



# Backing our Customers

**Half-Yearly Financial Report**  
For the six months ended  
30 June 2019

Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c.



## Forward looking statements

This document contains certain forward looking statements with respect to the financial condition, results of operations and business of Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. and certain of the plans and objectives of the Group. These forward looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate only to historical or current facts. Forward looking statements sometimes use words such as 'aim', 'anticipate', 'target', 'expect', 'estimate', 'intend', 'plan', 'goal', 'believe', 'may', 'could', 'will', 'seek', 'continue', 'should', 'assume', or other words of similar meaning. Examples of forward looking statements include, among others, statements regarding the Group's future financial position, capital structure, Government shareholding in the Group, income growth, loan losses, business strategy, projected costs, capital ratios, estimates of capital expenditures, and plans and objectives for future operations. Because such statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward looking information. By their nature, forward looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that will occur in the future. There are a number of factors that could cause actual results and developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward looking statements. These are set out in the Principal risks and uncertainties on pages 34 to 40 in the Annual Financial Report 2018. In addition to matters relating to the Group's business, future performance will be impacted by Irish, UK and wider European and global economic and financial market considerations. Any forward looking statements made by or on behalf of the Group speak only as of the date they are made. The Group cautions that the list of important factors on pages 34 to 40 of the Annual Financial Report 2018 is not exhaustive. Investors and others should carefully consider the foregoing factors and other uncertainties and events when making an investment decision based on any forward looking statement.



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### AIB description

AIB is a financial services group operating predominantly in the Republic of Ireland. We provide a comprehensive range of services to retail, business and corporate customers, and hold market-leading positions in key segments in the Republic of Ireland.

AIB also operates in Great Britain, as Allied Irish Bank (GB), and in Northern Ireland, under the trading name of First Trust Bank.

Our purpose, as a financial institution, is to back our customers to achieve their dreams and ambitions.

### Presentation of information

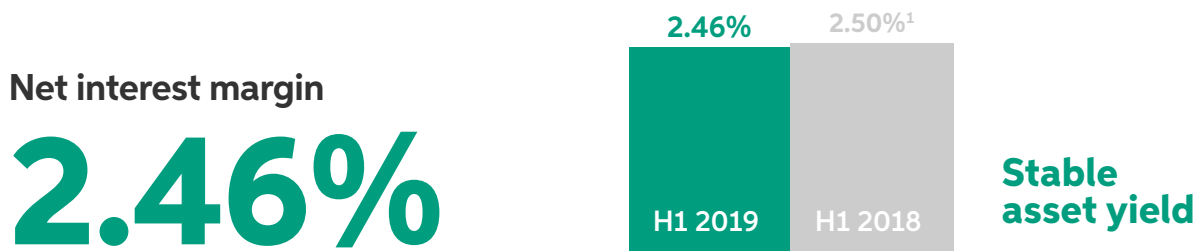
The information contained in this Half-Yearly Financial Report is that of Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. and its subsidiaries. Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. is a wholly owned subsidiary of AIB Group plc.

In this Half-Yearly Financial Report, and unless specified otherwise, the terms 'Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c.' or 'the Company' refer to the parent company, 'the Group' or 'AIB' refers to the parent company and its subsidiaries, 'the holding company' refers to AIB Group plc and 'AIB Group' refers to AIB Group plc and its subsidiaries.

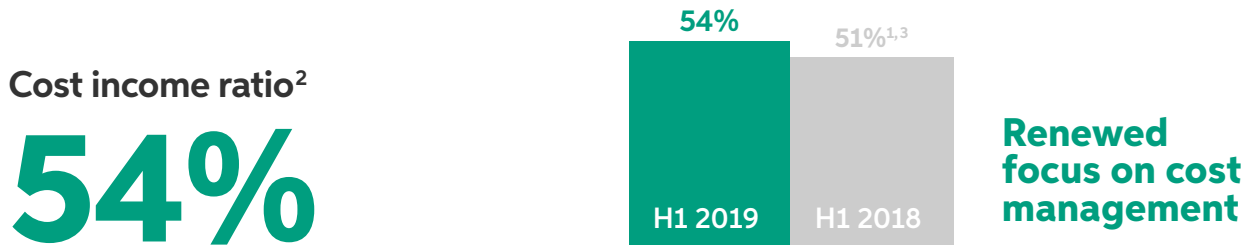


## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

# A stable financial performance in the first half of 2019



Higher loan volumes at stable yields and lower cost of deposits, offset by impact of subordinated loans driving net interest margin (NIM) of 2.46%.



Stable income, with higher costs driving increase in cost income ratio (CIR). Renewed focus on cost management.



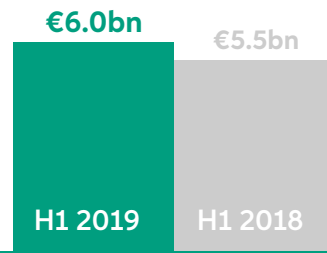
Profit before tax is €437m. H1 2018 included impairment writebacks and higher gains on loan portfolio disposals.

<sup>1</sup>. Net interest income adjusted by €12m, see note 1 'Basis of preparation, accounting policies and estimates' for further details of the re-presentation. <sup>2</sup>. Before bank levies, regulatory fees and exceptional items, cost income ratio (CIR) including these items was 69% in H1 2019 (H1 2018: 59%). For exceptional items see pages 10 and 19. <sup>3</sup>. Other regulatory levies and charges are now presented as bank levies and regulatory fees (€9m in H1 2018 previously included in operating expenses has been represented as bank levies and regulatory fees).



## New lending

# €6.0bn



**New lending increased by 8%**

New lending increased by 8% with growth of 8% in ROI mortgages.

## Net loans

# €61.1bn

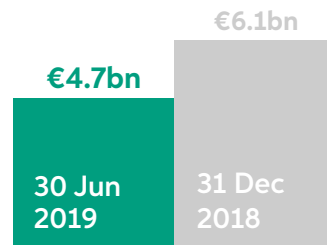


**Growth in net loan book**

Growth in net loan book of €0.9bn, excluding disposal of loan portfolios, as a result of strong new lending. Gross performing loans increased €1.2bn.

## Non-performing exposures<sup>4</sup>

# €4.7bn

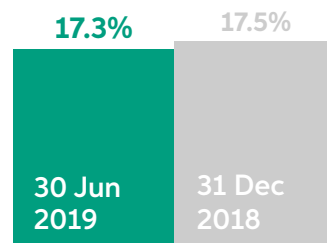


**On track to achieve c.5% by end of 2019**

Significant progress in reducing non-performing exposures (NPEs) with a 22% reduction from €6.1bn to €4.7bn (7.5% of gross loans). On track to achieve normalised levels of c.5% by end of 2019.

## CET1 fully loaded<sup>5</sup>

# 17.3%



**Continued strong capital generation**

Robust capital position with CET1 of 17.3%. Strong capital generation offset by an increase in risk weighted assets.

4. Non-performing exposures (NPEs) refers to non-performing loans (NPLs) and excludes €176m of off-balance sheet commitments. For further information see pages 12 and 32.

5. The CET1 fully loaded ratio includes the H1 2019 profit for AIB Group. An application for the inclusion of the H1 2019 profit in regulatory capital is being made under Article 26(2) of the Capital Requirements Regulation to the European Central Bank.



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# Business review

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# Business review - 1. Operating and financial review



## Basis of presentation

The operating and financial review is prepared using IFRS and non-IFRS measures to analyse the performance of the Group (Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c and its subsidiaries), providing comparability period on period. These performance measures are consistent with those presented to the Board and Executive Committee. Non-IFRS measures include management and regulatory performance measures which are considered Alternative Performance Measures (“APMs”). APMs arise where the basis of calculation is derived from non-IFRS measures. A description of the Group’s APMs and their calculation is set out on page 19. These measures should be considered in conjunction with IFRS measures as set out in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements from page 64. A reconciliation between the IFRS and management performance summary income statements is set out on page 20.

On 1 January 2019, the Group implemented the requirements of IFRS 16 *Leases* for the first time. For further information see note 1 ‘Basis of preparation, accounting policies and estimates’ and note 2 ‘Transition to IFRS 16’ in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Figures presented in the operating and financial review may be subject to rounding and thereby differ to the risk management section and the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

## Basis of calculation

Percentages are calculated on exact numbers and therefore may differ from the percentages based on rounded numbers.

	Half-year June 2019 € m	Half-year June 2018 € m	%
			change
<b>Management performance - summary income statement</b>			
Net interest income	1,048	1,049 <sup>(1)</sup>	-
Business income	247	256	-4
Other items	75	66	14
Other income	322	322	-
Total operating income	1,370	1,371	-
Personnel expenses	(393)	(363)	8
General and administrative expenses <sup>(2)</sup>	(243)	(267)	-9
Depreciation, impairment and amortisation	(108)	(69)	57
Total operating expenses	(744)	(699)	6
Bank levies and regulatory fees <sup>(2)</sup>	(58)	(40)	45
<b>Operating profit before impairment losses and exceptional items</b>	<b>568</b>	632	-10
Net credit impairment (charge)/writeback	(9)	142 <sup>(1)</sup>	-
<b>Operating profit before exceptional items</b>	<b>559</b>	774	-28
Associated undertakings	9	4	125
Profit on disposal of property	-	1	-
<b>Profit from continuing operations before exceptional items</b>	<b>568</b>	779	-27
Gain on disposal of loan portfolios	34	140	-
Restitution costs	(102)	(75)	-
Provision for regulatory fines	(43)	-	-
Restructuring costs	(10)	(4)	-
Termination benefits	(7)	(9)	-
Property strategy costs	(3)	(44)	-
IFRS 9 costs	-	(22)	-
Total exceptional items	(131)	(14)	-
<b>Profit before taxation from continuing operations</b>	<b>437</b>	765	-43
Income tax charge from continuing operations	(75)	(112)	-33
<b>Profit for the period</b>	<b>362</b>	653	-45

<sup>(1)</sup>Adjusted by € 12 million, see note 1 ‘Basis of preparation, accounting policies and estimates’ for further details of the re-presentation.

<sup>(2)</sup>Other regulatory levies and charges are now presented as bank levies and regulatory fees (€ 9 million in the half-year to June 2018 previously included in operating expenses has been re-presented as bank levies and regulatory fees).





## Net interest income

Net interest income	Net interest margin
<b>€1,048m</b>	<b>2.46%</b>

	Half-year June 2019 € m	Half-year June 2018 € m	% change
<b>Net interest income</b>			
Interest income <sup>(1)</sup>	1,180	1,160	2
Interest expense <sup>(1)</sup>	(132)	(111)	20
Net interest income	1,048	1,049	-
Average interest earning assets	85,886	84,610	2
	%	%	change
Net interest margin (NIM)	2.46	2.50	-0.04

### Net interest income

**€1,048m**

Net interest income of € 1,048 million was in line with the half-year to June 2018.

### Interest income

Interest income of € 1,180 million in the half-year to June 2019 increased by € 20 million compared to the half-year to June 2018 mainly driven by higher volumes of loans and advances to customers at increased yields reflecting the positive impact of new lending.

### Interest expense

Interest expense of € 132 million in half-year to June 2019 increased by € 21 million compared to the half-year to June 2018, driven by the cost of subordinated loans and the interest on lease liabilities, partly offset by lower cost of customer accounts. Interest on deposits by banks in the half-year to June 2018 included € 15 million income received on TLTRO funding.

### Net interest margin

**2.46%**

NIM decreased 4 bps to 2.46% in the half-year to 30 June 2019

compared to 2.50% in the half-year to June 2018. Higher loan volumes at increased yields, and lower cost of customer accounts were offset by the impact of subordinated loans, lower yields on investment securities, higher cost of deposits by banks and interest expense on lease liabilities.

## Average balance sheet

	Half-year 30 June 2019			Half-year 30 June 2018		
	Average balance € m	Interest <sup>(1)</sup> € m	Average rate %	Average balance € m	Interest <sup>(1)</sup> € m	Average rate %
<b>Assets</b>						
Loans and advances to customers	61,577	1,058	3.47	60,728	1,038	3.45
Investment securities	16,666	106	1.28	15,238	113	1.50
Loans and advances to banks	7,643	16	0.41	8,644	9	0.19
<b>Average interest earning assets</b>	<b>85,886</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>84,610</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>2.76</b>
Non-interest earning assets	7,932			7,181		
<b>Total average assets</b>	<b>93,818</b>	<b>1,180</b>		<b>91,791</b>	<b>1,160</b>	
<b>Liabilities &amp; equity</b>						
Deposits by banks	885	6	1.43	3,987	(4)	(0.20)
Customer accounts	38,670	60	0.31	35,966	81	0.45
Lease liability	448	7	3.10	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities/ other debt issued	6,886	59	1.73	5,657	34	1.21
Trading portfolio financial liabilities less assets	-	-	-	5	-	-
<b>Average interest earning liabilities</b>	<b>46,889</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>45,615</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>0.49</b>
Non-interest earning liabilities	32,933			32,739		
Equity	13,996			13,437		
<b>Total average liabilities &amp; equity</b>	<b>93,818</b>	<b>132</b>		<b>91,791</b>	<b>111</b>	
<b>Net interest income</b>		<b>1,048</b>	<b>2.46</b>		<b>1,049</b>	<b>2.50</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Negative interest income on assets amounting to € 4 million in the half-year to June 2019 (half-year to June 2018: € 5 million) is offset against interest income. Negative interest expense on liabilities amounting to € 9 million in the half-year to June 2019 (half-year to June 2018: € 18 million) is offset against interest expense.

# Business review - 1. Operating and financial review



## Other income

Other income<sup>(1)</sup>

**€322m**

	Half-year June 2019			Half-year June 2018			% change
	Business income € m	Other items € m	Total € m	Business income € m	Other items € m	Total € m	Total
<b>Other income<sup>(1)</sup></b>							
Net fee and commission income	233	-	233	217	-	217	7
Dividend income	25	-	25	24	-	24	4
Net trading (loss)/ income <sup>(2)</sup>	(12)	(36)	(48)	15	(15)	-	-
Net gain on equity investments (FVTPL)	-	44	44	-	31	31	42
Net gain on loans on advances to customers (FVTPL) <sup>(2)</sup>	-	28	28	-	40	40	-30
Other operating income <sup>(2)</sup>	1	39	40	-	10	10	300
Other income	<b>247</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>322</b>	256	66	322	-

Other income<sup>(1)</sup>

**€322m**

Other income of € 322 million was stable compared to the half-year to

June 2018 with decreased business income of € 9 million partly offset by increased other items of € 9 million.

Business income

**€247m**

Business income was € 247 million in the half-year to June 2019 compared

to € 256 million in the same period in 2018.

	Half-year June 2019 € m	Half-year June 2018 € m	% change
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	<b>107</b>	103	4
Customer accounts	37	36	3
Card income	26	20	30
Lending related fees	36	35	3
Customer related foreign exchange	27	23	17
Other fees and commissions	<b>233</b>	217	7

Net fee and commission income of € 233 million in the half-year to June 2019 increased by € 16 million compared to the half-year to June 2018, driven by increased customer accounts income and lending related fees.

Dividend income was € 25 million in the half-year to June 2019 including € 23 million received on NAMA subordinated bonds.

Net trading (loss)/ income decreased by € 27 million compared to the half-year to June 2018 mainly due to a reduction in income on foreign exchange contracts and a reduction in the fair value of long term customer derivative positions.

Other items

**€75m**

Other items were € 75 million in the half-year to June 2019 compared to

€ 66 million in the same period in 2018.

Income from equity investments of € 8 million decreased by € 8 million compared to the half-year to June 2018. This is comprised of a net gain on equity investments (FVTPL) of € 44 million in the half-year to June 2019 (€ 31 million in the half-year to June 2018) offset by a net loss of € 36 million on a partial hedge of the equity investments (€ 15 million in the half-year to June 2018).

Net gain on loans and advances to customers (FVTPL) of € 28 million in the half-year to June 2019 (€ 40 million in the half-year to June 2018) represents income recognised on previously restructured loans carried at fair value through profit and loss.

Other operating income of € 39 million in the half-year to June 2019 reflects income on disposal of investment securities. Other operating income of € 10 million in the half-year to June 2018 included € 16 million income on disposal of investment securities offset by settlements and other losses of € 6 million.

IFRS basis

On an IFRS basis, other income including exceptional items<sup>(2)</sup> of € 34 million, was € 356 million in the half-year to June 2019 compared to € 462 million in the half-year to June 2018.

<sup>(1)</sup>Other income before exceptional items.

<sup>(2)</sup>Exceptional items in the half-year to June 2019 comprise; Net trading (loss)/ income of Nil (half-year to June 2018: € 1 million), Net gain on loans and advances to customers (FVTPL) € 20 million (half-year to June 2018: € 21 million) and Other operating income (gain on disposal of loans) € 14 million (half-year to June 2018: € 118 million).



### Total operating expenses<sup>(1)</sup>

**€744m**

### Cost income ratio<sup>(1)</sup>

**54%**

	Half-year June 2019 € m	Half-year June 2018 € m	% change
<b>Operating expenses<sup>(1)(2)</sup></b>			
Personnel expenses	393	363	8
General and administrative expenses <sup>(3)</sup>	243	267	-9
Depreciation, impairment and amortisation	108	69	57
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>744</b>	699	6
Staff numbers at period end <sup>(4)</sup>	9,831	9,759	1
Average staff numbers <sup>(4)</sup>	9,888	9,697	2

### Total operating expenses<sup>(1)</sup>

**€744m**

Total operating expenses of  
€ 744 million increased by

€ 45 million compared to the half-year to June 2018, driven by increased depreciation, impairment and amortisation of € 39 million and higher personnel expenses of € 30 million partly offset by lower general and administrative expenses of € 24 million.

#### Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses increased by € 30 million compared to the half-year to June 2018. This increase was primarily due to the impact of salary inflation and higher average staff numbers.

#### General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses decreased by € 24 million compared to the half-year to June 2018 as operating lease rental costs are no longer recognised in general and administrative expenses.

#### Depreciation, impairment and amortisation

Depreciation, impairment and amortisation increased by € 39 million compared to the half-year to June 2018 due to the depreciation of right-of-use assets and an increase in depreciation as assets created under investment programmes were commissioned to operational use.

