%
101% to 120%	10	9%	2	4%	4	5%	16	7%
121% to 150%	2	2%	1	2%	1	1%	4	2%
Greater than 150%	1	1%	-	-	-	-	1	-
Subtotal	13	12%	3	6%	5	6%	21	9%
Total	106	100%	48	100%	78	100%	232	100%

The tables above illustrate the indexed loan to value ratios for Retail UK forborne mortgages. The ratios reflect the application of the published Nationwide UK House Price Index at the applicable reporting date on the portfolio, capital reductions, out of course customer payments and movements in forbearance stock.

Of the Retail UK mortgages with active forbearance measures in place £195 million or 95% are in positive equity (31 December 2013: £211 million or 91%) while £12 million or 5% are in negative equity at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: £21 million or 9%). 93% of forborne standard mortgages (31 December 2013: 88%), 96% of forborne Buy to let mortgages (31 December 2013: 94%) and 96% of Self certified mortgages (31 December 2013: 94%) are in positive equity at 31 December 2014.

Supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures

Asset quality (continued)

Loan to value profiles - defaulted forborne loans

TABLE: 7b

31 December 2014

Loan to value (LTV) ratio of forborne Retail UK mortgages - defaulted loans	Standard		Buy to let		Self certified		Total	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
Less than 50%	3	38%	-	-	1	11%	4	21%
51% to 70%	2	23%	1	50%	1	11%	4	21%
71% to 80%	-	-	-	-	1	11%	1	5%
81% to 90%	1	13%	1	50%	3	34%	5	26%
91% to 100%	1	13%	-	-	1	11%	2	11%
Subtotal	7	87%	2	100%	7	78%	16	84%
101% to 120%	1	13%	-	-	1	11%	2	11%
121% to 150%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater than 150%	-	-	-	-	1	11%	1	5%
Subtotal	1	13%	-	-	2	22%	3	16%
Total	8	100%	2	100%	9	100%	19	100%

31 December 2013

Loan to value (LTV) ratio of forborne Retail UK mortgages - defaulted loans	Standard		Buy to let		Self certified		Total	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
Less than 50%	3	30%	1	33%	-	-	4	16%
51% to 70%	2	20%	1	34%	3	25%	6	24%
71% to 80%	1	10%	-	-	2	17%	3	12%
81% to 90%	1	10%	-	-	3	25%	4	16%
91% to 100%	1	10%	-	-	2	17%	3	12%
Subtotal	8	80%	2	67%	10	84%	20	80%
101% to 120%	2	20%	-	-	1	8%	3	12%
121% to 150%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater than 150%	-	-	1	33%	1	8%	2	8%
Subtotal	2	20%	1	33%	2	16%	5	20%
Total	10	100%	3	100%	12	100%	25	100%

The tables above illustrate that the volume of forborne loans which are in default has reduced from £25 million as at 31 December 2013 to £19 million as at 31 December 2014 and the volume of defaulted forborne loans which are in negative equity has reduced from £5 million as at 31 December 2013 to £3 million as at 31 December 2014.

Loans and advances to customers (excluding Residential mortgages)

The following disclosures refer to the forbearance of the other loans and advances to customers (excluding Residential mortgages). These provide additional detail and analysis on the quality of the stock of forborne loans.

Asset quality

Forbearance measures

The Group continues to extend significant support to customers who are experiencing current difficulties in meeting their debt servicing commitments by restructuring loans on a sustainable basis using a range of short term and longer term forbearance solutions.

The range of forbearance solutions employed by the Group varies depending on the individual circumstances of the customer, and may result in an amendment to the timing of the contractual cash flows and / or an amendment to the other terms of a loan. Typically, a breach or expected breach of covenants is the first early indication of a borrower's actual or potential difficulty with servicing debt commitments. Therefore adjustment, non-enforcement or waiver of covenant(s) is frequently an important constituent part of a resolution strategy agreed with a customer, particularly in loan portfolios where covenants are a standard feature of facility agreements. These 'covenant forbearance' arrangements (for example, a waiver of a loan-to-value covenant breach) are unlikely, of themselves, to result in an impact to the timing of contractual cash flows. Other forbearance arrangements are more likely to have a direct impact on the timing of cash flows.

Forbearance will always be a trigger event for the Group to undertake an assessment of the customer's financial circumstances and ability to repay. This assessment to determine if impairment has occurred and if a specific provision is required will always take place prior to a decision to grant forbearance to the customer. Where a loan is subject to forbearance and no specific provision is required, the loan is reported as forborne. However, where a specific provision is required, the loan is reported as impaired and is no longer reported as forborne.

Forbearance effectiveness

It is the Group's policy to measure the effectiveness or otherwise of forbearance measures over the lifetime of those measures.

A forbearance measure is considered to be effective where the risk profile of the borrower that is subject to the forbearance measure stabilises or improves over the measured time period, resulting in an improved outcome for the Group and for the customer.

The performance of forbearance measures is measured taking account of:

- the strategy that is being followed with the customer with a view to maximising recovery for the Group and providing a suitable option for the customer;
- the intended outcome of the particular measure;
- the nature of the measure being granted; and
- the period over which the measure is granted.

Each business unit within the Group has an operating infrastructure in place to assess and, where appropriate, implement suitable forbearance arrangements. Such arrangements are implemented on either a temporary or a permanent basis. Temporary forbearance occurs where the measure has a specific term and will expire at some point in the future in advance of maturity of the loan. Permanent forbearance occurs where the measure is intended to remain in place for the remainder of the loan term.

The choice of forbearance measure is considered on a case by case basis bearing in mind the individual circumstance and risk profile of each borrower.

An exposure is restored to 'non-forborne' status for reporting purposes on the expiration date of the forbearance measure.