### Cost income ratio

**54%**

Costs of € 744 million and income of € 1,370 million resulted in a cost income ratio of 54% in the half-year to June 2019 compared to 51% in the half-year to June 2018.

### Bank levies and regulatory fees

**€58m**

	Half-year June 2019 € m	Half-year June 2018 € m
<b>Bank levies and regulatory fees</b>		
Irish bank levy	-	-
Deposit Guarantee Scheme	32	12
Single Resolution Fund/BRRD <sup>(5)</sup>	16	18
Other regulatory levies and charges <sup>(3)</sup>	10	10
<b>Bank levies and regulatory fees</b>	<b>58</b>	40

Bank levies and regulatory fees were comparable to the same period in 2018 excluding the impact of writebacks of € 14 million in respect of the Deposit Guarantee Scheme in the half-year to June 2018. The Irish bank levy for financial institutions is payable in October each year.

#### IFRS basis

On an IFRS basis, total costs including bank levies and regulatory fees of € 58 million and exceptional items<sup>(2)</sup> of € 165 million, were € 967 million in the half-year to June 2019 compared to € 893 million in the half-year to June 2018. This results in a cost income ratio of 69% in the half-year to June 2019, compared to 59% in the half-year to June 2018.

<sup>(1)</sup>Before bank levies and regulatory fees and exceptional items.

<sup>(2)</sup>Exceptional items in the half-year to June 2019 comprise: Personnel expenses € 11 million (half-year to June 2018: € 14 million), General and administrative expenses € 145 million (half-year to June 2018: € 140 million) and Depreciation, impairment and amortisation € 9 million (half-year to June 2018: Nil).

<sup>(3)</sup>Other regulatory levies and charges are now presented as bank levies and regulatory fees (€ 9 million in the half-year to June 2018 previously included in operating expenses has been represented as bank levies and regulatory fees).

<sup>(4)</sup>Staff numbers are on a full time equivalent ("FTE") basis.

<sup>(5)</sup>Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive ("BRRD").

# Business review - 1. Operating and financial review

## Net credit impairment (charge)/ writeback

**(€9m)**

There was a net credit impairment charge of € 9 million in the half-year to 30 June 2019 comprising of a € 19 million charge on loans and advances to customers (net remeasurement of ECL allowance charge of € 66 million, offset by recoveries of amounts previously written-off of € 47 million) and a € 10 million writeback on off-balance sheet exposures. There was a net credit impairment writeback of € 142 million in the half-year to June 2018.

See page 28 of the Risk management section for more information.

## Income tax charge

**€75m**

The effective tax rate was 17.2% in the half-year to June 2019 compared with 14.7% in the half-year to June 2018. The effective tax rate is influenced by the geographic mix of profit streams which may be taxed at different rates. In addition, the rate in the half-year to June 2019 reflects tax provided on unrealised gains on certain equity investments.

## Return on tangible equity

**7.9%**

ROTE decreased to 7.9% in the half-year to June 2019 compared to 15.2% in the half-year to June 2018 mainly driven by lower profits in the period.

## Total exceptional items

**€131m**

	Half-year June 2019 € m	Half-year June 2018 € m
<b>Total exceptional items</b>		
Gain on disposal of loan portfolios	34	140
Restitution costs	(102)	(75)
Provision for regulatory fines	(43)	-
Restructuring costs	(10)	(4)
Termination benefits	(7)	(9)
Property strategy costs	(3)	(44)
IFRS 9 costs	-	(22)
Total exceptional items	(131)	(14)

These gains/costs were viewed as exceptional by management.

**Gain on disposal of loan portfolios.** The disposal of loan portfolios in the half-year to June 2019 resulted in a net gain of € 34 million (includes € 20 million net gain on loans and advances to customers measured at FVTPL).

**Restitution costs** include provision for customer redress and compensation in relation to the tracker mortgage examination of € 9 million, and other personal/SME lending customer redress of € 61 million, along with associated costs.

**Provision for regulatory fines** includes a provision for the impact of monetary penalties arising from the Central Bank of Ireland investigation in respect of tracker mortgages.

**Restructuring costs** include impairment of assets in the period.

**Termination benefits** relate to the cost of the voluntary severance programme.

**Property strategy costs** relate to the implementation of the Group property strategy including the exit from Bankcentre, and the acquisition and development of various office locations across Dublin.

**IFRS 9 costs** in the half-year to June 2018 represent IFRS 9 implementation costs.



## Assets

### Net loans to customers

**€61.1bn**

### New lending

**€6.0bn**

Assets	30 Jun 2019 € bn	31 Dec 2018 € bn	% change
Gross loans to customers	62.7	62.9	-
ECL allowance	(1.6)	(2.0)	-21
Net loans to customers	61.1	60.9	-
Investment securities	17.1	16.9	1
Loans and advances to banks	10.6	8.0	33
Other assets	6.8	5.7	18
Total assets	95.6	91.5	4

### Net loans to customers

**€61.1bn**

Net loans of € 61.1 billion increased by € 0.2 billion compared to € 60.9 billion at 31 December 2018. New lending of € 6.0 billion exceeded redemptions of € 5.3 billion (including € 0.5 billion redemptions on non-performing loans).

### New lending

**€6.0bn**

New lending of € 6.0 billion in the half-year to June 2019 was € 0.5 billion higher (8%) than the half-year to June 2018. Mortgage lending was up 8% in the period driven by growth in the Irish mortgage market, with non-property business lending up 9% driven primarily by strong corporate lending in the period. New lending comprises € 5.1 billion term lending in the half-year to June 2019 (€ 5.0 billion in the half-year to June 2018) and € 0.9 billion transaction lending (€ 0.5 billion in the half-year to June 2018).

### Non-performing loans

**€4.7bn**

Non-performing loans decreased by € 1.4 billion from

31 December 2018, primarily reflecting the disposal of a portfolio of distressed loans of € 1.0 billion and redemptions of € 0.5 billion.

### ECL allowance

**€1.6bn**

### Non-performing loan cover

**26%**

The ECL allowance of € 1.6 billion at 30 June 2019 decreased from € 2.0 billion at 31 December 2018 primarily reflecting the disposal of a portfolio of distressed loans.

### Non-performing loan cover

The ECL allowance cover rate on non-performing loans of 26% at 30 June 2019 decreased from 27% at 31 December 2018.

## Summary of movement in loans to customers

The table below sets out the movement in loans to customers from 1 January 2019 to 30 June 2019.

	Performing loans € bn	Non-performing loans € bn	Loans to customers € bn
<b>Loans to customers</b>			
<b>Gross loans (opening balance 1 January 2019)</b>	56.8	6.1	62.9
New lending	6.0	-	6.0
Redemptions of existing loans	(4.8)	(0.5)	(5.3)
Disposals	-	(1.0)	(1.0)
Net movement to non-performing	(0.2)	0.2	-
Other movements	0.2	(0.1)	0.1
<b>Gross loans (closing balance 30 June 2019)</b>	58.0	4.7	62.7
<b>ECL allowance</b>	(0.4)	(1.2)	(1.6)
<b>Net loans (closing balance 30 June 2019)</b>	57.6	3.5	61.1



# Business review - 1. Operating and financial review

## Assets (continued)

The tables below summarise the credit profile of the loan portfolio by asset class and include a range of credit metrics that the Group uses in managing the portfolio. Further information on the risk profile of the Group and non-performing loans is available in the Risk management section on pages 23 to 61.

Loan portfolio profile 30 June 2019	Residential mortgages € bn	Other personal € bn	Property and construction € bn	Non-property business € bn	Total € bn
Gross loans to customers	31.7	3.0	7.8	20.2	62.7
Of which: Stage 3	2.6	0.3	0.8	0.6	4.3
Total ECL allowance	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.6
Non-performing loans	2.8	0.3	0.9	0.7	4.7
Total ECL allowance non-performing loans	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.2
ECL allowance cover non-performing loans (%)	21%	52%	31%	31%	26%
31 December 2018	€ bn	€ bn	€ bn	€ bn	€ bn
Gross loans to customers	32.3	3.1	7.9	19.6	62.9
Of which: Stage 3	3.0	0.3	1.2	1.0	5.5
Total ECL allowance	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.6	2.0
Non-performing loans	3.3	0.4	1.4	1.0	6.1
Total ECL allowance non-performing loans	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.6
ECL allowance cover non-performing loans (%)	20%	50%	29%	36%	27%

Non-performing loans 30 June 2019	Residential mortgages € bn	Other personal € bn	Property and construction € bn	Non-property business € bn	Total € bn
Collateral disposals	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7
Unlikely to pay (including > 90 days past due)	2.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	3.5
Non-performing loans probation	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5
Total non-performing loans	2.8	0.3	0.9	0.7	4.7
Total non-performing loans/Total loans (%)	8.9%	8.7%	12.4%	3.3%	7.5%
31 December 2018	€ bn	€ bn	€ bn	€ bn	€ bn
Collateral disposals	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8
Unlikely to pay (including > 90 days past due)	2.7	0.3	0.9	0.7	4.6
Non-performing loans probation	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7
Total non-performing loans	3.3	0.4	1.4	1.0	6.1
Total non-performing loans/Total loans (%)	10.1%	11.2%	17.9%	5.2%	9.6%

### Investment securities

Investment securities of € 17.1 billion primarily held for liquidity purposes have increased by € 0.2 billion from 31 December 2018.

### Loans and advances to banks

Loans and advances to banks of € 10.6 billion, including € 9.3 billion of cash and balances at central banks, were € 2.6 billion higher than 31 December 2018. Excess liquidity, driven by increased current accounts and net proceeds from debt issued and loan portfolio disposals, was partly offset by loan book growth and increased investment securities.

### Other assets

Other assets of € 6.8 billion comprised:

- Deferred tax assets of € 2.6 billion, broadly in line with 31 December 2018.
- Derivative financial instruments of € 1.4 billion, € 0.5 billion increase from 31 December 2018.
- Remaining assets of € 2.8 billion, € 0.6 billion increase from 31 December 2018 mainly due to recognition of right-of-use assets under IFRS 16.



## Liabilities & equity

### Customer accounts

**€69.5bn**

### Equity

**€14.0bn**

	30 Jun 2019 € bn	31 Dec 2018 € bn	% change
<b>Liabilities &amp; equity</b>			
Customer accounts	69.5	67.7	3
Deposits by banks	1.0	0.8	21
Debt securities in issue	3.6	4.1	-12
Other liabilities	7.5	5.0	49
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>81.6</b>	77.6	5
Equity	14.0	13.9	1
<b>Total liabilities &amp; equity</b>	<b>95.6</b>	91.5	4
	%	%	change
Loan to deposit ratio	88	90	-2

### Customer accounts

**€69.5bn**

Customer accounts increased by € 1.8 billion compared to

31 December 2018. Current accounts increased by € 1.6 billion reflecting continued strong economic activity.

The loan to deposit ratio decreased to 88% at 30 June 2019 compared to 90% at 31 December 2018 driven by increased levels of customer accounts.

### Deposits by banks

Deposits by banks of € 1.0 billion increased by € 0.2 billion compared to 31 December 2018.

### Debt securities in issue

Debt securities of € 3.6 billion decreased by € 0.5 billion from 31 December 2018.

### Other liabilities

Other liabilities of € 7.5 billion comprised:

- Subordinated liabilities of € 4.1 billion, € 1.6 billion increase from 31 December 2018.
- Derivative financial instruments of € 1.1 billion, € 0.2 billion increase from 31 December 2018.
- Remaining liabilities of € 2.3 billion, € 0.7 billion increase from 31 December 2018 mainly driven by recognition of lease liabilities under IFRS 16.

### Equity

**€14.0bn**

Equity of € 14.0 billion increased by € 0.1 billion compared to

€ 13.9 billion at 31 December 2018.

The table below sets out the movements to 30 June 2019.

Equity	€ bn
<b>Opening balance (1 January 2019)</b>	<b>13.9</b>
Profit for the period	0.4
Other comprehensive income:	
Cash flow hedging reserves/other <sup>(1)</sup>	0.2
Dividends/distributions paid	(0.5)
<b>Closing balance (30 June 2019)</b>	<b>14.0</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Of which € 265 million relates to movements in the cash flow hedging reserves in the period due to reductions in market interest rates.



## Segment reporting

### Segment overview

A new operating model was introduced in January 2019, with the creation of three 'vertical' business units that are responsible for the development of end-to-end customer strategy and propositions for our homes, business and consumer customers. The UK continues to operate, at a customer level, on a stand-alone basis.

As a result of these changes, performance is now reported across Retail, Corporate Institutional & Business Banking (CIB), AIB UK and Group segments. The attribution of costs by segment has also been amended to reflect the revised operating model. In addition the Group has revised the methodology used to allocate funding and liquidity income/charges by segment. Figures for the prior period have been restated on a comparative basis.

### Retail

Retail comprises of Homes, Consumer and Financial Solutions Group (FSG):

- Homes is responsible for meeting the homes needs of customers in the Republic of Ireland across the AIB, EBS and Haven brands. It delivers sustainable growth in our core mortgages business with a culture of agility and innovation and will transform over time into a full homes customer centric ecosystem.
- Consumer is focused on defining and delivering innovative and differentiated products, propositions and services to meet our customers' everyday banking needs through an extensive range of physical and digital channels. Our core purpose is to achieve a seamless, transparent and simple customer experience in all of our propositions across current accounts, personal & SME lending, payments & credit cards, deposits, insurance and wealth to maintain and grow our market leading position.
- FSG is a standalone dedicated work out unit to which the Group has migrated the management of the vast majority of its non-performing exposures (NPEs), predominantly consisting of homes and consumer products, with the objective of delivering the Group's NPE strategy to reduce NPEs in line with European norms.

### Corporate Institutional & Business Banking (CIB)

CIB provides institutional, corporate and business banking services to the Group's larger customers and customers requiring specific sector or product expertise. CIB's relationship driven model serves customers through sector specialist teams including; Corporate Banking, Real Estate Finance, Business Banking, Energy, Climate Action & Infrastructure and Private Banking. In addition to traditional credit products, CIB offers customers foreign exchange and interest rate risk management products, cash management products, trade finance, mezzanine finance, structured and specialist finance, equity investments and also provides corporate finance advisory services. CIB also has a syndicated lending team based in Dublin and an office in New York.

### AIB UK

AIB UK offers retail and business banking services in two distinct markets, a sector-led corporate and commercial bank supporting businesses in Great Britain (AIB GB) trading as Allied Irish Bank (GB), and a retail and business bank in Northern Ireland, trading as First Trust Bank (FTB). First Trust Bank will rebrand to AIB on a phased basis by the end of 2020.

### Group

The Group segment comprises wholesale treasury activities and Group control and support functions. Treasury manages the Group's liquidity and funding positions and provides customer treasury services and economic research. The Group control and support functions include business and customer services, risk, audit, finance, legal and human resources.

### Segment allocations

The segments' performance statements include all income and directly related costs, excluding overheads which are managed centrally and the costs of which are included in the Group segment. Funding and liquidity charges are based on each segment's funding requirements and the Group's funding cost profile, which is informed by wholesale and retail funding costs. Income attributable to capital is allocated to segments based on each segment's capital requirement.





## Retail

Retail contribution statement	Half-year June 2019 € m	Half-year June 2018 € m	% change
Net interest income	628	682	-8
Other income	190	196	-3
Total operating income	818	878	-7
Total operating expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	(471)	(439)	7
Bank levies and regulatory fees <sup>(1)</sup>	(1)	(1)	-
Operating contribution before impairments and exceptional items	346	438	-21
Net credit impairment writeback	22	169	-87
Operating contribution before exceptional items	368	607	-39
Associated undertakings	8	3	167
Contribution before exceptional items	376	610	-38

### Net interest income

**€628m** Net interest income has decreased by € 54 million in the half-year to June 2019 reflecting the impact on income of the continued deleveraging of non-performing loans and increased cost of funding due to subordinated loans. This is partially offset by new lending growth.

### Other income

**€190m** Other income decreased by € 6 million, with increased fee and commission income offset by lower income recognised on previously restructured loans.

### Total operating expenses

**€471m** Total operating expenses increased by € 32 million driven by an increase in depreciation as assets created under investment programmes were commissioned to operational use, higher costs due to the impact of salary inflation and costs of the loan work out unit in managing legacy non-performing loans.

### Net credit impairment writeback

**€22m** There was a net credit impairment writeback of € 22 million in the half-year to 30 June 2019 comprising of a € 13 million writeback on loans and advances to customers and a € 9 million writeback on off-balance sheet exposures. The € 13 million writeback comprises recoveries of amounts previously written-off of € 45 million, offset by net remeasurement of ECL allowance charge of € 32 million including a charge relating to a reduction in the near term forecast for Irish house price growth. There was a net credit impairment writeback of € 169 million in the half-year to June 2018.

Retail balance sheet metrics	30 Jun 2019 € bn	30 Jun 2018 € bn	% change
Mortgages	1.2	1.2	
Personal	0.5	0.4	
Property	0.1	0.0	
Non-property business	0.5	0.4	
<b>New lending</b>	<b>2.3</b>	2.0	11
	<b>30 Jun 2019 € bn</b>	<b>31 Dec 2018 € bn</b>	
Mortgages	29.8	30.4	
Personal	2.7	2.8	
Property	1.4	1.8	
Non-property business	3.8	4.1	
<b>Gross loans</b>	<b>37.7</b>	39.1	-4
ECL allowance	(1.4)	(1.8)	-24
<b>Net loans<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>36.3</b>	37.3	-3
Current accounts	24.3	22.9	6
Deposits	22.8	22.4	2
<b>Customer accounts</b>	<b>47.1</b>	45.3	4

### New lending

**€2.3bn** New lending of € 2.3 billion was up 11% with increases across all business lines.

### Net loans

**€36.3bn** Net loans decreased by € 1.0 billion mainly driven by the disposal of a portfolio of distressed loans of € 0.6 billion, and redemptions in the non-performing loan book of € 0.4 billion.

### ECL allowance

**€1.4bn** The ECL allowance of € 1.4 billion at the half-year to June 2019 decreased by € 0.4 billion from € 1.8 billion at 31 December 2018 primarily reflecting the portfolio disposal of distressed loans.

### Customer accounts

**€47.1bn** Customer accounts increased by € 1.8 billion compared to 31 December 2018 with increased current accounts of € 1.4 billion.