Asset quality (continued)

Forbearance measures (continued)

The nature and type of forbearance measures include:

- **Term extension:** an arrangement where the original term of the loan is extended, all interest is fully serviced and a revised repayment arrangement is agreed for the principal balance;
- **Adjustment or non-enforcement of covenants:** an arrangement whereby the Group agrees to either waive an actual or expected covenant breach for an agreed period, or adjusts the covenant(s) to reflect the changed circumstances of the borrower;
- **Facilities in breach of terms placed on demand:** an arrangement whereby the Group places a facility in breach of its contractual terms on a demand basis as permitted under the facility agreement rather than enforcing, and pending a more long term resolution;
- **Reduced payments (full interest):** an arrangement where the borrower pays the full interest on the principal balance, on a temporary or longer term basis, with the principal balance unchanged, rather than repaying some of the principal as required under the original facility agreement;
- **Reduced payments (greater than full interest) incorporating some principal repayments:** a temporary or medium term arrangement where the borrower pays the full interest due plus an element of principal due on the basis that principal payments will increase in the future;
- **Capitalisation of arrears:** an arrangement whereby arrears are added to the principal balance, effectively clearing the arrears, with either the repayments or the original term of the loan adjusted accordingly to accommodate the increased principal balance; and
- **Other:** Additional, less frequently applied, forbearance arrangements include short term / temporary payment suspensions.

Asset quality (continued)

Forbearance measures (continued)

At 31 December 2014, the stock of forborne other loans and advances to customers (excluding Residential mortgages), analysed by forbearance type is as follows:

TABLE: 1 (unaudited)

Formal forbearance measures - Loans and advances to customers (excluding Residential mortgages) (before impairment provisions)	2014			2013		
	Non-defaulted loans ¹ balance €m	Defaulted loans ² balance €m	Total loans balance €m	Non-defaulted loans ¹ balance €m	Defaulted loans ² balance €m	Total loans balance €m
Republic of Ireland SME						
Term extension	544	72	616	615	64	679
Adjustment or non-enforcement of covenants	111	-	111	106	10	116
Facilities in breach of terms placed on demand	6	25	31	17	47	64
Reduced payment (full interest)	150	19	169	228	50	278
Reduced payment (greater than full interest)	203	23	226	225	52	277
Capitalisation of arrears	30	4	34	27	9	36
Other	31	5	36	23	14	37
Total	1,075	148	1,223	1,241	246	1,487
UK SME						
Term extension	79	13	92	65	14	79
Adjustment or non-enforcement of covenants	53	-	53	64	-	64
Facilities in breach of terms placed on demand	2	3	5	5	14	19
Reduced payment (full interest)	6	-	6	22	13	35
Reduced payment (greater than full interest)	8	-	8	39	-	39
Capitalisation of arrears	-	1	1	-	1	1
Other	132	3	135	54	2	56
Total	280	20	300	249	44	293
Corporate						
Term extension	286	-	286	441	-	441
Adjustment or non-enforcement of covenants	414	26	440	648	-	648
Facilities in breach of terms placed on demand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reduced payment (full interest)	-	-	-	9	-	9
Reduced payment (greater than full interest)	66	-	66	9	-	9
Capitalisation of arrears	12	-	12	13	-	13
Other	237	-	237	246	-	246
Total	1,015	26	1,041	1,366	-	1,366
Investment property						
Term extension	2,743	144	2,887	2,532	305	2,837
Adjustment or non-enforcement of covenants	455	11	466	683	4	687
Facilities in breach of terms placed on demand	149	33	182	173	22	195
Reduced payment (full interest)	83	36	119	156	46	202
Reduced payment (greater than full interest)	201	22	223	309	38	347
Capitalisation of arrears	21	4	25	17	61	78
Other	282	8	290	247	18	265
Total	3,934	258	4,192	4,117	494	4,611

¹ Non-defaulted loans include loans that are neither past due nor impaired and loans that are up to and including 90 days past due. Defaulted loans include only those loans that are greater than 90 days past due but do not require a specific provision. Loans that have a specific provision are classified as impaired and are not included in the non-mortgage forbearance population.

² Defaulted loans include both accounts which were classified as defaulted loans prior to the forbearance measure being put in place and those loans which have moved from non-defaulted loans during the year. The defaulted loans classification does not indicate that the terms of the forbearance measure are not being met.

Supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures

Asset quality (continued)

Forbearance measures (continued)

	2014			2013		
Formal forbearance measures - Loans and advances to customers (excluding Residential mortgages) (before impairment provisions)	Non-defaulted loans¹ balance €m	Defaulted loans² balance €m	Total loans balance €m	Non-defaulted loans¹ balance €m	Defaulted loans² balance €m	Total loans balance €m
Land and development						
Term extension	135	26	161	163	49	212
Adjustment or non-enforcement of covenants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Facilities in breach of terms placed on demand	2	13	15	2	31	33
Reduced payment (full interest)	13	1	14	16	4	20
Reduced payment (greater than full interest)	7	-	7	5	2	7
Capitalisation of arrears	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	4	-	4	4	3	7
Total	161	40	201	190	89	279
Consumer						
Term extension	113	-	113	165	-	165
Adjustment or non-enforcement of covenants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Facilities in breach of terms placed on demand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reduced payment (full interest)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reduced payment (greater than full interest)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capitalisation of arrears	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	113	-	113	165	-	165
Total						
Term extension	3,900	255	4,155	3,981	432	4,413
Adjustment or non-enforcement of covenants	1,033	37	1,070	1,501	14	1,515
Facilities in breach of terms placed on demand	159	74	233	197	114	311
Reduced payment (full interest)	252	56	308	431	113	544
Reduced payment (greater than full interest)	485	45	530	587	92	679
Capitalisation of arrears	63	9	72	57	71	128
Other	686	16	702	574	37	611
Total	6,578	492	7,070	7,328	873	8,201

¹ Non-defaulted loans include loans that are neither past due nor impaired and loans that are up to and including 90 days past due. Defaulted loans include only those loans that are greater than 90 days past due but do not require a specific provision. Loans that have a specific provision are classified as impaired and are not included in the non-mortgage forbearance population.

² Defaulted loans include both accounts which were classified as defaulted loans prior to the forbearance measure being put in place and those loans which have moved from non-defaulted loans during the year. The defaulted loans classification does not indicate that the terms of the forbearance measure are not being met.

Asset quality (continued)

Forbearance measures (continued)

The Group's other loans and advances to customers (excluding Residential mortgages) at 31 December 2014 were €38.6 billion before impairment provisions (31 December 2013: €41.1 billion), of which €7.1 billion or 18% was classified and reported as forborne (31 December 2013: €8.2 billion or 20%). Property and construction exposures represent 62% of all forborne loans (excluding Residential mortgages) at 31 December 2014, 36% relate to Non-property SME and Corporate lending, with Consumer Lending representing just 2% of forborne loans at 31 December 2014. The percentage of loans classified and reported as forborne and the percentage split of such forborne loans by portfolio has remained broadly consistent with the position at 31 December 2013.

The total volume of forborne loans reduced by €1.1 billion during the year, with reductions experienced across all forbearance measures with the exception of 'other' measures which increased during the year. This trend is consistent with the impact of the work the Group is doing to support its customers who are in financial difficulty together with an improvement in market conditions and liquidity in the Republic of Ireland.

The increase in 'other' forbearance measures during the year reflected the impact of new forbearance measures granted in the restructuring of a small number of large corporate transactions.

Further information on the movements in forborne loans during the year is set out later in this section.

Total loans and advances to customers in the **Non-property SME and Corporate** portfolio at 31 December 2014 were €20.4 billion before impairment provisions, of which €2.6 billion or 13% was classified and reported as forborne (31 December 2013: €3.1 billion or 15%). Customers in the Non-property SME and Corporate sector have a number of options typically available to deal with adverse trading conditions, particularly in times of depressed economic conditions in their primary markets, such as reducing operating overheads, sourcing new markets, asset sales and renegotiating terms with suppliers, before their ability to continue to meet their debt servicing commitments is at risk.

Within the Non-property SME and Corporate portfolio, the total **Republic of Ireland SME** loans and advances to customers before impairment provisions at 31 December 2014 were €9.6 billion, of which €1.2 billion or 13% was classified and reported as forborne (31 December 2013: €1.5 billion or 14%). Term extension is the primary forbearance measure within the Republic of Ireland SME portfolio, accounting for 50% of forborne loans at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: 46%) with reduced payment (greater than full interest) accounting for 18% (31 December 2013: 19%) and a further 14% accounted for by reduced payment (full interest) (31 December 2013: 19%).

Forbearance resolution strategies for the Group's Republic of Ireland SME lending customers are assessed on a case-by-case basis taking account of the individual customer's circumstances and risk profile. Short term resolution arrangements are typically implemented in cases where a customer's cash flow difficulties are considered to be only short term in nature and are expected to improve in the near term due to a change in the customer's operating circumstances. Where cash flow difficulties are considered more long term, and where all other available options of dealing with adverse trading conditions have been considered, longer term forbearance solutions, such as term extensions, are implemented. The longer term strategies look to potential cash flows over a longer time horizon.

The total **UK SME** loans and advances to customers before impairment provisions at 31 December 2014 were €2.5 billion, of which €0.3 billion or 12% was classified and reported as forborne (31 December 2013: €0.3 billion or 9%). Within the UK SME portfolio, term extension and loan covenant amendments / waivers are the two primary forbearance measures, accounting for a combined 48% of forborne loans at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: 49%).

Asset quality (continued)

Forbearance measures (continued)

The total **Corporate** loans and advances to customers before impairment provisions at 31 December 2014 were €8.3 billion, of which €1.0 billion or 13% was classified and reported as forborne (31 December 2013: €1.4 billion or 17%). Loan covenant amendments / waivers account for 42% of forborne loans with term extensions accounting for a further 27% at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: 47% and 32% respectively). Covenants are a standard feature of most facilities originated within the corporate lending portfolio given the larger, structured nature of the facilities. Typically, breach of covenant is the first early indication of actual or potential financial difficulties of a borrower and, as such, a waiver or resetting of covenant levels is frequently an important element of any resolution strategy agreed with a borrower to address its new operating circumstances. Where a waiver or resetting of covenants of itself is not sufficient to address a borrower's financial difficulties, and given the relatively shorter term maturity profile of the portfolio, extension of the loan term represents the main alternative solution to assist customers that are experiencing financial difficulties.

In the **Investment property** portfolio, total loans and advances to customers at 31 December 2014 were €12.5 billion before impairment provisions, of which €4.2 billion or 33% was classified and reported as forborne (31 December 2013: €4.6 billion or 34%). Defaulted forborne loans were €0.3 billion (or 6% of total forborne loans) as at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: €0.5 billion or 11%). Term extension is the primary forbearance measure within both the Rol and UK Investment property portfolios, accounting for 69% of total forborne loans at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: 62%), with covenant amendments / waivers accounting for 11% (31 December 2013: 15%), and reduced payment (greater than full interest) accounting for 5% (31 December 2013: 4%). Given the maturity profile and structuring of the facilities in this portfolio, extending the term of a facility and / or amending or adjusting the covenants are the most common longer term arrangements utilised.

The level of the Group's **Land and development** portfolio classified and reported as forborne, €0.2 billion or 7% at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: €0.3 billion or 9%), is reflective of the challenged nature of this sector which has seen significant declines in land values resulting in the majority of the portfolio being already specifically provisioned and therefore reported as 'impaired'.

Total loans and advances to customers in the **Consumer** portfolio at 31 December 2014 were €3.0 billion before impairment provisions, of which €0.1 billion or 4% was classified and reported as forborne (31 December 2013: €0.2 billion or 6%). The €0.1 billion of forborne balances at 31 December 2014 relate to personal loans that have had their term extended as part of a consolidated debt restructure.