<sup>(1)</sup>Other regulatory levies and charges are now presented as bank levies and regulatory fees (€ 1 million in the half-year to June 2018 previously included in operating expenses has been represented as bank levies and regulatory fees).

<sup>(2)</sup>Includes larger legacy distressed loans that have been subject to restructuring arrangements and are managed through the loan work out unit in Retail.

# Business review - 1. Operating and financial review



## Corporate Institutional & Business Banking (“CIB”)

CIB contribution statement	Half-year June 2019 € m	Half-year June 2018 € m	% change
Net interest income	225	181	24
Other income	46	43	7
Total operating income	271	224	21
Total operating expenses	(67)	(61)	10
Operating contribution before impairments and exceptional items	204	163	25
Net credit impairment charge	(10)	(12)	-17
Operating contribution before exceptional items	194	151	28
Associated undertakings	(1)	-	-
Contribution before exceptional items	193	151	28

CIB balance sheet metrics	30 Jun 2019 € bn	30 Jun 2018 € bn	% change
Mortgages	0.0	0.0	
Personal	0.0	0.0	
Property	0.6	0.7	
Non-property business	1.8	1.8	
New lending	2.4	2.5	-5
	30 Jun 2019 € bn	31 Dec 2018 € bn	
Mortgages	0.6	0.6	
Personal	0.1	0.1	
Property	4.2	4.0	
Non-property business	11.1	10.5	
Gross loans	16.0	15.2	5
ECL allowance	(0.1)	(0.0)	-
Net loans	15.9	15.2	5
Current accounts	7.3	7.0	4
Deposits	3.9	3.8	2
Customer accounts	11.2	10.8	4

### Net interest income

**€225m** Net interest income increased by € 44 million compared to the half-year to June 2018 primarily reflecting strong loan growth.

### Other income

**€46m** Other income increased by € 3 million compared to the half-year to June 2018 reflecting higher transactional income partly offset by lower net gains on equity investments.

### Total operating expenses

**€67m** Total operating expenses increased by € 6 million compared to the half-year to June 2018. The increase was primarily driven by increased personnel costs to support business growth.

### Net credit impairment charge

**(€10m)** There was a net credit impairment charge of € 10 million in the half-year to June 2019 comprising of a € 12 million charge on loans and advances to customers and a € 2 million writeback on off-balance sheet exposures. The € 12 million charge was primarily driven by a net remeasurement charge on a small number of cases. There was a net credit impairment charge of € 12 million in the half-year to June 2018.

### New lending

**€2.4bn** New lending decreased by € 0.1 billion compared to the half-year to June 2018, with decreased property lending. Non-property lending in the period was in line with the half-year to 30 June 2018 with increased corporate lending offset by decreased syndicated lending.

### Net loans

**€15.9bn** Net loans of € 15.9 billion at 30 June 2019 increased by € 0.7 billion compared to € 15.2 billion at 31 December 2018, primarily driven by non-property business loans.

### Customer accounts

**€11.2bn** Current accounts of € 7.3 billion were € 0.3 billion higher than 31 December 2018. Deposits of € 3.9 billion were € 0.1 billion higher than 31 December 2018.



## AIB UK

AIB UK contribution statement	Half-year June 2019 £ m	Half-year June 2018 £ m	% change
Net interest income	118	110	7
Other income	33	19	74
Total operating income	151	129	17
Total operating expenses	(74)	(69)	7
Operating contribution before impairments and exceptional items	77	60	28
Net credit impairment charge	(18)	(14)	29
Operating contribution before exceptional items	59	46	28
Associated undertakings	1	1	-
Profit on disposal of property	-	1	-
Contribution before exceptional items	60	48	25
Contribution before exceptional items €m	68	55	22

AIB UK balance sheet metrics	30 Jun 2019 £ bn	30 Jun 2018 £ bn	% change
AIB GB	1.1	0.6	71
FTB	0.1	0.2	-40
New lending	1.2	0.8	40
	30 Jun 2019 £ bn	31 Dec 2018 £ bn	
AIB GB	5.8	5.4	7
FTB	2.1	2.2	-5
Gross loans	7.9	7.6	5
ECL allowance	(0.2)	(0.2)	-
Net loans	7.7	7.4	4
Current accounts	5.7	5.8	-
Deposits	3.0	3.1	-2
Customer accounts	8.7	8.9	-1

### Net interest income

**£118m** Net interest income increased by £ 8 million compared to the half-year to June 2018 driven by lending growth and increased interest rates in August 2018.

### Other income

**£33m** Other income increased by £ 14 million compared to the half-year to June 2018. Net fee and commission income increased by £ 6 million primarily driven by lending related fees. Loss on disposal of loans was Nil in the half-year to June 2019 compared to £ 4 million in the half-year to June 2018.

### Total operating expenses

**£74m** Total operating expenses increased by £ 5 million compared to the half-year to June 2018 driven by an increase in depreciation.

### Net credit impairment charge

**(£18m)** There was a net credit impairment charge of £ 18 million in the half-year to June 2019 primarily driven by a net remeasurement charge on a small number of cases. There was a net credit impairment charge of £ 14 million in the half-year to June 2018.

### New lending

**£1.2bn** New lending of £ 1.2 billion in the half-year to June 2019 increased by £ 0.4 billion compared to the half-year to June 2018, mainly driven by corporate lending in AIB GB.

### Net loans

**£7.7bn** Net loans of £ 7.7 billion increased by £ 0.3 billion compared to 31 December 2018.

### Customer accounts

**£8.7bn** Customer accounts of £ 8.7 billion at 30 June 2019 decreased by £ 0.2 billion from 31 December 2018.



# Business review - 1. Operating and financial review

## Group

Group contribution statement	Half-year	Half-year	% change	Group balance sheet metrics	30 Jun	31 Dec	% change
	June 2019	June 2018			2019	2018	
	€ m	€ m		€ bn	€ bn		
Net interest income	60	61	-2	Gross loans	0.2	0.1	-
Other income	49	61	-20	Investment securities	16.6	16.5	-
Total operating income	109	122	-11	Customer accounts	1.6	1.7	-7
Total operating expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	(121)	(121)	-				
Bank levies and regulatory fees <sup>(1)</sup>	(57)	(39)	46				
Operating contribution before impairments and exceptional items	(69)	(38)	82				
Net credit impairment writeback	-	1	-				
Contribution before exceptional items	(69)	(37)	86				

### Net interest income

**€60m** Net interest income was broadly stable compared to the half-year to June 2018.

### Other income

**€49m** Other income decreased by € 12 million compared to the half-year to June 2018 due to a reduction in fair value of long-term customer derivative positions and lower income on non-customer foreign exchange contracts, partly offset by higher gain on disposal of investment securities.

### Total operating expenses

**€121m** Total operating expenses of € 121 million were in line with the half-year to June 2018.

### Bank levies and regulatory fees

**€57m** Bank levies and regulatory fees of € 57 million in the half-year to June 2019 are comparable to the same period in 2018 excluding the impact of writebacks of € 14 million in respect of the Deposit Guarantee Scheme in the half-year to June 2018. Bank levies and regulatory fees include the Deposit Guarantee Scheme € 32 million, the Single Resolution Fund € 16 million and other regulatory levies and charges of € 9 million in the half-year to June 2019.

### Investment securities

**€16.6bn** Investment securities of € 16.6 billion primarily held for liquidity purposes were broadly stable compared to 31 December 2018.

### Customer accounts

**€1.6bn** Customer accounts were broadly in line with 31 December 2018.

<sup>(1)</sup>Other regulatory levies and charges are now presented as bank levies and regulatory fees (€ 8 million in the half-year to June 2018 previously included in operating expenses has been represented as bank levies and regulatory fees).



## Alternative performance measures

The following is a list, together with a description, of APMs used in analysing the Group's performance, provided in accordance with the European Securities and Markets Authority ("ESMA") guidelines.

Average rate	Interest income/expense for balance sheet categories divided by corresponding average balance.
Average balance	Average balances for interest-earning assets are based on daily balances for all categories with the exception of loans and advances to banks, which are based on a combination of daily/monthly balances. Average balances for interest-earning liabilities are based on a combination of daily/monthly balances, with the exception of customer accounts which are based on daily balances.
CET1 Fully loaded	Total common equity tier 1 capital on a fully loaded basis divided by total risk weighted assets on a fully loaded basis.
CET1 Transitional	Total common equity tier 1 capital on a transitional basis divided by total risk weighted assets on a transitional basis.
Cost income ratio	Total operating expenses excluding exceptional items, bank levies and regulatory fees divided by total operating income excluding exceptional items.
Non-performing loan cover	ECL allowance on non-performing loans as a percentage of non-performing loans.
Exceptional items	These are items that management view as distorting comparability of performance from period to period; <i>- Gain on disposal of loan portfolios</i> includes net gain on disposals and gain on loans and advances to customers measured at FVTPL. <i>- Restitution costs</i> include provision for customer redress and compensation in relation to the tracker mortgage examination and other personal/SME lending customer redress, along with associated costs. <i>- Provision for regulatory fines</i> includes a provision for the impact of monetary penalties arising from the Central Bank of Ireland investigation in respect of tracker mortgages. <i>- Restructuring costs</i> include impairment of assets in the period. <i>- Termination benefits</i> reflect costs associated with the reduction in employees arising from the voluntary severance programme. <i>- Property strategy costs</i> associated with the implementation of the Group property strategy including the exit from Bankcentre, and the acquisition and development of various office locations across Dublin. <i>- IFRS 9 costs</i> in the half-year to June 2018 represent IFRS 9 implementation costs.
Loan to deposit ratio	Net loans and advances to customers divided by customer accounts.
Net interest margin	Net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets.
Non-performing exposures	Non-performing exposures as defined by the European Banking Authority, include loans and advances to customers and off-balance sheet commitments such as loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.
Return on tangible equity (ROTE)	Profit after tax from continuing operations plus reduction in carrying value of deferred tax assets in respect of prior losses, less coupons on other equity instruments, divided by targeted (13 per cent.) CET1 capital on a fully loaded basis plus deferred tax assets recognised for unutilised tax losses in equity. In assessing capital efficiency, ROTE reflects performance given capital requirements and the nature and quantum of deferred tax assets recognised for unutilised tax losses in equity.
Management performance - summary income statement	A reconciliation between the IFRS and management performance summary income statements is set out on page 20. Given the impact of the adjustments, the following line items in the management performance summary income statement are considered APMs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Other income</li><li>• Total operating income</li><li>• Total operating expenses</li><li>• Bank levies and regulatory fees</li><li>• Operating profit before impairment losses and exceptional items</li><li>• Operating profit before exceptional items</li><li>• Profit from continuing operations before exceptional items</li><li>• Total exceptional items</li></ul>

# Business review - 1. Operating and financial review



## Reconciliation between IFRS and management performance summary income statements

A reconciliation of management performance measures to the directly related IFRS measures, providing their impact in respect of specific line items, and the overall summary income statement is set out below. Given the impact of the adjustments, the line items as listed in 'Management performance - summary income statement' in the APMs on page 19 are considered APMs.

	Half-year June 2019 € m	Half-year June 2018 € m
<b>IFRS - summary income statement</b>		
Net interest income	1,048	1,049
Other income	356	462
Total operating income	1,404	1,511
Total operating expenses	(967)	(896)
<b>Operating profit before impairment losses</b>	<b>437</b>	615
Net credit impairment (charge)/writeback	(9)	142
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>428</b>	757
Associated undertakings	9	4
Profit on disposal of property	-	1
<b>Profit before taxation from continuing operations</b>	<b>437</b>	762
Income tax charge from continuing operations	(75)	(112)
<b>Profit for the period</b>	<b>362</b>	650

## Adjustments - between IFRS and management performance

<b>Other income</b>	<b>of which: exceptional items</b>		
	Gain on disposal of loan portfolios	(34)	(140)
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>of which: bank levies and regulatory fees</b>	<b>58</b>	40
	<b>of which: exceptional items</b>		
	Restitution costs	102	75
	Provision for regulatory fines	43	-
	Restructuring costs	10	4
	Termination benefits	7	9
	Property strategy costs	3	44
	IFRS 9 costs	-	154

	Half-year June 2019 € m	Half-year June 2018 € m
<b>Management performance - summary income statement</b>		
Net interest income	1,048	1,049
Other income	322	322
Total operating income	1,370	1,371
Total operating expenses	(744)	(702)
Bank levies and regulatory fees	(58)	(40)
<b>Operating profit before impairment losses and exceptional items</b>	<b>568</b>	629
Net credit impairment (charge)/writeback	(9)	142
<b>Operating profit before exceptional items</b>	<b>559</b>	771
Associated undertakings	9	4
Profit on disposal of property	-	1
<b>Profit from continuing operations before exceptional items</b>	<b>568</b>	776
Total exceptional items	(131)	(14)
<b>Profit before taxation from continuing operations</b>	<b>437</b>	762
Income tax charge from continuing operations	(75)	(112)
<b>Profit for the period</b>	<b>362</b>	650

## Business review - 2. Capital



The capital position at 30 June 2019 is calculated under the prudential scope of consolidation of AIB Group plc. The objectives of AIB Group's capital management policy are to at all times comply with regulatory capital requirements and to ensure that AIB Group has sufficient capital to cover the current and future risk inherent in its business and to support its future development. Detail on the management of capital and capital adequacy risk can be found in 'Risk Management 3.4' on page 110 of the Annual Financial Report 2018.

### Regulatory capital and capital ratios<sup>(1)</sup>

	CRD IV transitional basis		CRD IV fully loaded basis	
	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m
<b>Equity</b>	<b>13,975</b>	13,858	<b>13,975</b>	13,858
Less: Additional Tier 1 Securities	(494)	(494)	(494)	(494)
Foreseeable charges <sup>(2)</sup> /proposed ordinary dividend <sup>(3)</sup>	(153)	(461)	(153)	(461)
Regulatory adjustments:				
Intangible assets	(705)	(682)	(705)	(682)
Cash flow hedging reserves	(550)	(285)	(550)	(285)
IFRS 9 CET 1 transitional add-back	251	298	–	–
Pension	(196)	(183)	(196)	(183)
Deferred tax	(1,338)	(1,079)	(2,676)	(2,697)
Expected loss deduction	(20)	(21)	(20)	(21)
Other	(48)	(42)	(48)	(42)
	<b>(2,606)</b>	(1,994)	<b>(4,195)</b>	(3,910)
<b>Total common equity tier 1 capital</b>	<b>10,722</b>	10,909	<b>9,133</b>	8,993
<b>Additional tier 1 capital</b>				
Instruments issued by subsidiaries that are given recognition in additional tier 1 capital	263	235	324	316
<b>Total additional tier 1 capital</b>	<b>263</b>	235	<b>324</b>	316
<b>Total tier 1 capital</b>	<b>10,985</b>	11,144	<b>9,457</b>	9,309
<b>Tier 2 capital</b>				
Instruments issued by subsidiaries that are given recognition in tier 2 capital	459	415	546	531
<b>Total tier 2 capital</b>	<b>459</b>	415	<b>546</b>	531
<b>Total capital</b>	<b>11,444</b>	11,559	<b>10,003</b>	9,840
<b>Risk weighted assets</b>				
Credit risk	47,005	46,209	46,871	46,052
Market risk	437	371	437	371
Operational risk	4,700	4,624	4,700	4,624
Credit valuation adjustment	661	392	661	392
<b>Total risk weighted assets</b>	<b>52,803</b>	51,596	<b>52,669</b>	51,439
	%	%	%	%
<b>Common equity tier 1 ratio</b>	<b>20.3</b>	21.1	<b>17.3</b>	17.5
<b>Tier 1 ratio</b>	<b>20.8</b>	21.6	<b>18.0</b>	18.1
<b>Total capital ratio</b>	<b>21.7</b>	22.4	<b>19.0</b>	19.1

<sup>(1)</sup>The capital ratios reflect the 30 June 2019 interim profit for AIB Group. An application for the inclusion of the 2019 interim profit in regulatory capital is being made under Article 26(2) of the Capital Requirements Regulation to the competent authority, namely, the European Central Bank.

<sup>(2)</sup>Consistent with Article 2 Regulation (EU) No 241/2014 a foreseeable charge has been deducted which represents the dividend payout ratio for 2018 applied to the interim profit for 2019.

<sup>(3)</sup>The proposed ordinary dividend was € 461 million in respect of 2018. Equity at 30 June 2019 was reduced by this dividend payment in May 2019.

# Business review - 2. Capital



## Capital requirements

AIB Group's minimum CET1 requirement is now 11.55%, comprised of a Pillar 1 requirement of 4.5%, Pillar 2 requirement ("P2R") of 3.15%, a Capital Conservation Buffer ("CCB") of 2.50%, a Countercyclical Capital Buffer ("CCyB") of 0.9% (in respect of a 1.0% buffer applied to both Irish and UK exposures) and an Other Systemically Important Institution ("O-SII") buffer of 0.5% (rising to 1.0% on 1 July 2020 and 1.5% on 1 July 2021).

The minimum requirement for the total capital ratio is 15.05%. This requirement excludes Pillar 2 guidance ("P2G") which is not publicly disclosed.

## Capital ratios at 30 June 2019

### Fully loaded ratio

The fully loaded CET1 ratio decreased to 17.3% at 30 June 2019 from 17.5% at 31 December 2018.

The decrease of 0.2% is due to profits of 0.8% offset by a foreseeable dividend of 0.3%, the implementation of IFRS 16 resulting in an increase of Risk Weighted Assets ("RWA") of 0.2%, an increase in other RWA of 0.2% and other adjustments amounting to 0.3%.

The fully loaded total capital ratio decreased to 19.0% at 30 June 2019 from 19.1% at 31 December 2018. The decrease in the ratio was driven by the CET1 movements outlined above.

### Transitional ratio

The transitional CET1 ratio decreased to 20.3% at 30 June 2019 from 21.1% at 31 December 2018 and is significantly in excess of minimum capital requirement. This decrease is mainly driven by a further years phasing of the deferred tax asset deduction.

The transitional total capital ratio decreased to 21.7% at 30 June 2019 from 22.4% at 31 December 2018.

### Leverage ratio

Based on the full implementation of CRD IV, the leverage ratio, under the Delegated Act implemented in January 2015, was 9.8% at 30 June 2019 (10.1% at 31 December 2018).