Asset quality (continued)

Forbearance measures (continued)

TABLE: 2

31 December 2014

Reconciliation of forbore loan stock by non-default / default status - Loans and advances to customers (excluding Residential mortgages) (before impairment provisions)	Non-property SME and Corporate			Property and Construction			All loans €m
	Republic of Ireland SME €m	UK SME €m	Corporate €m	Investment property €m	Land and development €m	Consumer €m	
All loans							
Opening balance at 1 January 2014	1,487	293	1,366	4,611	279	165	8,201
New forbearance extended	240	112	164	569	16	20	1,121
Exited forbearance							
- Improved to or remained in non-default	(68)	-	(39)	(126)	(1)	-	(234)
- Remained in / disimproved to default without specific provision	(37)	(24)	-	(76)	(11)	-	(148)
- Redemptions, principal repayments and other	(249)	(43)	(372)	(564)	(29)	(62)	(1,319)
- Disimproved to default with specific provision	(141)	(13)	(104)	(234)	(49)	(10)	(551)
Transfers within forbearance between non-defaulted and defaulted loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers between sub product class	(9)	(25)	26	12	(4)	-	-
Closing balance at 31 December 2014	1,223	300	1,041	4,192	201	113	7,070
Non-defaulted loans							
Opening balance at 1 January 2014	1,241	249	1,366	4,117	190	165	7,328
New forbearance extended	210	108	164	489	8	20	999
Exited forbearance							
- Remained in non-default	(63)	-	(39)	(120)	-	-	(222)
- Disimproved to default without specific provision	(12)	(6)	-	(35)	-	-	(53)
- Redemptions, principal repayments and other	(206)	(36)	(372)	(552)	(21)	(62)	(1,249)
- Disimproved to default with specific provision	(92)	(8)	(104)	(144)	(9)	(10)	(367)
Transfers within forbearance between non-defaulted and defaulted loans	4	(4)	-	144	(3)	-	141
Transfers between sub product class	(7)	(23)	-	35	(4)	-	1
Closing balance at 31 December 2014	1,075	280	1,015	3,934	161	113	6,578
Defaulted loans							
Opening balance at 1 January 2014	246	44	-	494	89	-	873
New forbearance extended	30	4	-	80	8	-	122
Exited forbearance							
- Improved to non-default	(5)	-	-	(6)	(1)	-	(12)
- Remained in default without specific provision	(25)	(18)	-	(41)	(11)	-	(95)
- Redemptions, principal repayments and other	(43)	(7)	-	(12)	(8)	-	(70)
- Disimproved to default with specific provision	(49)	(5)	-	(90)	(40)	-	(184)
Transfers within forbearance between non-defaulted and defaulted loans	(4)	4	-	(144)	3	-	(141)
Transfers between sub product class	(2)	(2)	26	(23)	-	-	(1)
Closing balance at 31 December 2014	148	20	26	258	40	-	492

Non-defaulted loans include loans that are neither past due nor impaired and loans that are up to and including 90 days past due. Defaulted loans include only those loans that are greater than 90 days past due but do not require a specific provision. Loans that have a specific provision are classified as impaired and are not included in the non-mortgage forbearance population.

Supplementary asset quality and forbearance disclosures

Asset quality (continued)

Forbearance measures (continued)

At 31 December 2014, €7.1 billion of the Group's other loans and advances to customers (excluding Residential mortgages) were classified and reported as forborne. This represented a reduction of €1.1 billion from the level classified and reported as forborne at 31 December 2013.

The reduction in forborne loans during the year reflected the fact that €2.3 billion of forborne loans exited forbearance during the period while €1.1 billion of loans were granted new forbearance during the year.

Term extensions and loan covenant amendments / waivers were the most common principal forbearance measure utilised for new forborne loans during the period. This is consistent with experience in previous years and the nature of the underlying portfolios, which include a large proportion of loans that have shorter term maturities and financial covenants, as part of the facility terms, to facilitate improved credit management of these portfolios.

Of the new forborne loans during the year, €0.6 billion or 51% were from the Group's Investment property portfolio, €0.2 billion or 21% were from the Republic of Ireland SME loan portfolio and €0.2 billion or 15% were from the Corporate portfolio.

Of the loans that exited forbearance during the year, €0.2 billion improved to or remained in non-default. €222 million, or 95% of these loans, had been categorised as non-default at 31 December 2014, and, €12 million categorised as default at 31 December 2014 improved to non-default. €148 million in forborne loans remained in or dis-improved to default without a specific provision. €76 million or 51% of these loans were in the Investment portfolio.

€1.3 billion of loans exited forbearance during the year due to repayment, redemptions or sales. This reflected the impact of an improvement in market conditions and liquidity in the Group's principal markets during the year. €0.9 billion or 71% of these movements were in the Investment property and Corporate portfolios.

€0.55 billion in forborne loans dis-improved to default with a specific provision, of these €0.18 billion or 33% had been classified as default at 31 December 2014. The Investment property portfolio accounted for 42% of the total, with 19% from Corporate and 26% from Republic of Ireland SME portfolios.

When a specific provision is raised on a forborne loan, the loan ceases to be classified as forborne. It is expected that most loans that ultimately require a specific provision will previously have experienced a breach of loan terms and, in a large proportion of these cases, some element of forbearance will have been granted in order to provide flexibility to both the Group and the borrower to explore the optimum resolution for both parties.

At 31 December 2014, €0.5 billion or 7% of total forborne loans were classified as default (31 December 2013: €0.9 billion or 11%).

Consolidated average balance sheet and interest rates

The following tables show the average balances and interest rates of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities for the year ended 31 December 2014 and the year ended 31 December 2013. The calculations of average balances are based on daily, weekly or monthly averages, depending on the reporting unit. The average balances used are considered to be representative of the operations of the Group. The Group's operating divisions are managed on a product margin basis, with funding and interest exposure managed centrally. The explanation of the underlying business trends in the Group's net interest margin, after adjusting for the impact of IFRS income classifications, is outlined on page 18.