## Targeted Review of Internal Models (TRIM)

The ECB's TRIM process with respect to AIB's Irish mortgages is nearing completion. The current estimated capital impact is a reduction of c. 90 basis points on the CET1 ratio, with a c. € 2 billion increase in RWAs. The impact will be included in AIB Group's capital position following the finalisation of the process.

## Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities ("MREL")

At 30 June 2019, AIB Group had completed € 3.3 billion of its MREL issuances and continues to work towards its estimated c. € 4 billion issuance requirement to ensure that there is sufficient loss absorption and recapitalisation capability. All funds raised by AIB Group plc were placed with Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. as subordinated loans.

The Single Resolution Board ("SRB") has set AIB Group's MREL target at 16.76% of Total Liabilities and Own Funds ("TLOF") (representing 28.22% of RWAs at 31 December 2017) to be met by 1 January 2021. At 30 June 2019, AIB Group had MREL of 16% of TLOF and 28% of RWAs.

AIB Group continues to monitor changes in prudential regulation and capital requirements together with developments in the SRB's MREL Policy which has the potential to impact on AIB Group's MREL target.

The implementation of the CCyB for Ireland will increase the MREL target for future years. In addition, an estimated increase in RWAs of c. € 2 billion due to TRIM is also likely to increase the quantum of MREL issuance required.

## Ratings

### Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c.

Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. is rated at investment grade with all three rating agencies, Moody's, Fitch and Standard & Poor's (S&P).

Long-term ratings	30 June 2019			31 December 2018		
	Moody's	S&P	Fitch	Moody's	S&P	Fitch
Long-term	A3	BBB+	BBB-	A3	BBB+	BBB-
Outlook	Positive	Stable	Positive	Positive	Stable	Positive
Investment grade	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓





# Risk management

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## Update on risk management and governance

Risk is defined as any event that could damage the core earnings capacity of the Group, increase cash flow volatility, reduce capital, threaten the Group's business reputation or viability, and/or breach its regulatory or legal obligations.

The Group has adopted an Enterprise Risk Management approach to (a) the identification and assessment; (b) the management and mitigation; and (c) the monitoring and reporting of its risks. Processes and controls supporting this approach are set out in the Risk Management section of the Annual Financial Report 2018 (credit risk – pages 45 to 64, credit profile – pages 65 to 100 and other risk types – pages 101 to 122).

The Group identifies those risks which are likely to impact it most through the Material Risk Assessment process. The Group has implemented comprehensive risk management strategies in seeking to manage these risks as described in the Group's risk governance and organisation framework set out on pages 41 to 44 of the Annual Financial Report 2018. In January 2019, the Group transitioned to a new operating model and internal governance structure as described on page 44 of the Annual Financial Report 2018.

The principal risks and uncertainties likely to impact the Group are set out on pages 34 to 40 of the Annual Financial Report 2018. The Group monitors changes to its principal risks and uncertainties, including emerging risks. There have been no significant changes to these principal risks in the period nor are any expected for the remaining six months of the financial year. However, the risk which specifically addresses the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the EU as outlined on page 34 of the Annual Financial Report 2018 remains significant. The extension of the date to 31 October 2019 for the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU creates additional uncertainty which has potential negative consequences for the markets within which the Group operates and which may become more pronounced in the remaining six months of the financial year.

These principal risks should not be regarded as a complete and comprehensive statement of all potential risks/uncertainties. Other factors not yet identified, or not currently material, may adversely affect the Group. Although the Group invests substantial time and effort in its risk management strategies and techniques, there is a risk that these may fail to adequately mitigate the risks in some circumstances, particularly if confronted with risks that were not identified or anticipated.

Details of the Group's exposure to specific risks are outlined on pages 45 to 122 of the Annual Financial Report 2018.

Updates have been provided in this Report on the current status of the following specific risks:

- Capital – pages 21 and 22;
- Credit risks including asset quality and impairment – pages 25 to 57; and
- Funding and liquidity risk – pages 58 to 61.

## Credit risk – Overview

Details on the various aspects of the Group's credit risk management are outlined on pages 46 to 64 of the Annual Financial Report 2018 with the Group's accounting policies for financial assets included in note 1 to the consolidated financial statements on pages 193 and 194.

There have been no changes to the Group's accounting policies for financial assets since 31 December 2018. In determining ECL allowances, the Group keeps under constant review its bases of measurement, methodologies and judgements as outlined on pages 57 to 64 of the Annual Financial Report 2018. There have been no changes to these bases of measurement, methodologies and judgements apart from the following:

### Macroeconomic scenarios and weightings\*

The macroeconomic scenarios used by the Group for IFRS 9 purposes are subject to the Group's existing governance process covering the development and approval of macroeconomic scenarios for planning and stress testing i.e. through Stress Test Working Group and Asset and Liability Committee (ALCo). The parameters used within the Group's ECL models include macroeconomic factors which have been established as drivers of the default risk and loss estimates. Therefore, a different ECL estimate is produced for each combination of macroeconomic factors within a particular scenario. These ECL outcomes for each given scenario are then weighted by the assessed likelihood attaching to each of the different scenarios. There has been no change to the process by which the scenarios nor the associated probability weights are determined from that set out on pages 61 to 63 in the Annual Financial Report 2018.

As part of the review of the economic scenarios at 30 June 2019, the near term forecast for Irish house price growth has been reduced in each scenario to reflect the revised impact compared to previous estimates of (a) CBI macro-prudential measures and affordability on demand and (b) increasing supply. No other material changes were made to the economic assumptions in the Republic of Ireland or in the United Kingdom.

The table below sets out the average five year forecast for each of the key macroeconomic variables forecast under (i) base; (ii) moderate downside; and (iii) moderate upside scenarios at 30 June 2019 and at 31 December 2018:

Macroeconomic factor (%)	30 June 2019			31 December 2018		
	Base	Downside	Upside	Base	Downside	Upside
<b>Republic of Ireland</b>						
GDP growth	3.3	2.2	4.4	3.3	2.2	4.4
Residential property price growth	2.8	0.6	5.3	4.9	2.7	7.4
Unemployment rate	4.9	7.1	4.5	4.9	7.1	4.5
Commercial property price growth	4.0	0.6	6.1	4.0	0.6	6.1
<b>United Kingdom</b>						
GDP growth	1.5	0.4	2.4	1.6	0.4	2.4
Residential property price growth	4.0	(1.6)	6.0	4.0	(1.6)	6.0
Unemployment rate	4.0	6.6	3.5	4.0	6.6	3.5
Commercial property price growth	3.4	(1.0)	6.7	3.4	(1.0)	6.7

### Macroeconomic scenario weightings

Three scenarios are used to reflect a representative sample of possible outcomes (i.e. base, downside and upside scenarios). The ECL allowance reflects a weighted average of the ECLs under the three scenarios.

The weights for the scenarios are derived based on the expert judgement informed by a quantitative analysis. The quantitative analysis incorporates two approaches to assessing the likelihood of the 3 scenarios:

- a statistical distribution analysis of Irish and UK GDP and unemployment and US GDP informed by historic patterns in the economic data; and
- a more forward-looking approach to assessing the distribution of Irish and UK GDP forecasts using a panel of external forecasts as inputs.

These weightings were reviewed regularly during 2019. The weightings have remained constant during the reporting period. This reflects the fact that uncertainty, evident at 31 December 2018, in relation to both Brexit and global economic conditions, continues to remain elevated. These probabilities will continue to be reassessed reflecting developments during the second half-year of 2019. The scenario weightings are approved on a quarterly basis at Group ALCo.

\*Forms an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements



## Credit risk – Overview

### Macroeconomic scenarios and weightings (continued)

The weights that have been applied as at the reporting date are:

Scenario	Weighting	
	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Base	50%	50%
Downside	35%	35%
Upside	15%	15%

In assessing the adequacy of the ECL allowance, the Group has considered all available forward looking information as of the balance sheet date in order to estimate the future expected credit losses. The Group, through its risk management processes (including the use of expert credit judgement and other techniques) assesses its ECL allowance for events that cannot be captured by the statistical models it uses and for other risks and uncertainties. The assessment of ECL at the balance sheet date does not reflect the worst case outcome, but rather a probability weighted outcome of the three scenarios. Should the credit environment deteriorate beyond the Group's expectation, the Group's estimate of ECL would increase accordingly.

### Sensitivities\*

The Group's estimates of expected credit losses are responsive to varying economic conditions and forward looking information. These estimates are driven by the relationship between historic experienced loss and the combination of macroeconomic variables. Given the co-relationship of each of the macroeconomic variables to one another and the fact that loss estimates do not follow a linear path, a sensitivity to any single economic variable is not meaningful. As such, the following sensitivities are provided which indicate the approximate impact on the current ECL allowance before the application of probability weights to the forward looking macroeconomic scenarios. The sensitivities provide an estimate of ECL movements driven by both changes in model parameters and quantitative 'significant increase in credit risk' ("SICR") staging assignments.

Relative to the Base scenario, in the 100% downside scenario, the ECL allowance increases by 9.4% and in the 100% upside scenario, the ECL allowance declines by 7.5%, showing that the ECL impact of the downside is greater than that of the upside. For 30 June 2019, a 100% downside scenario sees a higher ECL allowance sensitivity of € 153 million compared to Base (€ 118 million compared to reported), which is lower than at 31 December 2018 due to improvements in the overall asset quality profile of the Group's loan book. Given that the AIB UK loan portfolio accounts for 14% of Group loans, the impact on the sensitivity analysis from AIB UK perspective is relatively low.

	ECL allowance at 30 June 2019			
	Reported (50% Base, 35% downside, 15% upside) Total € m	100% Base, 0% downside, 0% upside Total € m	0% Base, 100% downside, 0% upside Total € m	0% Base, 0% downside, 100% upside Total € m
<b>Loans and advances to customers</b>				
Residential mortgages	645	627	721	530
Other personal	210	208	215	206
Property and construction	364	357	380	343
Non-property business	402	394	422	384
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>1,463</b>
Off-balance sheet loan commitments	25	24	25	24
Financial guarantee contracts	19	20	20	20
	<b>1,665</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>1,507</b>

\*Forms an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements



## Credit risk – Overview

### Management judgement\*

#### Stage 3 PDH mortgage ECL

The Group estimates the ECL allowance based on its historic experience of resolution of defaulted loans, whether through working out arrangements with customers, including split mortgages, low fixed interest rate, voluntary sale for loss, negative equity trade down and positive equity solutions or through loan recovery following realisation of collateral.

The Group's strategy is to deliver sustainable long-term solutions and to work with customers through their financial difficulties, with loan recovery through realisation of collateral considered as a last resort where customers have failed to engage with the Group. The mortgage LGD model is based on empirical internal data for such resolved and unresolved cases, and represents the Group's expected loss based on those current and expected work-out strategies at the time. However, for a cohort of loans that are deep in arrears and/or in a legal process, it is recognised that alternative recovery strategies other than those envisaged at the time of model development, such as, a portfolio sale, need to be considered. To reflect the likelihood of alternative recovery strategies (including disposals) for this cohort, a management adjustment has been applied to increase the ECL outcome for this cohort to align it to the loss that is expected to result from these strategies.

This management adjustment has been subject to periodic governance reviews. As a result, the ECL allowance of € 628 million for residential mortgages in the Republic of Ireland at 30 June 2019 includes € 215 million arising from this management adjustment (31 December 2018: ECL allowance of € 686 million, of which € 239 million relates to this management adjustment). The reduction is principally due to the fact that a number of loans subject to the overlay were part of a portfolio sale of distressed loans in the period.

There has been no changes to inputs, assumptions or estimation techniques used in the calculation of the overlay in the period.

Further information is not provided as the Group believes that such information could compromise the resolution outcome given the underlying nature of this portfolio.

#### ECL governance

There were no changes to the Group's ECL governance framework in the six months to 30 June 2019.

\*Forms an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements



## Credit risk – Overview

Credit risk exposure derives from standard on-balance sheet products such as mortgages, loans, overdrafts and credit cards. In addition, credit risk arises from other products and activities including, but not limited to: “off-balance sheet” guarantees and commitments; the trading portfolio (e.g. bonds and derivatives); investment securities; asset backed securities; and the failure/partial failure of a trade in a settlement or payments system.

The following table summarises financial instruments in the statement of financial position:\*

	30 June 2019			Half-year 30 June 2019	31 December 2018			Half-year 30 June 2018
	Statement of financial position			Income statement	Statement of financial position			Income statement
	Exposure	ECL allowance	Carrying amount	Net credit impairment (charge)/ writeback	Exposure	ECL allowance	Carrying amount	Net credit impairment (charge)/ writeback
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Cash and balances at central banks	9,278	–	9,278	–	6,516	–	6,516	–
Items in course of collection	124	–	124	–	73	–	73	–
Loans and advances to banks	1,286	–	1,286	–	1,443	–	1,443	1
Loans and advances to customers: <sup>(1)</sup>								
at amortised cost	62,575	(1,621)	60,954	(19)	62,760	(2,039)	60,721	151
at FVTPL	127	n/a	127	n/a	147	n/a	147	n/a
	62,702	(1,621)	61,081	(19)	62,907	(2,039)	60,868	151
Investment debt securities <sup>(2)</sup>	16,344	–	16,344	–	16,133	–	16,133	–
Loan commitments	11,552	(25)	(25)	–	11,107	(25)	(25)	(9)
Financial guarantee contracts	689	(19)	(19)	10	780	(33)	(33)	(1)
<b>Total</b>				<b>(9)</b>				<b>142</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Excluding intercompany loans of € 10 million.

<sup>(2)</sup>ECL allowance amounting to € 4 million (31 December 2018: € 4 million) included in carrying value.

There was a € 9 million net credit impairment charge in the six months to 30 June 2019. This comprised of a € 19 million charge on loans and advances to customers (net remeasurement of ECL allowance charge of € 66 million offset by recoveries of amounts previously written off of € 47 million) and a € 10 million writeback for off-balance sheet exposures.

There were a number of drivers which contributed to the € 66 million net remeasurement charge. These included stage movements, in particular, the net movement into Stage 3 and the ECL allowance requirement on new loans originated. Furthermore, a charge was taken (€ 23 million) following the Group’s reduction in the near term forecast for Irish house price growth and there was credit of € 12 million due to enhancements made to the Retail Asset Finance LGD model.

Finally, following strong cash inflows in the period, there were € 47 million recoveries of amounts previously written-off (of which € 18 million relates to interest received which is not recognised as interest income in the income statement under IFRS 9 on Stage 3 loans).

\*Forms an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements



## Credit risk – Credit profile of the loan portfolio

The following table analyses loans and advances to customers at amortised cost by segment, internal credit ratings and ECL staging:

### Amortised Cost

	30 June 2019*					31 December 2018*				
	Retail	CIB	AIB UK	Group	Total	Retail	CIB	AIB UK	Group	Total
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>										
Residential mortgages	29,813	619	1,261	–	31,693	30,361	619	1,335	–	32,315
Other personal	2,694	111	134	16	2,955	2,821	87	147	20	3,075
Property and construction	1,378	4,043	2,252	–	7,673	1,750	3,872	2,182	–	7,804
Non-property business	3,755	11,101	5,170	228	20,254	4,093	10,546	4,847	80	19,566
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,640</b>	<b>15,874</b>	<b>8,817</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>62,575</b>	<b>39,025</b>	<b>15,124</b>	<b>8,511</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62,760</b>

### Analysed by internal credit ratings<sup>(1)</sup>

	30 June 2019*					31 December 2018*				
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Strong	24,028	11,090	6,218	189	41,525	23,747	10,178	6,072	77	40,074
Satisfactory	6,171	4,373	1,908	55	12,507	6,158	4,346	1,658	23	12,185
<b>Total strong/satisfactory</b>	<b>30,199</b>	<b>15,463</b>	<b>8,126</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>54,032</b>	<b>29,905</b>	<b>14,524</b>	<b>7,730</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>52,259</b>
Criticised watch	2,050	190	310	–	2,550	2,225	235	363	–	2,823
Criticised recovery	1,133	169	45	–	1,347	1,425	232	41	–	1,698
<b>Total criticised</b>	<b>3,183</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3,897</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>4,521</b>
<b>Non-performing</b>	<b>4,258</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>4,646</b>	<b>5,470</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>5,980</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>37,640</b>	<b>15,874</b>	<b>8,817</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>62,575</b>	<b>39,025</b>	<b>15,124</b>	<b>8,511</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62,760</b>

### Analysed by ECL staging

	30 June 2019*					31 December 2018*				
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Stage 1	29,474	15,360	7,944	244	53,022	29,367	14,664	7,563	99	51,693
Stage 2	4,009	462	538	–	5,009	4,343	376	571	–	5,290
Stage 3	3,931	51	335	–	4,317	5,080	83	377	1	5,541
POCI	226	1	–	–	227	235	1	–	–	236
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,640</b>	<b>15,874</b>	<b>8,817</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>62,575</b>	<b>39,025</b>	<b>15,124</b>	<b>8,511</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62,760</b>

### ECL allowance – statement of financial position

	30 June 2019*					31 December 2018*				
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Stage 1	78	30	34	–	142	109	35	27	–	171
Stage 2	191	33	32	–	256	208	25	38	–	271
Stage 3	1,060	10	120	–	1,190	1,419	4	143	–	1,566
POCI	33	–	–	–	33	31	–	–	–	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2,039</b>

### ECL allowance cover percentage

	30 June 2019*					31 December 2018*				
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Stage 1	0.3	0.2	0.4	–	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	–	0.3
Stage 2	4.8	7.1	5.9	–	5.1	4.8	6.6	6.7	–	5.1
Stage 3	27.0	19.6	35.8	–	27.6	27.9	4.8	37.9	–	28.3
POCI	14.6	–	–	–	14.5	13.2	–	–	–	13.1

	Half-year to 30 June 2019*					Half-year to 30 June 2018*				
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
<b>Income statement</b>										
Net remeasurement of ECL allowance	32	12	22	–	66	(134)	12	12	–	(110)
Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	(45)	–	(2)	–	(47)	(38)	–	(3)	–	(41)
<b>Net credit impairment charge/(writeback)</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>(172)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(151)</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Net credit impairment charge/(writeback) on average loans</b>	<b>(0.08)</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>(0.79)</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(0.48)</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Further analysis of internal credit grade profile by ECL staging is set out on page 31.

\*Forms an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

## Credit risk – Credit profile of the loan portfolio

The following table analyses loans and advances to customers at FVTPL by segment and internal credit ratings:

### FVTPL

Carrying amount	30 June 2019*					31 December 2018*				
	Retail € m	CIB € m	AIB UK € m	Group € m	Total € m	Retail € m	CIB € m	AIB UK € m	Group € m	Total € m
Residential mortgages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other personal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property and construction	50	77	–	–	127	50	97	–	–	147
Non-property business	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>147</b>

Analysed by internal credit ratings	30 June 2019*					31 December 2018*				
	Retail € m	CIB € m	AIB UK € m	Group € m	Total € m	Retail € m	CIB € m	AIB UK € m	Group € m	Total € m
Strong	–	77	–	–	77	–	73	–	–	73
Satisfactory	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total strong/satisfactory</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>73</b>
Criticised watch	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Criticised recovery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total criticised</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Non-performing</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>147</b>

The credit ratings of contingent liabilities and commitments are set out in the following table:

	30 June 2019* € m	31 December 2018* € m
Strong	8,748	8,713
Satisfactory	3,043	2,721
Criticised watch	262	255
Criticised recovery	13	15
Default	175	183
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,241</b>	<b>11,887</b>

Details of the Group's internal credit ratings are set out in the 'Risk management' section of the Annual Financial Report 2018 on pages 48 and 49. This sets out the basis on which the Group manages its credit portfolio.

Gross loans and advances to customers reduced by € 0.2 billion in the six months to 30 June 2019. Of the total portfolio of € 62.7 billion, € 62.6 billion is measured at amortised cost with the remaining € 0.1 billion being measured at fair value through profit or loss. While there was an increase in the level of new lending to € 6.0 billion in the six months to 30 June 2019, this was offset by loan redemptions/ other movements of € 5.2 billion and disposals of € 1.0 billion. The decrease was evident across all asset classes with the exception of the non-property business sector which increased by € 0.7 billion, primarily due to strong new lending volumes in the CIB segment. Overall, from a segment perspective, Retail decreased by € 1.4 billion which was offset by increases in CIB, UK and Group of € 0.8 billion, € 0.3 billion and € 0.1 billion respectively.

Stage 3 loans decreased by € 1.2 billion to € 4.3 billion which includes a portfolio sale of distressed loans. The reduction was primarily as a result of the portfolio sale which impacted all asset classes but predominately non-property business (€ 0.4 billion), property (€ 0.3 billion) and mortgage portfolios (€ 0.3 billion).

Of the total loans to customers of € 62.7 billion, € 54.1 billion or 86% are rated as either 'strong' or 'satisfactory' which is an increase of € 1.8 billion (€ 52.3 billion or 83% at 31 December 2018), and was evidenced across all segments. The 'criticised' classification includes 'criticised watch' of € 2.6 billion and 'criticised recovery' of € 1.3 billion, the total of which has decreased by € 0.6 billion in the six months to 30 June 2019. Overall, the total performing book has increased by € 1.2 billion to € 58.0 billion or 93% of gross loans and advances to customers (31 December 2018: € 56.8 billion and 90%).

Non-performing loans are aligned to the Group's definition of default and Stage 3 credit impaired with the exception of those originating in Stage 1 (€ 0.1 billion) and POCI (€ 0.2 billion). Non-performing loans have reduced by € 1.4 billion to € 4.7 billion or 7.5% of gross loans and advances to customers (31 December 2018: € 6.1 billion and 9.6%).

### ECL allowance

The ECL allowance on loans and advances to customers reduced by € 0.4 billion to € 1.6 billion in the six months to 30 June 2019. The reduction was predominately in Stage 3 relating to the portfolio sale of distressed loans. The ECL cover rate decreased from 3.2% at 31 December 2018 to 2.6% at 30 June 2019. This was primarily driven by the reduction in higher cover Stage 3 loans and the increase in lower cover Stage 1 loans.

\*Forms an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements





## Credit risk – Credit profile of the loan portfolio

### Internal credit grade profile by ECL staging

The table below analyses the internal credit grading profile by ECL staging for loans and advances to customers:

#### Amortised cost

	30 June 2019*					31 December 2018*				
	Stage 1 € m	Stage 2 € m	Stage 3 € m	POCI € m	Total € m	Stage 1 € m	Stage 2 € m	Stage 3 € m	POCI € m	Total € m
<b>Total</b>										
Strong	40,563	950	–	12	41,525	39,148	923	–	3	40,074
Satisfactory	11,173	1,332	–	2	12,507	10,923	1,262	–	–	12,185
<b>Total strong/satisfactory</b>	<b>51,736</b>	<b>2,282</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>54,032</b>	<b>50,071</b>	<b>2,185</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>52,259</b>
Criticised watch	1,059	1,491	–	–	2,550	1,226	1,596	–	1	2,823
Criticised recovery	105	1,236	–	6	1,347	184	1,509	–	5	1,698
<b>Total criticised</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>2,727</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3,897</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>3,105</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,521</b>
<b>Non-performing</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>4,317</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>4,646</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>5,541</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>5,980</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>53,022</b>	<b>5,009</b>	<b>4,317</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>62,575</b>	<b>51,693</b>	<b>5,290</b>	<b>5,541</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>62,760</b>

#### Analysis by asset class

##### Residential mortgages

Strong	22,733	850	–	12	23,595	22,478	828	–	3	23,309
Satisfactory	2,571	625	–	2	3,198	2,638	659	–	–	3,297
<b>Total strong/satisfactory</b>	<b>25,304</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>26,793</b>	<b>25,116</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>26,606</b>
Criticised watch	431	798	–	–	1,229	479	882	–	1	1,362
Criticised recovery	1	858	–	6	865	1	1,072	–	5	1,078
<b>Total criticised</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>1,656</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>1,954</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,440</b>
<b>Non-performing</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2,585</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3,023</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>3,269</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>25,750</b>	<b>3,131</b>	<b>2,585</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>31,693</b>	<b>25,617</b>	<b>3,441</b>	<b>3,023</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>32,315</b>

##### Other personal

Strong	1,147	43	–	–	1,190	1,201	43	–	–	1,244
Satisfactory	1,090	160	–	–	1,250	1,062	159	–	–	1,221
<b>Total strong/satisfactory</b>	<b>2,237</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2,440</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2,465</b>
Criticised watch	70	129	–	–	199	68	128	–	–	196
Criticised recovery	1	57	–	–	58	1	68	–	–	69
<b>Total criticised</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>265</b>
<b>Non-performing</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>345</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>2,309</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2,955</b>	<b>2,334</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3,075</b>

##### Property and construction

Strong	4,560	26	–	–	4,586	4,286	23	–	–	4,309
Satisfactory	1,567	152	–	–	1,719	1,458	82	–	–	1,540
<b>Total strong/satisfactory</b>	<b>6,127</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6,305</b>	<b>5,744</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>5,849</b>
Criticised watch	114	169	–	–	283	141	201	–	–	342
Criticised recovery	85	83	–	–	168	158	109	–	–	267
<b>Total criticised</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>609</b>
<b>Non-performing</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,346</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>6,402</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>7,673</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7,804</b>

##### Non-property business

Strong	12,123	31	–	–	12,154	11,183	29	–	–	11,212
Satisfactory	5,945	395	–	–	6,340	5,765	362	–	–	6,127
<b>Total strong/satisfactory</b>	<b>18,068</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>18,494</b>	<b>16,948</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>17,339</b>
Criticised watch	444	395	–	–	839	538	385	–	–	923
Criticised recovery	18	238	–	–	256	24	260	–	–	284
<b>Total criticised</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,207</b>
<b>Non-performing</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,020</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>18,561</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>20,254</b>	<b>17,542</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>19,566</b>

\*Forms an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements



## Credit risk – Credit profile of the loan portfolio

### Non-performing exposures (“NPE”) to customers

The table below analyses non-performing loans and advances to customers by asset class:

	30 June 2019				
	Residential mortgages € m	Other personal € m	Property and construction € m	Non-property business € m	Total € m
<b>Non-performing loans</b>					
<b>At amortised cost</b>					
Collateral disposals	205	42	316	79	642
Unlikely to pay (including > 90 days past due)	2,306	192	505	467	3,470
Non-performing loans probation	295	24	96	119	534
<b>Total gross carrying amount at amortised cost</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>4,646</b>
<b>At FVTPL</b>					
Collateral disposals	–	–	8	–	8
Unlikely to pay (including > 90 days past due)	–	–	35	–	35
Non-performing loans probation	–	–	7	–	7
<b>Total carrying amount at FVTPL</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Total non-performing loans and advances to customers</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>4,696</b>
<b>Total ECL allowance on non-performing loans and advances to customers</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>1,231</b>
<b>Non-performing loans as % of total loans and advances to customers</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>

	31 December 2018				
	Residential mortgages € m	Other personal € m	Property and construction € m	Non-property business € m	Total € m
<b>Non-performing loans</b>					
<b>At amortised cost</b>					
Collateral disposals	188	49	398	112	747
Unlikely to pay (including > 90 days past due)	2,689	261	808	758	4,516
Non-performing loans probation	392	35	140	150	717
<b>Total gross carrying amount at amortised cost</b>	<b>3,269</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>5,980</b>
<b>At FVTPL</b>					
Collateral disposals	–	–	14	–	14
Unlikely to pay (including > 90 days past due)	–	–	53	–	53
Non-performing loans probation	–	–	7	–	7
<b>Total carrying amount at FVTPL</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Total non-performing loans and advances to customers</b>	<b>3,269</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>6,054</b>
<b>Total ECL allowance on non-performing loans and advances to customers</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>1,608</b>
<b>Non-performing loans as % of total loans and advances to customers</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>

Non-performing loans reduced by € 1.4 billion or 22% to € 4.7 billion in the six months to 30 June 2019. This reduction continues to be reflective of proactive deleveraging activities primarily due to loan portfolio sales and redemptions. Of the total € 1.4 billion reduction, € 1.0 billion is directly attributable to a portfolio sale of distressed loans, 75% of which were in arrears for at least one year. Excluding the impact of the portfolio sale, non-performing loans in probation reduced by 24% in the six months to 30 June 2019.

### Non-performing off-balance sheet commitments

Total non-performing off-balance sheet commitments amounted to € 176 million (31 December 2018: € 183 million).



## Credit risk – Credit profile of the loan portfolio

### Summary of movements on ECL allowances

The following table summarises the movements on the ECL allowance on loans and advances to customers:

	30 June 2019*				
	Residential mortgages € m	Other personal € m	Property and construction € m	Non-property business € m	Total € m
<b>At 1 January 2019</b>	713	253	480	593	2,039
Net remeasurement of ECL allowance – customers	38	23	8	(3)	66
Changes in ECL allowance due to write-offs	(52)	(21)	(32)	(30)	(135)
Changes in ECL allowance due to disposals	(54)	(41)	(98)	(155)	(348)
Exchange translation adjustments/other	–	(4)	6	(3)	(1)
<b>At 30 June 2019</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>1,621</b>

For detailed analysis of ECL allowance movements, see pages 48 to 50.

	31 December 2018*				
	Residential mortgages € m	Other personal € m	Property and construction € m	Non-property business € m	Total € m
At 31 December 2017 (IAS 39)	1,418	246	1,064	617	3,345
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018	(27)	83	42	173	271
<b>At 1 January 2018 (IFRS 9)</b>	1,391	329	1,106	790	3,616
Transfer in	–	–	–	14	14
Net remeasurement of ECL allowance – customers	(59)	13	(90)	47	(89)
Changes in ECL allowance due to write-offs	(564)	(62)	(178)	(225)	(1,029)
Changes in ECL allowance due to disposals	(55)	(27)	(358)	(32)	(472)
Exchange translation adjustments	–	–	–	(1)	(1)
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>2,039</b>

\*Forms an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

# Risk management



## Credit risk – Credit profile of the loan portfolio – Asset class analysis

### Loans and advances to customers – Residential mortgages

The following table analyses the residential mortgage portfolio at amortised cost by segment, internal credit ratings and ECL staging:

	30 June 2019*					31 December 2018*				
	Retail	CIB	AIB UK	Group	Total	Retail	CIB	AIB UK	Group	Total
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>										
Owner occupier	27,277	454	1,157	–	28,888	27,394	448	1,227	–	29,069
Buy-to-let	2,536	165	104	–	2,805	2,967	171	108	–	3,246
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,813</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>31,693</b>	<b>30,361</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>32,315</b>
<b>Analysed by internal credit ratings</b>										
Strong	22,148	559	888	–	23,595	21,832	544	933	–	23,309
Satisfactory	3,047	29	122	–	3,198	3,143	34	120	–	3,297
<b>Total strong/satisfactory</b>	<b>25,195</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>26,793</b>	<b>24,975</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>26,606</b>
Criticised watch	1,082	15	132	–	1,229	1,206	17	139	–	1,362
Criticised recovery	852	9	4	–	865	1,058	13	7	–	1,078
<b>Total criticised</b>	<b>1,934</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>2,264</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2,440</b>
<b>Non-performing</b>	<b>2,684</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>3,122</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3,269</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>29,813</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>31,693</b>	<b>30,361</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>32,315</b>
<b>Analysed by ECL staging</b>										
Stage 1	24,169	558	1,023	–	25,750	24,003	543	1,071	–	25,617
Stage 2	2,953	54	124	–	3,131	3,248	65	128	–	3,441
Stage 3	2,465	6	114	–	2,585	2,877	10	136	–	3,023
POCI	226	1	–	–	227	233	1	–	–	234
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,813</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>31,693</b>	<b>30,361</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>32,315</b>
<b>ECL allowance – statement of financial position</b>										
Stage 1	7	–	1	–	8	7	–	1	–	8
Stage 2	47	1	2	–	50	48	1	2	–	51
Stage 3	540	–	14	–	554	598	1	24	–	623
POCI	33	–	–	–	33	31	–	–	–	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>713</b>
<b>ECL allowance cover percentage</b>										
Stage 1	–	–	0.1	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	–
Stage 2	1.6	1.9	1.6	–	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	–	1.5
Stage 3	21.9	–	12.3	–	21.4	20.8	10.0	17.6	–	20.6
POCI	14.6	–	–	–	14.5	13.3	–	–	–	13.2
<b>Income statement</b>										
	Half-year to 30 June 2019*					Half-year to 30 June 2018*				
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Net remeasurement of ECL allowance	38	(1)	1	–	38	(23)	–	(2)	–	(25)
Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	(15)	–	–	–	(15)	(8)	–	(1)	–	(9)
<b>Net credit impairment charge/(writeback)</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>(31)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(34)</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Net credit impairment charge/(writeback) on average loans</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>(0.46)</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>(0.19)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(0.40)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(0.20)</b>

\*Forms an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements



## Credit risk – Credit profile of the loan portfolio – Asset class analysis

### Loans and advances to customers – Republic of Ireland residential mortgages

The following table analyses the Republic of Ireland residential mortgage portfolio at amortised cost by ECL staging:

	30 June 2019*			31 December 2018*		
	Owner- occupier € m	Buy-to-let € m	Total € m	Owner- occupier € m	Buy-to-let € m	Total € m
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>27,731</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>30,432</b>	27,841	3,139	30,980
<b>Analysed by ECL staging</b>						
Stage 1	22,872	1,855	24,727	22,615	1,931	24,546
Stage 2	2,636	371	3,007	2,867	446	3,313
Stage 3	2,004	467	2,471	2,137	750	2,887
POCI	219	8	227	222	12	234
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,731</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>30,432</b>	27,841	3,139	30,980
<b>ECL allowance – statement of financial position</b>						
Stage 1	6	1	7	5	2	7
Stage 2	35	13	48	36	13	49
Stage 3	443	97	540	451	148	599
POCI	26	7	33	23	8	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>628</b>	515	171	686
<b>Republic of Ireland residential mortgages at amortised cost</b>	<b>27,221</b>	<b>2,583</b>	<b>29,804</b>	27,326	2,968	30,294
<b>ECL allowance cover percentage</b>						
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Stage 1	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	–
Stage 2	1.3	3.5	1.6	1.3	3.0	1.5
Stage 3	22.1	20.8	21.9	21.1	19.7	20.7
POCI	11.9	87.5	14.5	10.4	62.5	13.2
<b>Income statement</b>						
	Half-year to 30 June 2019*			Half-year to 30 June 2018*		
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Net remeasurement of ECL allowance	41	(4)	37	(14)	(9)	(23)
Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	(9)	(6)	(15)	(6)	(2)	(8)
<b>Net credit impairment charge/(writeback)</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>(10)</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>(20)</b>	<b>(11)</b>	<b>(31)</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Net credit impairment charge/ (writeback) on average loans</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>(0.91)</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>(0.14)</b>	<b>(0.63)</b>	<b>(0.20)</b>

\*Forms an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements



## Credit risk – Credit profile of the loan portfolio – Asset class analysis

### Loans and advances to customers – Republic of Ireland residential mortgages (*continued*)

Residential mortgages in the Republic of Ireland amounted to € 30.4 billion at 30 June 2019 compared to € 31.0 billion at 31 December 2018. The decrease in the portfolio was primarily due to loan repayments and disposals, offset by new lending. Total drawdowns in the six months to 30 June 2019 were € 1.3 billion, of which 97% were by owner occupiers, whilst the weighted average indexed loan-to-value for new residential mortgages was 68%. New lending in the six months to 30 June 2019 increased by 8% driven by the favourable macroeconomic conditions.

The split of the residential mortgage portfolio is 91% owner-occupier and 9% buy-to-let and comprises 29% tracker rate, 54% variable rate and 17% fixed rate mortgages.

Non-performing loans decreased from € 3.1 billion at 31 December 2018 to € 2.7 billion at 30 June 2019, impacted by the portfolio sale of distressed loans (of which € 0.3 billion were mortgages) and also partly due to restructuring, write-offs, repayments and redemptions.

### Income statement

The net credit impairment charge of € 22 million in the first half of 2019 compared to a net credit impairment writeback of € 31 million in the same period in 2018. The ECL allowance provision cover level at 30 June 2019 for the Republic of Ireland mortgage portfolio is 2% (31 December 2018: 2%). For the Stage 3 element of the mortgage portfolio, € 0.5 billion of ECLs are held providing Stage 3 cover of 22% (31 December 2018: € 0.6 billion and 21% respectively).