Average balance sheet

	Year ended 31 December 2014			Year ended 31 December 2013		
	Average Balance €m	Interest ¹ €m	Rate %	Average Balance €m	Interest ¹ €m	Rate %
Assets						
Loans and advances to banks	8,589	35	0.41	10,866	51	0.47
Loans and advances to customers	83,879	3,018	3.60	87,832	3,229	3.68
Available for sale financial assets and NAMA senior bonds	16,514	379	2.29	16,049	389	2.42
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	12	-	-
Total interest earning assets	108,982	3,432	3.15	114,759	3,669	3.20
Non interest earning assets	21,975	-	-	21,821	-	-
Total assets	130,957	3,432	2.62	136,580	3,669	2.69
Liabilities and stockholders' equity						
Deposits from banks	6,578	39 ¹	0.59	15,307	137 ¹	0.90
Customer accounts	56,135	643 ¹	1.15	57,569	974 ¹	1.69
Debt securities in issue	16,142	192 ¹	1.19	14,910	247 ¹	1.66
Subordinated liabilities	2,102	200	9.49	1,628	178	10.9
Total interest bearing liabilities	80,957	1,074	1.33	89,414	1,536	1.72
Current accounts	17,669	-	-	15,703	-	-
Non interest bearing liabilities	24,140	-	-	23,403	-	-
Stockholders' Equity	8,191	-	-	8,060	-	-
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	130,957	1,074	0.82	136,580	1,536	1.12

¹ Excludes the cost of the ELG Scheme of €37 million (31 December 2013: €129 million) which is included within interest expense.

The yield on average interest bearing liabilities (including current accounts) for the year ended 31 December 2014 was 1.09% (year ended 31 December 2013: 1.46%)

Consolidated income statement

for the year ended 31 December 2014

(EURO, US\$ & STG£)	€m	US\$m ¹	Stg£m ¹
Interest income	3,432	4,559	2,767
Interest expense	(1,111)	(1,476)	(896)
Net interest income	2,321	3,083	1,871
Net insurance premium income	1,344	1,786	1,083
Fee and commission income	558	741	450
Fee and commission expense	(214)	(284)	(173)
Net trading expense	(42)	(56)	(34)
Life assurance investment income, gains and losses	814	1,081	656
Other operating income	270	359	218
Total operating income	5,051	6,710	4,071
Insurance contract liabilities and claims paid	(2,079)	(2,762)	(1,676)
Total operating income, net of insurance claims	2,972	3,948	2,395
Other operating expenses	(1,705)	(2,265)	(1,374)
Impact of amendments to defined benefit pension scheme	93	124	75
Cost of restructuring programme	(56)	(74)	(45)
Operating profit before impairment charges on financial assets	1,304	1,733	1,051
Impairment charges on financial assets	(472)	(627)	(380)
Operating profit	832	1,106	671
Share of results of associates and joint ventures (after tax)	92	122	74
Loss on disposal / liquidation of business activities	(4)	(5)	(3)
Profit before tax	920	1,223	742
Taxation charge	(134)	(178)	(108)
Profit for the year	786	1,045	634
Attributable to stockholders	786	1,045	634
Attributable to non-controlling interests	-	-	-
Loss for the year	786	1,045	634

¹ Converted at average exchange rates as set out on page 170.

Consolidated balance sheet

as at 31 December 2014

(EURO, US\$ & STG£)	€m	US\$m ¹	Stg£m ¹
Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks	4,991	6,060	3,887
Items in the course of collection from other banks	435	528	339
Trading securities	12	15	9
Derivative financial instruments	3,692	4,482	2,876
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11,528	13,996	8,979
Loans and advances to banks	4,851	5,890	3,778
Available for sale financial assets	13,580	16,487	10,577
NAMA senior bonds	2,374	2,882	1,849
Loans and advances to customers	82,118	99,699	63,962
Interest in associates	56	68	44
Interest in joint ventures	233	283	181
Intangible assets	410	498	319
Investment properties	701	851	546
Assets classified as held for sale	135	164	105
Property, plant and equipment	324	393	252
Current tax assets	11	13	9
Deferred tax assets	1,638	1,989	1,276
Other assets	2,705	3,284	2,107
Retirement benefit asset	6	7	5
Total assets	129,800	157,589	101,100
Equity and liabilities			
Deposits from banks	3,855	4,680	3,003
Customer accounts	74,837	90,860	58,291
Items in the course of transmission to other banks	379	460	295
Derivative financial instruments	4,038	4,903	3,145
Debt securities in issue	16,040	19,474	12,494
Liabilities to customers under investment contracts	5,680	6,896	4,424
Insurance contract liabilities	9,918	12,041	7,725
Other liabilities	2,628	3,191	2,047
Current tax liabilities	30	36	23
Provisions	85	103	66
Deferred tax liabilities	71	86	55
Retirement benefit obligations	992	1,204	773
Subordinated liabilities	2,500	3,035	1,947
Total liabilities	121,053	146,969	94,288
Equity			
Capital stock	2,558	3,106	1,992
Stock premium account	1,135	1,378	884
Retained earnings	4,196	5,094	3,268
Other reserves	876	1,064	682
Own stock held for the benefit of life assurance policyholders	(12)	(15)	(9)
Stockholders' equity	8,753	10,627	6,817
Non-controlling interests	(6)	(7)	(5)
Total equity	8,747	10,620	6,812
Total equity and liabilities	129,800	157,589	101,100

¹ Converted at closing exchange rates as set out on page 170.