### Residential mortgage arrears

Total loans in arrears (including non-performing loans) by value decreased by 12% during the six months to 30 June 2019, a decrease of 4% in the owner-occupier portfolio and a decrease of 41% in the buy-to-let portfolio. The decrease in the buy-to-let arrears was driven by the portfolio sale of distressed loans.

The number of loans in arrears (based on number of accounts) greater than 90 days was 5% at 30 June 2019 and remains below the industry average of 7%<sup>(1)</sup>. For the owner-occupier portfolio, the number of loans in arrears greater than 90 days at 4% were below the industry average of 6%<sup>(1)</sup>. For the buy-to-let portfolio, loans in arrears greater than 90 days at 11% were below the industry average of 15%<sup>(1)</sup>.

<sup>(1)</sup>Source: Central Bank of Ireland (“CBI”) Residential Mortgage Arrears and Repossessions Statistics as at 31 March 2019, based on numbers of accounts.

### Forbearance

Residential mortgages subject to forbearance measures decreased by € 0.5 billion to € 3.1 billion from 31 December 2018, compared to a decrease of € 1.1 billion in the 12 months to 31 December 2018. A key feature of the forbearance portfolio is the level of advanced forbearance solutions driven by the Group’s strategy to deliver sustainable long-term solutions to customers and support customers in remaining in their family home.

Details of forbearance measures are set out on pages 53 to 57.



## Credit risk – Credit profile of the loan portfolio – Asset class analysis

### Loans and advances to customers – Republic of Ireland residential mortgages by age profile

The following table provides an age profile of the Republic of Ireland residential mortgage portfolio at amortised cost by ECL staging:

Total	30 June 2019*					31 December 2018*				
	Stage 1 € m	Stage 2 € m	Stage 3 € m	POCI € m	Total € m	Stage 1 € m	Stage 2 € m	Stage 3 € m	POCI € m	Total € m
Not past due	24,641	2,699	807	177	28,324	24,477	3,016	916	178	28,587
1 - 30 days	86	239	118	12	455	69	237	133	17	456
31 - 60 days	–	56	78	6	140	–	42	78	5	125
61 - 90 days	–	13	61	3	77	–	18	84	2	104
91 - 180 days	–	–	142	5	147	–	–	142	5	147
181 - 365 days	–	–	152	5	157	–	–	180	6	186
Over 365 days	–	–	1,113	19	1,132	–	–	1,354	21	1,375
<b>Total gross carrying amount</b>	<b>24,727</b>	<b>3,007</b>	<b>2,471</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>30,432</b>	<b>24,546</b>	<b>3,313</b>	<b>2,887</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>30,980</b>
ECL allowance	(7)	(48)	(540)	(33)	(628)	(7)	(49)	(599)	(31)	(686)
<b>Carrying value</b>	<b>24,720</b>	<b>2,959</b>	<b>1,931</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>29,804</b>	<b>24,539</b>	<b>3,264</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>30,294</b>
<b>Of which:</b>										
<b>Owner occupier</b>										
Not past due	22,792	2,354	625	172	25,943	22,553	2,596	664	172	25,985
1 - 30 days	80	218	102	12	412	62	217	110	17	406
31 - 60 days	–	52	65	6	123	–	38	65	5	108
61 - 90 days	–	12	51	3	66	–	16	71	2	89
91 - 180 days	–	–	125	5	130	–	–	115	5	120
181 - 365 days	–	–	126	5	131	–	–	137	6	143
Over 365 days	–	–	910	16	926	–	–	975	15	990
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>22,872</b>	<b>2,636</b>	<b>2,004</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>27,731</b>	<b>22,615</b>	<b>2,867</b>	<b>2,137</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>27,841</b>

### Republic of Ireland residential mortgages – properties in possession<sup>(1)</sup>

The Group seeks to avoid repossession through working with customers, but where agreement cannot be reached, it proceeds to repossession of the property or the appointment of a receiver, using external agents to realise the maximum value as soon as is practicable. Where the Group believes that the proceeds of sale of a property will comprise only part of the recoverable amount of the loan against which it was being held as security, the customer remains liable for the outstanding balance and the remaining loan continues to be recognised on the statement of financial position.

The number (stock) of properties in possession is set out below:

	30 June 2019		31 December 2018	
	Stock	Balance outstanding € m	Stock	Balance outstanding € m
Owner-occupier	614	145	547	131
Buy-to-let	26	5	46	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>141</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>The number of residential properties in possession relates to those held as security for residential mortgages only.

The stock of residential properties in possession increased by 47 properties in the six months to 30 June 2019. This increase relates to the disposal of 48 properties (31 December 2018: 53 properties) which were offset by the addition of 122 properties (31 December 2018: 43 properties), the majority of which were voluntary surrenders or abandonments. In addition, a further 27 properties were removed from the stock in the period to 30 June 2019, mainly due to the portfolio sale of distressed loans.

The disposal of 48 residential properties in the Republic of Ireland resulted in a total loss on disposal of € 5.4 million at 30 June 2019 (before ECL allowance) and compares to 31 December 2018 when 53 residential properties were disposed of resulting in a total loss of € 6.8 million. Losses on the sale of such properties are recognised in the income statement as part of the net credit impairment charge.

\*Forms an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

# Risk management



## Credit risk – Credit profile of the loan portfolio – Asset class analysis

### Loans and advances to customers – Other personal

The following table analyses other personal lending at amortised cost by segment, internal credit ratings and ECL staging:

	30 June 2019*					31 December 2018*				
	Retail	CIB	AIB UK	Group	Total	Retail	CIB	AIB UK	Group	Total
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>										
Credit cards	639	6	29	–	674	718	6	31	–	755
Loans/overdrafts	2,055	105	105	16	2,281	2,103	81	116	20	2,320
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2,955</b>	<b>2,821</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3,075</b>
<b>Analysed by internal credit ratings</b>										
Strong	1,075	50	65	–	1,190	1,125	46	73	–	1,244
Satisfactory	1,131	50	53	16	1,250	1,117	26	58	20	1,221
<b>Total strong/satisfactory</b>	<b>2,206</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2,440</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2,465</b>
Criticised watch	185	6	8	–	199	181	8	7	–	196
Criticised recovery	54	3	1	–	58	65	3	1	–	69
<b>Total criticised</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>265</b>
<b>Non-performing</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>345</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2,955</b>	<b>2,821</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3,075</b>
<b>Analysed by ECL staging</b>										
Stage 1	2,093	100	100	16	2,309	2,131	73	110	20	2,334
Stage 2	353	9	27	–	389	359	10	29	–	398
Stage 3	248	2	7	–	257	331	4	8	–	343
POCI	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2,955</b>	<b>2,821</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3,075</b>
<b>ECL allowance – statement of financial position</b>										
Stage 1	25	–	–	–	25	28	–	1	–	29
Stage 2	49	1	1	–	51	49	2	1	–	52
Stage 3	130	1	3	–	134	167	–	5	–	172
POCI	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>253</b>
<b>ECL allowance cover percentage</b>										
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Stage 1	1.2	–	–	–	1.1	1.3	–	0.9	–	1.2
Stage 2	13.9	11.1	3.7	–	13.1	13.6	20.0	3.4	–	13.1
Stage 3	52.4	50.0	42.9	–	52.1	50.5	–	62.5	–	50.1
POCI	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Income statement</b>										
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Net remeasurement of ECL allowance	25	(1)	(1)	–	23	(10)	1	1	–	(8)
Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	(15)	–	–	–	(15)	(6)	–	–	–	(6)
<b>Net credit impairment charge/(writeback)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>(16)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(14)</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Net credit impairment charge/(writeback)/on average loans</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>(2.96)</b>	<b>(0.23)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>(1.12)</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(0.91)</b>

\*Forms an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements





## Credit risk – Credit profile of the loan portfolio – Asset class analysis

### Loans and advances to customers – Other personal

At 30 June 2019, the other personal lending portfolio of € 3.0 billion comprises € 2.3 billion in loans and overdrafts and € 0.7 billion in credit card facilities (31 December 2018: total € 3.1 billion and € 2.3 billion and € 0.8 billion respectively). The credit quality of the portfolio remains strong. 17% is categorised as less than satisfactory, of which defaulted loans amounted to € 0.3 billion (31 December 2018: 20% and € 0.4 billion).

The demand for personal loans continues to be strong which is due to the favourable economic environment and AIB's service offering. New lending at € 0.5 billion in the six months to 30 June 2019 remains consistent with the level of lending experienced in the six months to 30 June 2018 (€ 0.5 billion).

At 30 June 2019, the ECL allowance cover was 7% with Stage 3 cover at 52% (31 December 2018: 8% and 50% respectively).

The net credit impairment charge in the income statement amounted to € 8 million in the six months to 30 June 2019 compared to a writeback of € 14 million in the same period in 2018.

# Risk management

## Credit risk – Credit profile of the loan portfolio – Asset class analysis Loans and advances to customers – Property and construction

The following table analyses property and construction lending at amortised cost by segment, internal credit ratings and ECL staging:

	30 June 2019*					31 December 2018*				
	Retail	CIB	AIB UK	Group	Total	Retail	CIB	AIB UK	Group	Total
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>										
Investment:										
Commercial investment	818	2,962	777	–	4,557	1,010	3,111	823	–	4,944
Residential investment	219	349	706	–	1,274	308	213	627	–	1,148
	1,037	3,311	1,483	–	5,831	1,318	3,324	1,450	–	6,092
Land and development:										
Commercial development	120	190	29	–	339	134	124	46	–	304
Residential development	115	493	205	–	813	189	362	227	–	778
	235	683	234	–	1,152	323	486	273	–	1,082
Contractors	106	49	162	–	317	109	62	151	–	322
Housing associations	–	–	373	–	373	–	–	308	–	308
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>4,043</b>	<b>2,252</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>7,673</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>3,872</b>	<b>2,182</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>7,804</b>
<b>Analysed by internal credit ratings</b>										
Strong	166	3,135	1,285	–	4,586	157	2,872	1,280	–	4,309
Satisfactory	180	763	776	–	1,719	190	682	668	–	1,540
<b>Total strong/satisfactory</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>3,898</b>	<b>2,061</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6,305</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>3,554</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>5,849</b>
Criticised watch	218	18	47	–	283	232	40	70	–	342
Criticised recovery	49	107	12	–	168	84	174	9	–	267
<b>Total criticised</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>609</b>
<b>Non-performing</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,346</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>4,043</b>	<b>2,252</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>7,673</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>3,872</b>	<b>2,182</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>7,804</b>
<b>Analysed by ECL staging</b>										
Stage 1	488	3,921	1,993	–	6,402	541	3,748	1,911	–	6,200
Stage 2	201	102	127	–	430	229	70	116	–	415
Stage 3	689	20	132	–	841	978	54	155	–	1,187
POCI	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>4,043</b>	<b>2,252</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>7,673</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>3,872</b>	<b>2,182</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>7,804</b>
<b>ECL allowance – statement of financial position</b>										
Stage 1	11	16	9	–	36	17	17	7	–	41
Stage 2	21	7	6	–	34	26	5	5	–	36
Stage 3	212	5	77	–	294	314	2	87	–	403
POCI	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>480</b>
<b>ECL allowance cover percentage</b>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Stage 1	2.3	0.4	0.5	–	0.6	3.1	0.5	0.4	–	0.7
Stage 2	10.4	6.9	4.7	–	7.9	11.4	7.1	4.3	–	8.7
Stage 3	30.8	25.0	58.3	–	35.0	32.1	3.7	56.1	–	34.0
POCI	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Half-year to 30 June 2019*					Half-year to 30 June 2018*				
<b>Income statement</b>	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Net remeasurement of ECL allowance	(6)	6	8	–	8	(70)	4	(12)	–	(78)
Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	(12)	–	–	–	(12)	(12)	–	(1)	–	(13)
<b>Net credit impairment charge/(writeback)</b>	<b>(18)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(82)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(91)</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Net credit impairment charge/(writeback) on average loans</b>	<b>(1.58)</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(0.10)</b>	<b>(5.46)</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>(1.13)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(2.14)</b>

\*Forms an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements



## Credit risk – Credit profile of the loan portfolio – Asset class analysis

### Loans and advances to customers – Property and construction

The property and construction portfolio consists of € 7.7 billion in loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost together with € 0.1 billion of loans measured at FVTPL (total € 7.8 billion).

The portfolio measured at amortised cost amounted to 12% of total loans and advances. The portfolio comprised of 76% investment loans (€ 5.8 billion), 15% land and development loans (€ 1.2 billion) and 9% other property and construction loans (€ 0.7 billion). The CIB segment accounts for 53% of the portfolio, followed by AIB UK at 29%.

The portfolio reduced by € 0.1 billion or 2% during the six months to 30 June 2019. This reduction was due principally to the portfolio sale of distressed loans, in addition to the continuing impact of restructuring, write-offs, amortisations and repayments, resulting from asset disposals by customers. These reductions were offset by new lending of € 1.1 billion, of which € 0.4 billion was in the CIB segment and is primarily to provide senior secured funding within acceptable risk parameters. At 30 June 2019, 82% of the portfolio was in a strong/satisfactory grade, which increased from 75% at 31 December 2018, while the level of non-performing loans reduced from 17% to 12% in the period.

Property and construction loans measured at FVTPL reduced by € 20 million to € 127 million in the six months to 30 June 2019, the reduction being in non-performing loans.

There was a net credit impairment writeback of € 4 million to the income statement in the six months to 30 June 2019. This was due to the recovery of € 12 million on loans previously written-off reflecting continued cash recoveries, of which € 6 million related to the commercial real estate portfolio. This was offset by a net remeasurement charge of € 8 million as a result of transfers into Stage 3.

The portfolio held € 0.4 billion of ECL allowances which provide ECL allowance cover of 5%. For the Stage 3 portfolio, the ECL allowance cover is 35% (31 December 2018: € 0.5 billion, 6% and 34% respectively).

### Investment

Investment property loans amounted to € 5.8 billion at 30 June 2019 (31 December 2018: € 6.1 billion) of which € 4.6 billion related to commercial investment. € 4.3 billion of the investment property portfolio related to loans for the purchase of property in the Republic of Ireland and € 1.5 billion in the United Kingdom.

At 30 June 2019, there was a net credit impairment writeback of € 12 million to the income statement on the investment property element of the property and construction portfolio (30 June 2018: € 70 million).

### Land and development

At 30 June 2019, land and development loans amounted to € 1.2 billion (31 December 2018: € 1.1 billion) of which € 0.3 billion related to loans in the Retail segment, € 0.7 billion in the CIB segment and € 0.2 billion in the AIB UK segment.

The income statement net credit impairment charge for the six months to 30 June 2019 was € 8 million (30 June 2018: € 21 million writeback).

## Credit risk – Credit profile of the loan portfolio – Asset class analysis

### Loans and advances to customers – Non-property business

The following table analyses non-property business lending at amortised cost by segment, internal credit ratings and ECL staging:

	30 June 2019*					31 December 2018*				
	Retail	CIB	AIB UK	Group	Total	Retail	CIB	AIB UK	Group	Total
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>										
Agriculture	1,323	385	102	–	1,810	1,344	396	96	–	1,836
Distribution:										
Hotels	220	1,193	741	–	2,154	259	1,136	644	–	2,039
Licensed premises	244	217	121	–	582	305	215	141	–	661
Retail/wholesale	622	1,189	343	–	2,154	718	1,244	336	–	2,298
Other distribution	87	237	204	–	528	93	247	180	–	520
	1,173	2,836	1,409	–	5,418	1,375	2,842	1,301	–	5,518
Other services	768	3,236	2,062	6	6,072	871	3,090	1,960	–	5,921
Other	491	4,644	1,597	222	6,954	503	4,218	1,490	80	6,291
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,755</b>	<b>11,101</b>	<b>5,170</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>20,254</b>	<b>4,093</b>	<b>10,546</b>	<b>4,847</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>19,566</b>
<b>Analysed by internal credit ratings</b>										
Strong	639	7,346	3,980	189	12,154	633	6,716	3,786	77	11,212
Satisfactory	1,813	3,531	957	39	6,340	1,708	3,604	812	3	6,127
<b>Total strong/satisfactory</b>	<b>2,452</b>	<b>10,877</b>	<b>4,937</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>18,494</b>	<b>2,341</b>	<b>10,320</b>	<b>4,598</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>17,339</b>
Criticised watch	565	151	123	–	839	606	170	147	–	923
Criticised recovery	178	50	28	–	256	218	42	24	–	284
<b>Total criticised</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,207</b>
<b>Non-performing</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,020</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>3,755</b>	<b>11,101</b>	<b>5,170</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>20,254</b>	<b>4,093</b>	<b>10,546</b>	<b>4,847</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>19,566</b>
<b>Analysed by ECL staging</b>										
Stage 1	2,724	10,781	4,828	228	18,561	2,692	10,300	4,471	79	17,542
Stage 2	502	297	260	–	1,059	507	231	298	–	1,036
Stage 3	529	23	82	–	634	894	15	78	1	988
POCI	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,755</b>	<b>11,101</b>	<b>5,170</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>20,254</b>	<b>4,093</b>	<b>10,546</b>	<b>4,847</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>19,566</b>
<b>ECL allowance – statement of financial position</b>										
Stage 1	35	14	24	–	73	57	18	18	–	93
Stage 2	74	24	23	–	121	85	17	30	–	132
Stage 3	178	4	26	–	208	340	1	27	–	368
POCI	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>593</b>
<b>ECL allowance cover percentage</b>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Stage 1	1.3	0.1	0.5	–	0.4	2.1	0.2	0.4	–	0.5
Stage 2	14.7	8.1	8.8	–	11.4	16.8	7.4	10.1	–	12.7
Stage 3	33.6	17.4	31.7	–	32.8	38.0	6.7	34.6	–	37.2
POCI	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Income statement</b>										
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Net remeasurement of ECL allowance	(25)	8	14	–	(3)	(31)	7	25	–	1
Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	(3)	–	(2)	–	(5)	(12)	–	(1)	–	(13)
<b>Net credit impairment charge/(writeback)</b>	<b>(28)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>(43)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(12)</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Net credit impairment charge/(writeback) on average loans</b>	<b>(0.93)</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(0.08)</b>	<b>(1.46)</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(0.13)</b>

\*Forms an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements



## Credit risk – Credit profile of the loan portfolio – Asset class analysis

### Loans and advances to customers – Non-property business

The non-property business portfolio comprises of small and medium enterprises (“SMEs”) which are reliant on the domestic economies in which they operate and larger corporate and institutional borrowers which are impacted by global economic conditions. The portfolio increased by 4% (€ 0.7 billion) to € 20.2 billion in the six months to 30 June 2019 due to continued demand for credit across all segments resulting in new lending of € 3.1 billion (31 December 2018: € 6.5 billion). However, this was offset by amortisation, and a portfolio sale of distressed loans. The non-property business portfolio amounted to 32% of total loans and advances at 30 June 2019 (31 December 2018: 31%). The majority of the portfolio exposure is to Irish borrowers with the UK and USA being the other main geographic concentrations.

Loans graded as strong/satisfactory increased in the six months to 30 June 2019, continuing the positive trend experienced in the 12 months to 31 December 2018, with new drawdowns exceeding amortisation and repayment coupled with upward grade migration through improved performance. The level of less than satisfactory grades (including defaulted loans) reduced from € 2.2 billion at 31 December 2018 to € 1.8 billion at 30 June 2019, mainly due to a reduction of € 0.4 billion in defaulted loans following the sale of a portfolio of distressed loans.

The following are the key themes within the main sub-sectors of the non-property business portfolio:

- The hotels sub-sector comprises 11% of the portfolio. This sector continued to perform well in the six months to 30 June 2019, helped by sustained strength in the local Irish economy. Revenue per available room is expected to grow over the medium term, with a more significant increase in supply expected during the second half of 2019 in Dublin, Cork and Galway in order to meet the current levels of demand;
- The retail/wholesale sub-sector (11% of the portfolio) was broadly stable in the Republic of Ireland during the six months to 30 June 2019. Challenges include Brexit uncertainty and the growing adoption of online shopping. In the UK, a number of high profile retailers have been impacted by a drop in consumer confidence and disposable income. These headwinds, and similar trends in the US, must be considered when reviewing the sector within the Republic of Ireland, albeit current economic performance is strong and consumer confidence is high;
- The agriculture sub-sector represents 9% of the portfolio. Improved weather conditions in 2019 have provided a welcome boost for the sector, helping significantly in reducing costs particularly when compared to Spring 2018. However, pressure on costs and output prices will continue to be a concern for overall farm incomes over the course of the year. The Group is proactively encouraging farmers to take action to quantify the impact and determine cash flow requirements;
- The licensed premises sub-sector comprises 3% of the portfolio. This sector continues to perform strongly in areas of high footfall, however, the challenge remains for licensed premises in more rural locations and in small towns where there is a lot of competition;
- The other services sub-sector comprises 30% of the portfolio which includes businesses such as solicitors, accounting, audit, tax, computer services, research and development, consultancy, hospitals, nursing homes and plant and machinery. This sub-sector has continued to perform comparatively well in the six months to 30 June 2019; and
- The category titled ‘Other’ totalling € 7.0 billion (34% of the portfolio) includes a broad range of sub-sectors such as energy, manufacturing, transport and financial.

The CIB segment includes € 4.9 billion (31 December 2018: € 4.6 billion) in syndicated and international lending exposures, an element of which is included in the ‘Other’ category referenced above. The Group has specialised lending teams which are involved in participating in the provision of finance to US and European corporations for mergers, acquisitions, buy-outs and general corporate purposes. At 30 June 2019, 100% of the syndicated and international lending portfolio is in a strong/satisfactory grade. 67% of the customers in this portfolio are domiciled in the USA, 4% in the UK, and 29% in the Rest of the World (31 December 2018: 63% in the USA, 5% in the UK and 32% in the Rest of the World (primarily Europe) respectively). The largest industry sub-sectors within the portfolio include healthcare and pharmaceuticals, business services, food and beverage, telecoms and hotel and leisure.

Strong economic growth in the Republic of Ireland has continued during the first half of 2019. Notwithstanding this, there are still challenges. In particular, there is heightened economic uncertainty around Brexit and the medium-term outlook for the UK economy continues to be uncertain.

There was a net credit impairment writeback of € 8 million to the income statement in the six months to 30 June 2019. This was driven by a net remeasurement writeback of € 3 million and by recoveries of previously written-off loans of € 5 million. The net remeasurement charge of € 14 million in the UK segment and € 8 million in the CIB segment was primarily due to a small number of borrowers.

The portfolio held € 0.4 billion in ECL allowances which provides ECL allowance cover of 2%. For the Stage 3 portfolio, the ECL allowance cover is 33% (31 December 2018: € 0.6 billion, 3% and 37% respectively).

# Risk management



## Credit risk – Credit profile of the loan portfolio

The following table sets out the concentration of credit by industry sector and geography for loans and advances to customers together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts issued analysed by the ECL profile:

### Exposures to customers

30 June 2019\*

Concentration by industry sector	At amortised cost									At FVTPL
	Gross carrying amount			Analysed by ECL profile					Total	Total
	Loans and advances to customers € m	Loan commitments and financial guarantees issued € m	Total € m	Stage 1 € m	Stage 2 € m	Stage 3 € m	POCI € m	Total € m	Total € m	
Agriculture	1,810	553	2,363	2,053	186	124	–	2,363	–	
Energy	1,185	651	1,836	1,810	16	10	–	1,836	–	
Manufacturing	3,155	1,276	4,431	4,229	160	42	–	4,431	–	
Property and construction	7,673	1,612	9,285	7,901	475	909	–	9,285	127	
Distribution	5,418	1,262	6,680	5,880	520	280	–	6,680	–	
Transport	1,822	520	2,342	2,263	46	33	–	2,342	–	
Financial	792	468	1,260	1,199	34	27	–	1,260	–	
Other services	6,072	1,977	8,049	7,564	287	198	–	8,049	–	
Personal: Residential mortgages	31,693	1,153	32,846	26,877	3,140	2,602	227	32,846	–	
Other	2,955	2,769	5,724	4,954	504	266	–	5,724	–	
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,575</b>	<b>12,241</b>	<b>74,816</b>	<b>64,730</b>	<b>5,368</b>	<b>4,491</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>74,816</b>	<b>127</b>	
<b>Concentration by location<sup>(1)</sup></b>										
Republic of Ireland	47,875	9,571	57,446	48,558	4,598	4,064	226	57,446	127	
United Kingdom	9,115	2,293	11,408	10,396	665	347	–	11,408	–	
North America	3,356	101	3,457	3,411	37	9	–	3,457	–	
Rest of the World	2,229	276	2,505	2,365	68	71	1	2,505	–	
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,575</b>	<b>12,241</b>	<b>74,816</b>	<b>64,730</b>	<b>5,368</b>	<b>4,491</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>74,816</b>	<b>127</b>	

The following table sets out the ECL allowance by industry sector and geography on loans and advances to customers together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts issued analysed by the ECL profile:

30 June 2019\*

Concentration by industry sector	ECL allowance			Analysed by ECL profile				
	Loans and advances to customers € m	Loan commitments and financial guarantees issued € m	Total € m	Stage 1 € m	Stage 2 € m	Stage 3 € m	POCI € m	Total € m
	Agriculture	58	2	60	11	17	32	–
Energy	10	–	10	4	1	5	–	10
Manufacturing	31	3	34	7	13	14	–	34
Property and construction	364	20	384	37	36	311	–	384
Distribution	177	6	183	33	63	87	–	183
Transport	16	1	17	4	4	9	–	17
Financial	7	1	8	2	3	3	–	8
Other services	103	7	110	22	27	61	–	110
Personal: Residential mortgages	645	–	645	8	50	554	33	645
Other	210	4	214	27	53	134	–	214
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1,665</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,665</b>
<b>Concentration by location<sup>(1)</sup></b>								
Republic of Ireland	1,403	34	1,437	114	228	1,062	33	1,437
United Kingdom	183	10	193	36	37	120	–	193
North America	5	–	5	2	1	2	–	5
Rest of the World	30	–	30	3	1	26	–	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1,665</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,665</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Based on country of risk.

\*Forms an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements



## Credit risk – Credit profile of the loan portfolio

The following table sets out the concentration of credit by industry sector and geography for loans and advances to customers together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts issued analysed by the ECL profile:

### Exposures to customers

31 December 2018\*

Concentration by industry sector	Gross carrying amount			At amortised cost					At FVTPL
	Loans and advances to customers € m	Loan commitments and financial guarantees issued € m	Total € m	Analysed by ECL profile					Total € m
				Stage 1 € m	Stage 2 € m	Stage 3 € m	POCI € m	Total € m	
Agriculture	1,836	556	2,392	2,018	196	178	–	2,392	–
Energy	983	609	1,592	1,547	31	14	–	1,592	–
Manufacturing	2,934	1,227	4,161	3,947	152	62	–	4,161	–
Property and construction	7,804	1,528	9,332	7,602	460	1,268	2	9,332	147
Distribution	5,518	1,298	6,816	5,879	450	487	–	6,816	–
Transport	1,779	414	2,193	2,099	73	21	–	2,193	–
Financial	595	303	898	836	28	34	–	898	–
Other services	5,921	2,450	8,371	7,856	261	254	–	8,371	–
Personal: Residential mortgages	32,315	356	32,671	25,940	3,450	3,047	234	32,671	–
Other	3,075	3,146	6,221	5,347	516	358	–	6,221	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,760</b>	<b>11,887</b>	<b>74,647</b>	<b>63,071</b>	<b>5,617</b>	<b>5,723</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>74,647</b>	<b>147</b>
<b>Concentration by location<sup>(1)</sup></b>									
Republic of Ireland	48,530	8,496	57,026	46,635	4,899	5,258	234	57,026	147
United Kingdom	8,864	2,441	11,305	10,269	659	376	1	11,305	–
North America	3,036	94	3,130	3,125	2	3	–	3,130	–
Rest of the World	2,330	856	3,186	3,042	57	86	1	3,186	–
	<b>62,760</b>	<b>11,887</b>	<b>74,647</b>	<b>63,071</b>	<b>5,617</b>	<b>5,723</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>74,647</b>	<b>147</b>

The following table sets out the ECL allowance by industry sector and geography on loans and advances to customers together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts issued analysed by the ECL profile:

31 December 2018\*

Concentration by industry sector	ECL allowance			Analysed by ECL profile				
	Loans and advances to customers € m	Loan commitments and financial guarantees issued € m	Total € m	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
				€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Agriculture	77	2	79	14	20	45	–	79
Energy	14	1	15	4	5	6	–	15
Manufacturing	49	4	53	8	16	29	–	53
Property and construction	480	30	510	43	39	428	–	510
Distribution	283	8	291	48	64	179	–	291
Transport	17	–	17	5	4	8	–	17
Financial	12	–	12	2	2	8	–	12
Other services	141	7	148	21	31	96	–	148
Personal: Residential mortgages	713	–	713	8	51	623	31	713
Other	253	6	259	32	54	173	–	259
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2,097</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2,097</b>
<b>Concentration by location<sup>(1)</sup></b>								
Republic of Ireland	1,787	47	1,834	150	240	1,413	31	1,834
United Kingdom	208	10	218	29	44	145	–	218
North America	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	2
Rest of the World	42	1	43	4	2	37	–	43
	<b>2,039</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2,097</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2,097</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Based on country of risk.

\*Forms an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

# Risk management



## Credit risk – Credit profile of the loan portfolio

### Aged analysis of contractually past due loans and advances to customers

The following table shows aged analysis of contractually past due loans and advances to customers by industry sector analysed by ECL staging and segment:

#### At amortised cost

30 June 2019\*

Industry sector	1–30 days € m	31–60 days € m	61–90 days € m	91–180 days € m	181–365 days € m	> 365 days € m	Total € m
Agriculture	22	7	2	10	12	26	79
Energy	1	–	–	–	–	7	8
Manufacturing	13	6	–	–	2	8	29
Property and construction	70	16	18	26	40	281	451
Distribution	61	7	2	17	13	54	154
Transport	5	1	1	1	1	4	13
Financial	2	1	–	–	–	2	5
Other services	26	6	9	10	9	66	126
Personal:							
Residential mortgages	467	145	80	158	164	1,164	2,178
Credit cards	16	5	3	6	15	–	45
Other	52	19	34	21	32	83	241
<b>Total gross carrying amount</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>3,329</b>

#### ECL staging

Stage 1	210	–	–	–	–	–	210
Stage 2	329	95	31	–	–	–	455
Stage 3	184	112	115	244	283	1,676	2,614
POCI	12	6	3	5	5	19	50
	<b>735</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>3,329</b>

#### Segment

Retail	647	192	139	230	274	1,547	3,029
CIB	37	4	–	4	–	2	47
AIB UK	51	17	10	15	14	146	253
Group	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	<b>735</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>3,329</b>

#### As a percentage of total gross loans at amortised cost

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	<b>1.17</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>5.32</b>

#### At FVTPL

Industry sector	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Property and construction	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
<b>Total at FVTPL</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

Segment	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Retail	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

#### As a percentage of total loans at FVTPL

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>

The figures reported are inclusive of overdrafts, bridging loans and cases with expired limits.

\*Forms an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements





## Credit risk – Credit profile of the loan portfolio

### Aged analysis of contractually past due loans and advances to customers

The following table shows aged analysis of contractually past due loans and advances to customers by industry sector analysed by ECL staging and segment:

#### At amortised cost

Industry sector	31 December 2018*							Total € m
	1–30 days € m	31–60 days € m	61–90 days € m	91–180 days € m	181–365 days € m	> 365 days € m		
Agriculture	36	5	4	10	11	81	147	
Energy	–	2	–	–	3	8	13	
Manufacturing	11	1	1	3	3	21	40	
Property and construction	75	20	21	32	51	532	731	
Distribution	66	8	6	9	25	193	307	
Transport	4	1	1	1	3	8	18	
Financial	2	–	–	–	–	3	5	
Other services	23	4	3	8	16	105	159	
Personal:								
Residential mortgages	463	136	112	154	195	1,426	2,486	
Credit cards	21	4	3	6	17	–	51	
Other	52	13	15	19	31	156	286	
<b>Total gross carrying amount</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>2,533</b>	<b>4,243</b>	

#### ECL staging

Stage 1	221	–	–	–	–	–	221
Stage 2	323	79	37	–	–	–	439
Stage 3	191	110	127	237	349	2,510	3,524
POCI	18	5	2	5	6	23	59
	<b>753</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>2,533</b>	<b>4,243</b>

#### Segment

Retail	651	168	152	230	331	2,352	3,884
CIB	64	1	–	–	–	2	67
AIB UK	38	25	14	12	24	179	292
Group	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	<b>753</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>2,533</b>	<b>4,243</b>

As a percentage of total gross loans at amortised cost

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	1.20	0.31	0.26	0.39	0.57	4.04	6.76

#### At FVTPL

Industry sector	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Property and construction	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
<b>Total at FVTPL</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

Segment	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
Retail	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

As a percentage of total loans at FVTPL

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	–	0.13	–	–	–	1.31	1.44

At 30 June 2019, total loans past due reduced by € 0.9 billion to € 3.3 billion or 5.3% of total loans and advances to customers (31 December 2018: € 4.2 billion or 6.8%). The reduction was predominately in the greater than 365 days past due category which decreased by € 0.8 billion following a portfolio sale of distressed loans.

Residential mortgage loans which were past due at 30 June 2019 amounted to € 2.2 billion. This represents 65% of total loans which were past due (31 December 2018: € 2.5 billion or 59%). The level of residential mortgage loans in early arrears (less than 30 days past due) remains in line with year end which is due to the active management of early arrears cases and the favourable economic environment.

Property and construction loans which were past due represent 14% or € 0.4 billion of total loans which were past due (31 December 2018: 17% or € 0.7 billion), with non-property business at 12% or € 0.4 billion (31 December 2018: 16% or € 0.7 billion) and other personal at 9% or € 0.3 billion (31 December 2018: 8% or € 0.3 billion).

All loans past due by 90 days or more on any material obligation are considered non-performing/defaulted.

\*Forms an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements



## Credit risk – Credit profile of the loan portfolio

### Gross loans movements<sup>(1)</sup>

The following tables explain the changes in the gross carrying amount and ECL allowances for loans and advances to customers by ECL staging between 1 January 2019 and 30 June 2019.

Accounts that triggered movements between Stage 1 and Stage 2 as a result of failing/curing a quantitative measure only (as disclosed on page 58 of Annual Financial Report 2018) and that subsequently reverted within the period to their original stage, are excluded from 'Transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2' and 'Transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1'. The Group believes this presentation aids the understanding of the underlying credit migration. All other movements between Stages 1 and 2 are reported gross.

### Gross carrying amount movements – total

	30 June 2019*				
	Stage 1 € m	Stage 2 € m	Stage 3 € m	POCI € m	Total € m
<b>At 1 January 2019</b>	51,693	5,290	5,541	236	62,760
Transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(2,100)	2,100	–	–	–
Transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1	1,753	(1,753)	–	–	–
Transferred to Stage 3	(129)	(318)	447	–	–
Transferred from Stage 3	50	235	(285)	–	–
New loans originated/top-ups	5,660	–	–	2	5,662
Redemptions/repayments	(4,729)	(569)	(383)	(9)	(5,690)
Interest credited	856	89	51	6	1,002
Write-offs	–	–	(133)	(2)	(135)
Derecognised due to disposals	(89)	(15)	(977)	(5)	(1,086)
Exchange translation adjustments	3	(1)	(2)	–	–
Other movements	54	(49)	58	(1)	62
<b>At 30 June 2019</b>	<b>53,022</b>	<b>5,009</b>	<b>4,317</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>62,575</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Movements on the gross loans table have been prepared on a 'sum of the months' basis.