Stockholder information

Holders of ordinary stock

Stockholder profile	31 December 2014 % by value	31 December 2013 % by value
Ireland	16%	16%
UK	24%	16%
US	38%	50%
Europe / other	10%	8%
Retail	12%	10%
	100%	100%

Analysis of stockholdings:

Stockholding range - units of stock As at 31 December 2014	Number of stockholders	% of total holders	Stock held units	% of total stock
Up to 500	21,014	19.76%	4,175,823	0.01%
501 to 1,000	10,779	10.13%	8,312,246	0.03%
1,001 to 5,000	31,907	29.99%	82,981,919	0.26%
5,001 to 10,000	13,081	12.30%	96,712,558	0.30%
10,001 to 50,000	21,004	19.74%	480,924,157	1.49%
50,001 to 100,000	4,360	4.10%	316,482,125	0.98%
100,001 to 500,000	3,218	3.02%	647,888,033	2.00%
Over 500,000 ¹	1,023	0.96%	30,708,515,806	94.93%
Total	106,386	100%	32,345,992,667	100%

¹ Excludes stockholdings held by New Ireland Assurance Company plc

Stockholding range - units of stock As at 31 December 2013	Number of stockholders	% of total holders	Stock held units	% of total stock
Up to 500	21,020	20.21%	4,183,393	0.01%
501 to 1,000	10,810	10.39%	8,333,943	0.03%
1,001 to 5,000	31,729	30.51%	82,240,079	0.25%
5,001 to 10,000	12,757	12.26%	93,920,745	0.29%
10,001 to 50,000	19,857	19.09%	450,938,215	1.39%
50,001 to 100,000	3,946	3.79%	284,955,576	0.88%
100,001 to 500,000	2,982	2.87%	600,485,825	1.86%
Over 500,000 ¹	911	0.88%	30,818,529,526	95.29%
Total	104,012	100.00%	32,343,587,302	100.00%

¹ Excludes stockholdings held by New Ireland Assurance Company plc

Listings

The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland is a corporation established in Ireland in 1783 under Royal Charter. Its ordinary stock, of nominal value €0.05 per unit, has a primary listing on the Irish Stock Exchange and a premium listing on the London Stock Exchange. In the US, the Bank's ordinary stock (symbol IRE) was formerly traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) in the form of American Depositary Shares (ADSs), each ADS representing the right to receive forty shares of ordinary stock and evidenced by American Depositary Receipts (ADRs).

ADRs are negotiable securities that are used to represent, among other things, a non-US company's publicly traded ordinary share capital. ADRs are traded and dividends are distributed in US dollars just like any US security, alleviating certain obstacles associated with investing directly in the home markets of non-US companies. The Bank of New York Mellon (BNY Mellon) is the Depositary Bank for the Bank of Ireland's ADR Program, contact details for which are set out on page 402.

On 21 January 2015, the Bank announced that the Court of Directors had resolved to voluntarily delist its ADSs from the NYSE and to terminate its sponsored ADR programme. The last day of trading on the NYSE was 13 February 2015 and the sponsored ADR programme is expected to be terminated on 22 April 2015. The Group has not arranged for the listing of its ADRs or ordinary stock on another US securities exchange or for the quotation of its ordinary stock in a quotation medium in the United States. Following termination of the deposit agreement, BNY Mellon will discontinue registration of transfers of the ADRs. ADR holders will have one year from the termination of the ADR facility to surrender their ADRs to BNY Mellon, as depositary, for cancellation, and upon payment of the applicable fees of up to \$0.05 per ADR plus taxes and charges as provided in the deposit agreement, receive the underlying ordinary stock of Bank of Ireland.

Registrar

The Bank's Registrar is:

Computershare Investor Services (Ireland) Limited,
PO Box 954,
Sandyford Industrial Estate,
Dublin 18.

Telephone: + 353 1 247 5414,

Facsimile: + 353 1 447 5571

or

Contact via website: www.computershare.com/ie/contact

Stockholders may check their accounts on the Bank's stock register by accessing the Bank's website at: www.bankofireland.com/investor and then clicking on Check your Stock. This facility allows stockholders to check their stockholdings and to download standard forms required to initiate changes in details held by the Registrar.

Amalgamating your stockholdings

If you receive more than one copy of stockholder mailing with similar details on your accounts, it may be because the Bank has more than one record of stockholdings in your name. To ensure that you do not receive duplicate mailings in future and to reduce the cost and waste associated with this, please have all your stockholdings amalgamated into one account by contacting the Bank's Registrar (joint accounts cannot be merged with sole accounts or vice versa).

Stockholder enquiries

All enquiries concerning stockholdings should be addressed to the Bank's Registrar.

Communication

It is the policy of the Bank to communicate with Stockholders by electronic means or through the www.bankofireland.com website in the interest of protecting the environment. Those stockholders who do not wish to receive documents or information by electronic means may request to receive the relevant information in paper form.

Form 20-F

The Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2014 will be filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission in due course. Copies will be available to download from the Bank's website (www.bankofireland.com/investor) or on the website of the US Securities and Exchange Commission.

Stockholder information

Contact details for holders of American Depositary Shares

Address:

BNY Mellon Shareowner Services,
P.O. Box 30170,
College Station,
TX 77842-3170.

Overnight correspondence should be sent to:

BNY Mellon Shareowner Services,
211 Quality Circle, Suite 210,
College Station,
TX 77845.

Website:

www.mybnymdr.com

Email:

shrrelations@cpushareownerservices.com

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+1-201-680-6825

Bank of Ireland website

Further information about the Bank of Ireland Group can be obtained from the internet at www.bankofireland.com

Other disclosures

TARGET 2

1. On 15 February 2008 a first floating charge was placed in favour of the Central Bank of Ireland (CBI) over all Bank of Ireland's right, title, interest and benefit, present and future, in and to the balances now or at any time standing to the credit of Bank of Ireland's account held as a TARGET 2 participant with the CBI (the Charged Property) where TARGET 2 is a real time gross settlement system for payments in euro with settlement in central bank money.

This floating charge contains a provision whereby during the subsistence of the security, otherwise than with the prior written consent of the CBI, Bank of Ireland shall:

- (a) not create or attempt to create or permit to arise or subsist any encumbrance on or over the charged property or any part thereof; or
- (b) not, otherwise than in the ordinary course of business, sell, transfer, lend or otherwise dispose of the charged property or any part thereof or attempt or agree to do so whether by means of one or a number of transactions related or not and whether at one time or over a period of time.

2. On 15 February 2008 a first floating charge was placed in favour of the CBI over all Bank of Ireland's right, title, interest and benefit, present and future, in and to certain segregated securities (the Charged Property) listed in an Eligible Securities Schedule kept by Bank of Ireland for purposes of participating in TARGET 2 where TARGET 2 is a real time gross settlement system for payments in euro with settlement in central bank money.

This floating charge contains a provision whereby during the subsistence of the security, otherwise than with the prior written consent of the CBI, Bank of Ireland shall:

- (a) not create or attempt to create or permit to arise or subsist any encumbrance on or over the charged property or any part thereof; or
- (b) not, otherwise than in the ordinary course of business, sell, transfer, lend or otherwise dispose of the Charged Property or any part thereof or attempt or agree to do so whether by means of one or a number of transactions related or not and whether at one time or over a period of time.

Other disclosures

Capital stock

Defined terms

Capital Stock Resolution	any resolution proposed at a General Court of the Bank to alter the capital stock of the Bank by way of: (a) an increase in the capital stock of the Bank, the reissue of treasury stock or the allotment of any unissued capital stock of the Bank save for the issue of additional preference stock pursuant to the rights attaching to existing preference stock or the issue of capital stock to fund a repurchase or redemption of the 2009 Preference Stock; (b) the redemption, consolidation, conversion or sub-division of the capital stock of the Bank save for the repurchase or redemption of the 2009 Preference Stock; or (c) any other changes in the capital structure of the Bank.
Government entity	(i) the NTMA, the NPRFC, the NPRF, the Minister for Finance or any Minister or Department of the Government, in each case holding 2009 Preference Stock, but excludes any other holder of 2009 Preference Stock provided however this shall not include any occupational pension scheme approved by the Revenue Commissioners and registered with the Pension Board; and (ii) any custodian or nominee holding 2009 Preference Stock on behalf of the NPRFC, the Minister for Finance, any Minister or Department of the Government provided however that where such custodian or nominee holds 2009 Preference Stock for any other person, such holding shall not be taken into account for the purpose of determining the voting rights of the Stockholder.
Thirty Day Average Price	(i) 100% of the average daily closing price of the ordinary stock on the Irish Stock Exchange over the 30 dealing days immediately preceding the original scheduled dividend declaration date, (in the event that the ordinary stock issued in the event of non-payment of dividends on the 2009 Preference Stock is settled on the dividend payment date to which it relates); or (ii) 95% of the average daily closing price of the ordinary stock on the Irish Stock Exchange over the 30 dealing days immediately preceding the original scheduled dividend declaration date (in the event that the ordinary stock, issued in the event of non-payment of dividends on the 2009 Preference Stock, is settled after the dividend payment date to which it relates).

Abbreviations

ACS	Asset Covered Securities	EU	European Union
ADR	American Depositary Receipts	Euribor	Euro Inter Bank Offered Rate
ADS	American Depositary Shares	EV	Expected Value
AFS	Available for sale	FRA	Full Risk Assessment
AGC	Annual General Court	FRES	First Rate Exchange Services Limited
AIB	Allied Irish Banks plc	FSA	Financial Services Authority
ALCO	Group Asset and Liability Committee	FSCS	Financial Services Compensation Scheme
AQR	Asset Quality Review	FVA	Funding Valuation Adjustment
BIAM	Bank of Ireland Asset Management	FVTPL	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss
BIGPF	Bank of Ireland Group Pension Fund	FX	Foreign Exchange
BoI	Bank of Ireland	GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Practice
BoIGM	Bank of Ireland Global Markets	GAC	Group Audit Committee
BoISS	Bank of Ireland Securities Services	GB	Great Britain
bps	Basis points	GCC	Group Credit Committee
BSA	Balance Sheet Assessment	GCR	Group Credit Review
BSPF	Bank of Ireland Staff Pensions Fund	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
BTL	Buy to let	GEC	Group Executive Committee
CA	Comprehensive Assessment	GIA	Group Internal Audit
CAG	Challenged Assets Group	GIC	Group Investment Committee
CBI	Central Bank of Ireland	GRCORC	Group Regulatory Compliance and Operational Risk Committee
CCMRO	Chief Credit & Market Risk Officer	GRPC	Group Risk Policy Committee
CCN	Contingent Capital Note	HICP	Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices
CDO	Collateralised debt obligation	IAS	International Accounting Standards
CDS	Credit Default Swap	IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	IBNR	Incurred but not Reported
CET 1	Common equity tier 1	IBRC	Irish Banking Resolution Corporation
CGU	Cash generating units	ICAAP	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
CIF	Chief Investment Officer	ICU	Independent Control Unit
CMBS	Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	IFRIC	IFRS Interpretations Committee
CML	Council Mortgage Lenders	IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
COREP	Common Reporting	ILP	Irish Life and Permanent
CPI	Consumer Price Index	IMF	International Monetary Fund
CRC	Court Risk Committee	IOM	Isle of Man
CRD	Capital Requirements Directive (European Union)	IPD	Investment Property Databank
CRR	Capital Requirements Regulation	IPO	Initial Public Offering
CSAs	Credit Support Annexes	IRBA	Internal Ratings Based Approach
CSO	Central Statistics Office	IRE	Ireland
CVA	Credit Valuation Adjustment	ISA	Individual Savings Account
DBRS	Dominion Bond Rating Service	ISDA	International Swaps and Derivative Association
DCF	Discounted Cash Flow	IT	Information Technology
DGS	Deposit Guarantee Scheme	JO	Joint Operation
DIRT	Deposit Interest Retention Tax	KMP	Key management personnel
DIV	Data Integrity Verification	KRAAs	Key Result Areas
DTA	Deferred Tax Asset	LAF	Leveraged Acquisition Finance
DVA	Debit Valuation Adjustment	LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
EAD	Exposure at Default	LDI	Liability Driven Investment
EBA	European Banking Authority	LGD	Loss Given Default
EBITDA	Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation	Libor	London Inter Bank Offered Rate
ECB	European Central Bank	LLC	Limited Liability Company
EGC	Extraordinary General Court	LLP	Limited Liability Partnership
ELG	Eligible Liabilities Guarantee Scheme	LTIP	Long Term Incentive Plan
EMIR	European Market Infrastructure Regulation	LTPSP	Long Term Performance Stock Plan
EPS	Earnings per share	LTRO	Long Term Refinancing Operation
ESB	Electricity Supply Board	LTV	Loan to Value
ESOS	Executive Stock Option Scheme	MARS	Mortgage Arrears Resolution Strategy
ESRI	Economic and Social Research Institute	MFS	Minimum Funding Standard

Abbreviations

MI	Management Information
NAMA	National Asset Management Agency
NAMAIL	National Asset Management Agency Investment Limited
NIAC	New Ireland Assurance Company plc
NIE	Northern Ireland Electricity
NPRF	National Pensions Reserve Fund
NPRFC	National Pensions Reserve Fund Commission
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
NTMA	National Treasury Management Agency
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange
N&G	Group Nomination and Governance Committee
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
OTC	Over The Counter
PCAR	Prudential Capital Assessment Review
PD	Probability of Default
PiT	Point in Time
PLAR	Prudential Liquidity Assessment Review
PO	UK Post Office
PRC	Portfolio Review Committee
PwC	PricewaterhouseCoopers
RAR	Risk Adjusted Returns
RAS	Risk Appetite Statement
RAROC	Risk Adjusted Return on Capital
REM COM	Group Remuneration Committee
RMC	Risk Measurement Committee
RoI	Republic of Ireland
RoW	Rest of World
RPI	Retail Price Index
RWAs	Risk weighted assets
SAYE	Save as you earn
SEPA	Single European Payments Area
SIC	Standing Interpretations Committee
SID	Senior Independent Director
SMBPN	Special Mortgage Backed Promissory Note
SME	Small Medium Enterprise
SOx	Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002
SPE	Special Purpose Entity
SREP	Supervisory Review & Evaluation Process
SRM	Single Resolution Mechanism
SSM	Single Supervisory Mechanism
TLTRO	Targeted Longer Term Refinancing Operation
TSR	Total shareholder return
TtC	Through-the-Cycle
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States
VaR	Value at Risk
VAT	Value Added Tax

Index

ACCOUNTING

Accounting policies	164
Adoption of new accounting standards	167
Critical accounting estimates and judgements	188
Impact of new accounting standards	186

APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 286

ASSET QUALITY 349

AUDITORS

Independent auditors report	150
Remuneration	205

AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

Accounting policies	172
Bank	299
Consolidated	214

BALANCE SHEET

Average	397
Bank	288
Consolidated	158
Consolidated (Euro, US\$ and Stg£)	399

BASEL III 34

BASIS OF PREPARATION 165

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT 111

CAPITAL STOCK 244

CAPITAL PACKAGE IN RELATION TO THE 2009 PREFERENCE STOCK 283

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Bank	291
Consolidated	162

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW 4

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS 243

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 113

DEBT SECURITIES IN ISSUE

Bank	311
Consolidated	225

DEFINED TERMS 405

DEPOSITS

Customer deposits	- Bank	311
	- Consolidated	224
Deposits from banks	- Bank	310
	- Consolidated	224

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Accounting policy	174
Bank	295
Consolidated	210

DIRECTORS

Attendance at scheduled meetings	126
Biographies	133
Interests	148
Remuneration report	140
Report of the Directors	127
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities	149

DIVISIONAL PERFORMANCE

Bank of Ireland Life	44
Corporate and Treasury	48
Group Centre	51
Retail Ireland	40
Retail UK	46

EARNINGS PER SHARE 208

EU RESTRUCTURING PLAN 286

GOING CONCERN

Accounting policies	166
Report of the Directors	128

GROUP CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REVIEW 6

GROUP EXPOSURE TO SELECTED COUNTRIES 340

HELD AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Notes to the consolidated financial statements	213

Index

IMPAIRMENT		OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	203
Accounting policies	176		
Critical accounting estimates and judgements	188	OTHER OPERATING INCOME	202
Impairment charges on financial assets	205		
Impairment charges on loans and advances to customers	218	PENSIONS	
		Accounting policy	180
INCOME STATEMENT		Critical accounting estimates and judgements	190
Consolidated	156	Notes to the consolidated financial statements	233
Consolidated (Euro, US\$ and Stg£)	398		
INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES AND CLAIMS PAID	203	PERFORMANCE SUMMARY	13
INSURANCE PREMIUM INCOME	200	POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS	286
INTANGIBLE ASSETS		PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES	55
Accounting policies	178		
Bank	306	PRINCIPAL UNDERTAKINGS	274
Consolidated	219		
INVESTMENT PROPERTY		PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	
Accounting policies	178	Accounting policy	178
Consolidated	220	Bank	307
		Consolidated	221
LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS	281	PROVISIONS	
		Accounting policy	180
LOANS AND ADVANCES		Bank	312
Loans and advances to banks	213	Consolidated	230
Loans and advances to customers	216		
MANAGEMENT OF PRINCIPAL RISKS		RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS	264
Business and strategic risk	108		
Credit risk	68	RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK	
Life insurance risk	105	Risk identity, appetite and strategy	62
Liquidity risk	94	Risk governance	63
Market risk	101	Risk identification, measurement and reporting	66
Pension risk	109	SEGMENTAL REPORTING	
Principal risks and uncertainties	55	Divisional income statements	194
Regulatory risk	106	Non-core items	193
Operational risk	107	Operating segments	192
Reputation risk	110	STOCKHOLDER INFORMATION	
MEASUREMENT BASIS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	250	Analysis of stockholdings	400
		Shareholder enquiries	401
FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME / EXPENSE	200	STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	
		Bank	289
INTEREST INCOME / EXPENSE	199, 200	Consolidated	160
NET TRADING EXPENSE / INCOME	201		

SUBORDINATED LIABILITIES

Bank	312
Consolidated	227

**SUPPLEMENTARY ASSET QUALITY
AND FORBEARANCE DISCLOSURES**

349

SUMMARY OF RELATIONS WITH THE STATE

271

TAXATION

Consolidated	207
Critical accounting estimates and judgements	189
Deferred tax	231

VALUE OF IN-FORCE BUSINESS

Accounting policies	184
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	281

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