### ECL allowance movements – total

	Stage 1 € m	Stage 2 € m	Stage 3 € m	POCI € m	Total € m
<b>At 1 January 2019</b>	171	271	1,566	31	2,039
Transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(14)	107	–	–	93
Transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1	13	(78)	–	–	(65)
Transferred to Stage 3	(5)	(41)	112	–	66
Transferred from Stage 3	3	11	(42)	–	(28)
Net remeasurement	(34)	(10)	19	3	(22)
New loans originated/top-ups	18	–	–	–	18
Redemptions/repayments	(3)	(4)	–	–	(7)
Impact of model changes	(6)	(4)	(2)	–	(12)
Impact of credit or economic risk parameters	1	5	15	2	23
<b>Income statement net credit impairment charge/(writeback)</b>	<b>(27)</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>66</b>
Write-offs	–	–	(133)	(2)	(135)
Derecognised due to disposals	–	–	(347)	(1)	(348)
Exchange translation adjustments	(1)	–	–	–	(1)
Other movements	(1)	(1)	2	–	–
<b>At 30 June 2019</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,621</b>

Total exposures to which an ECL applies decreased during the period by € 0.2 billion from € 62.8 billion as at 1 January 2019 to € 62.6 billion as at 30 June 2019.

Stage transfers are a key component of ECL allowance movements (i.e. Stage 1 to Stage 2 to Stage 3) being the primary driver of a higher income statement charge (and vice versa) in addition to the net remeasurement of ECL due to change in risk parameters within a stage.

\*Forms an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements



## Credit risk – Credit profile of the loan portfolio

### Gross loans movements (*continued*)

Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2 of € 2.1 billion represent the underlying credit activity where a significant increase in credit risk occurred at some point during the period through either the quantitative or qualitative criteria for stage movement. The main driver of the movements to Stage 2 was the doubling of PDs, subject to 50bps. 20% of the movements relied on a “Qualitative” or “Backstop” indicator of significant increase in credit risk (e.g. Forbearance or movement to a watch grade) of which 2% relied solely on the backstop of 30 days past due to identify that a significant increase in credit risk had occurred. Of the € 2.1 billion which transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2 in the period approximately € 1.7 billion is reported as Stage 2 at 30 June 2019.

Similarly, transfers from Stage 2 to Stage 1 of € 1.8 billion represent those loans where the triggers for significant increase in credit risk no longer apply or loans that have fulfilled a probation period. These transfers include loans which have been upgraded through normal credit management process.

Transfers from Stage 2 to Stage 3 of € 0.3 billion represent those loans that defaulted during the period. These arose in cases where it was determined that the customers were unlikely to pay their credit obligations in full without the realisation of collateral regardless of the existence of any past due amount or the number of days past due. In addition, transfers also include all credit obligors that are 90 days or more past due on a material obligation. Of the transfers from Stage 2 to Stage 3 € 0.1 billion had transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2 earlier in the period

Transfers from Stage 3 to Stage 2 of € 0.2 billion were driven by resolution activity with the customer, through either restructuring or forbearance previously granted and which subsequently adhered to default probation requirements. As part of the credit management practices, active monitoring of loans and their adherence to default probation requirements is in place. Transfers from Stage 3 to Stage 1 of € 0.1 billion primarily reflect curing events from default where no forbearance measure was required.

Disposals of € 1.0 billion reflect portfolio sales of distressed loans in the period and this was a key driver of the Stage 3 reductions across all sectors.

Reduction due to write-offs continues to reflect utilisation of ECL stock as a result of restructure of customer debt in line with Group strategy.

In summary, the staging movements of the overall portfolio were as follows:

Stage 1 loans increased by € 1.3 billion to date in 2019 with an ECL of € 0.1 billion and resulting cover of 0.3%. This was primarily on foot on net new lending and loans curing to Stage 1.

Stage 2 loans decreased by € 0.3 billion to date in 2019 with an ECL of € 0.3 billion and resulting cover of 5.1%. This was driven by loans for which a significant increase in credit risk no longer applied and/or which had completed a probation period.

Stage 3 exposures decreased by € 1.2 billion to date in 2019 with the ECL cover reducing from 28.3% to 27.6%. Key drivers were portfolio sales of loans with higher ECL cover and loans completing default probation periods.

Further details on stage movements by asset class are set out in the following tables.

# Risk management

## Credit risk – Credit profile of the loan portfolio

### Gross loans movements<sup>(1)</sup>

The following tables explain the changes in the gross carrying amount and ECL allowances for loans and advances to customers by asset class and ECL staging between 1 January 2019 and 30 June 2019:

#### Gross carrying amount movements – Asset class

	Residential mortgages				Other personal				Property and construction				Non-property business					
	Stage 1 € m	Stage 2 € m	Stage 3 € m	POCI € m	Stage 1 € m	Stage 2 € m	Stage 3 € m	Total € m	Stage 1 € m	Stage 2 € m	Stage 3 € m	POCI € m	Total € m	Stage 1 € m	Stage 2 € m	Stage 3 € m	Total € m	
<b>At 1 January 2019</b>	25,617	3,441	3,023	234	32,315	2,334	398	343	3,075	6,200	415	1,187	2	7,804	17,542	1,036	988	19,566
Transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(886)	886	–	–	–	(279)	279	–	–	(233)	233	–	–	–	(702)	702	–	–
Transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1	1,044	(1,044)	–	–	–	183	(183)	–	–	119	(119)	–	–	–	407	(407)	–	–
Transferred to Stage 3	(10)	(128)	138	–	–	(5)	(41)	46	–	(69)	(52)	121	–	–	(45)	(97)	142	–
Transferred from Stage 3	7	159	(166)	–	–	2	11	(13)	–	19	20	(39)	–	–	22	45	(67)	–
New loans originated/top-ups	1,346	–	–	2	1,348	533	–	–	533	988	–	–	–	–	2,793	–	–	2,793
Redemptions/repayments	(1,703)	(207)	(145)	(9)	(2,064)	(576)	(76)	(30)	(682)	(751)	(57)	(133)	–	(941)	(1,699)	(229)	(75)	(2,003)
Interest credited	335	44	18	6	403	96	15	6	117	98	7	12	–	117	327	23	15	365
Write-offs	–	–	(50)	(2)	(52)	–	–	(21)	(21)	–	–	(32)	–	(32)	–	–	(30)	(30)
Derecognised due to disposals	(9)	(9)	(250)	(4)	(272)	(10)	(2)	(83)	(95)	(3)	(1)	(284)	(1)	(289)	(67)	(3)	(360)	(430)
Exchange translation adjustments	(1)	–	–	–	(1)	1	–	–	–	1	(2)	–	–	–	2	1	(2)	1
Other movements	10	(11)	17	–	16	30	(12)	9	27	33	(14)	9	(1)	27	(19)	(12)	23	(8)
<b>At 30 June 2019</b>	25,750	3,131	2,585	227	31,693	2,309	389	257	2,955	6,402	430	841	–	7,673	18,561	1,059	634	20,254

<sup>(1)</sup>Movements on the gross loans table have been prepared on a 'sum of the months' basis.

#### ECL allowance movements – Asset class

	Residential mortgages				Other personal				Property and construction				Non-property business					
	Stage 1 € m	Stage 2 € m	Stage 3 € m	POCI € m	Stage 1 € m	Stage 2 € m	Stage 3 € m	Total € m	Stage 1 € m	Stage 2 € m	Stage 3 € m	POCI € m	Total € m	Stage 1 € m	Stage 2 € m	Stage 3 € m	Total € m	
<b>At 1 January 2019</b>	8	51	623	31	713	29	52	172	253	41	36	403	–	480	93	132	368	593
Transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(1)	14	–	–	13	(5)	37	–	32	(1)	9	–	–	8	(7)	47	–	40
Transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1	1	(12)	–	–	(11)	4	(22)	–	(18)	1	(9)	–	–	(8)	7	(35)	–	(28)
Transferred to Stage 3	–	(4)	13	–	9	–	(15)	22	7	(3)	(6)	31	–	22	(2)	(16)	46	28
Transferred from Stage 3	–	3	(15)	–	(12)	–	2	(6)	(4)	1	2	(9)	–	(6)	2	4	(12)	(6)
Net remeasurement	(1)	(7)	21	3	16	(10)	(1)	9	(2)	(4)	–	(3)	–	(7)	(19)	(2)	(8)	(29)
New loans originated/top-ups	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	8	3	–	–	–	3	7	–	–	7
Redemptions/repayments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(2)	–	–	–	(2)	(1)	(4)	–	(5)
Impact of model changes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	(1)	–	–	(2)	(5)	(3)	(2)	(10)
Impact of credit or economic risk parameters	1	5	15	2	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Income statement net credit impairment charge/(writeback)</b>	–	(1)	34	5	38	(3)	1	25	23	(6)	(5)	19	–	8	(18)	(9)	24	(3)
Write-offs	–	–	(50)	(2)	(52)	–	–	(21)	(21)	–	–	(32)	–	(32)	–	–	(30)	(30)
Derecognised due to disposals	–	–	(53)	(1)	(54)	–	–	(41)	(41)	–	–	(98)	–	(98)	–	–	(155)	(155)
Exchange translation adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	–	–	(1)
Other movements	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	(2)	(1)	(4)	1	3	2	–	6	(1)	(2)	1	(2)
<b>At 30 June 2019</b>	8	50	554	33	645	25	51	134	210	36	34	294	–	364	73	121	208	402



## Credit risk

### Investment securities

The following table analyses the carrying value of investment securities by major classifications:

	30 June 2019*	31 December 2018*
	Carrying value € m	Carrying value € m
<b>Debt securities at FVOCI</b>		
Irish Government securities	6,234	6,282
Euro government securities	1,554	1,921
Non Euro government securities	159	158
Supranational banks and government agencies	924	1,132
Collateralised mortgage obligations	251	264
Other asset backed securities	98	103
Euro bank securities	5,208	5,007
Non Euro bank securities	1,137	815
Euro corporate securities	321	216
Non Euro corporate securities	85	48
<b>Total debt securities at FVOCI</b>	<b>15,971</b>	<b>15,946</b>
<b>Debt securities at amortised cost</b>		
Asset backed securities	373	187
<b>Total debt securities at amortised cost</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>Equity securities</b>		
Equity investments at FVOCI – NAMA subordinated bonds	451	468
Equity investments at FVTPL	295	260
<b>Total investment securities</b>	<b>17,090</b>	<b>16,861</b>

The following table analyses the debt securities portfolio by geography:

	30 June 2019*			31 December 2018*		
	Irish Government € m	Euro government € m	Non Euro government € m	Irish Government € m	Euro government € m	Non Euro government € m
<b>Government securities</b>						
Republic of Ireland	6,234	–	–	6,282	–	–
Italy	–	511	–	–	497	–
France	–	115	–	–	117	–
Spain	–	732	–	–	1,048	–
Netherlands	–	137	–	–	138	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	53	–
Belgium	–	24	–	–	23	–
Austria	–	27	–	–	28	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	17	–
Slovakia	–	8	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	58	–	–	60
Czech Republic	–	–	11	–	–	11
Poland	–	–	44	–	–	43
Saudi Arabia	–	–	46	–	–	44
	<b>6,234</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>6,282</b>	<b>1,921</b>	<b>158</b>

\*Forms an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

# Risk management



## Credit risk

### Credit ratings

#### External credit ratings

The following table sets out the credit quality of certain financial assets based on external credit ratings. These include loans and advances to banks, investment debt securities and trading portfolio financial assets.

	30 June 2019*								
	At amortised cost			At FVOCI					Total
	Bank € m	Other € m	Total € m	Bank € m	Corporate € m	Sovereign € m	Other € m	Total € m	Total € m
AAA/AA	894	245	1,139	4,973	30	1,285	349	6,637	7,776
A/A-	370	118	488	982	170	6,370	–	7,522	8,010
BBB+/BBB/BBB-	22	10	32	390	193	1,216	–	1,799	1,831
Sub investment	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	13	13
Unrated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>6,345</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>8,871<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>349</b>	<b>15,971</b>	<b>17,630</b>
Of which: Stage 1	1,286	373	1,659	6,345	406	8,871	349	15,971	17,630
Stage 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stage 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

	31 December 2018*								
	At amortised cost			At FVOCI					Total
	Bank € m	Other € m	Total € m	Bank € m	Corporate € m	Sovereign € m	Other € m	Total € m	Total € m
AAA/AA	987	98	1,085	4,695	–	1,551	367	6,613	7,698
A/A-	423	79	502	807	79	6,381	–	7,267	7,769
BBB+/BBB/BBB-	32	10	42	320	156	1,561	–	2,037	2,079
Sub investment	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	29	29
Unrated	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>5,822</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>9,493<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>367</b>	<b>15,946</b>	<b>17,576</b>
Of which: Stage 1	1,443	187	1,630	5,822	264	9,493	367	15,946	17,576
Stage 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stage 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

<sup>(1)</sup>Includes supranational banks and government agencies.

## Large exposures

The Group's Large Exposure Policy sets out maximum exposure limits to, or on behalf of, a customer or a group of connected customers.

At 30 June 2019, the Group's top 50 drawn exposures amounted to € 4.6 billion, and accounted for 7.3% (31 December 2018: € 4.4 billion and 7.1%) of the Group's on-balance sheet total gross loans and advances to customers. In addition, these customers have undrawn facilities amounting to € 661 million (31 December 2018: € 606 million). No single customer exposure exceeded regulatory limits.

\*Forms an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements



## Additional credit risk information – Forbearance

The Group's forbearance initiatives are detailed on pages 51 to 52 in the 'Risk management' section of the Annual Financial Report 2018. The following table sets out the internal credit ratings and ECL staging of forborne loans and advances to customers:

	30 June 2019					At FVTPL
	At amortised cost				Total	Total
	Residential mortgages	Other personal	Property and construction	Non-property business		
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
<b>Analysed by internal credit ratings</b>						
Strong	–	–	–	–	–	–
Satisfactory	3	–	1	–	4	–
<b>Total strong/satisfactory</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>–</b>
Criticised watch	–	–	–	–	–	–
Criticised recovery	865	58	168	256	1,347	–
<b>Total criticised</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Non-performing</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>3,264</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>3,123<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>199</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>4,615</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Analysed by ECL staging</b>						
Stage 1	15	3	161	49	228	–
Stage 2	861	57	84	238	1,240	–
Stage 3	2,037	139	461	300	2,937	–
POCI	210	–	–	–	210	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,123<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>199</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>4,615</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Total gross carrying amount of loans and advances to customers</b>	<b>31,693</b>	<b>2,955</b>	<b>7,673</b>	<b>20,254</b>	<b>62,575</b>	<b>127</b>

	31 December 2018					At FVTPL
	At amortised cost				Total	Total
	Residential mortgages	Other personal	Property and construction	Non-property business		
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
<b>Analysed by internal credit ratings</b>						
Strong	–	–	–	–	–	–
Satisfactory	3	–	–	–	3	–
<b>Total strong/satisfactory</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>–</b>
Criticised watch	–	–	1	1	2	–
Criticised recovery	1,078	69	268	283	1,698	–
<b>Total criticised</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Non-performing</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>4,064</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>3,667<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>259</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>5,767</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Analysed by ECL staging</b>						
Stage 1	23	4	317	57	401	–
Stage 2	1,074	68	109	260	1,511	–
Stage 3	2,354	187	613	483	3,637	–
POCI	216	–	2	–	218	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,667<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>259</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>5,767</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Total gross carrying amount of loans and advances to customers</b>	<b>32,315</b>	<b>3,075</b>	<b>7,804</b>	<b>19,566</b>	<b>62,760</b>	<b>147</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Republic of Ireland € 3,077 million (31 December 2018: € 3,615 million) and United Kingdom € 46 million (31 December 2018: € 52 million).

## Additional credit risk information – Forbearance Republic of Ireland residential mortgages

The Group has a Mortgage Arrears Resolution Strategy (“MARS”) for dealing with mortgage customers in difficulty or likely to be in difficulty, which builds on and formalises the Group’s Mortgage Arrears Resolution Process. The core objectives of MARS are to ensure that arrears solutions are sustainable in the long term and that they comply with the spirit and the letter of all regulatory requirements. MARS includes long-term forbearance solutions which have been devised to assist existing Republic of Ireland primary residential mortgage customers in difficulty.

Under the definition of forbearance, which complies with that prescribed by the EBA, loans subject to forbearance measures remain in forbearance stock for a period of two years from the date forbearance is granted regardless of the forbearance type. Therefore, cases that receive a short-term forbearance measure, such as interest only and return to a full principal and interest repayment schedule at the end of the interest only period, will remain in the stock of forbearance for at least two years.

### Residential mortgages subject to forbearance measures by type of forbearance

The stock of loans subject to forbearance measures decreased by € 0.5 billion from 31 December 2018 to € 3.1 billion at 30 June 2019. This decrease was driven by the portfolio sale of distressed loans, customers exiting the forbearance probation period and by lower numbers of customers seeking new forbearance solutions which is reflective of improving customer ability to meet their mortgage terms.

The following table analyses, by type of forbearance, residential mortgages that were subject to forbearance measures in the Republic of Ireland:

30 June 2019

	Number	Gross at amortised cost					ECL allowance Balance € m
		Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	
		Balance € m	Balance € m	Balance € m	Balance € m	Balance € m	
<b>Total</b>							
Interest only	6,437	865	–	179	682	4	188
Reduced payment	1,453	234	–	46	188	–	50
Payment moratorium	1,035	121	–	37	84	–	23
Fundamental restructure	304	36	12	–	24	–	7
Restructure	683	32	–	4	28	–	13
Arrears capitalisation	8,691	1,124	–	466	618	40	131
Term extension	1,041	112	–	48	62	2	13
Split mortgages	882	127	–	67	60	–	17
Voluntary sale for loss	667	15	–	–	2	13	15
Low fixed interest rate	1,178	174	–	1	37	136	16
Positive equity solutions	1,466	151	–	3	147	1	11
Other	516	86	3	5	64	14	15
<b>Total forbearance</b>	<b>24,353</b>	<b>3,077</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>1,996</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>499</b>
Of which: Performing	6,507	863	1	856	–	6	22
Non-performing	17,846	2,214	14	–	1,996	204	477
<b>Of which: Owner-occupier</b>							
Interest only	5,146	677	–	141	532	4	157
Reduced payment	1,112	170	–	26	144	–	40
Payment moratorium	832	94	–	34	60	–	14
Fundamental restructure	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Restructure	203	13	–	1	12	–	6
Arrears capitalisation	7,707	975	–	407	528	40	116
Term extension	823	81	–	33	46	2	9
Split mortgages	856	123	–	66	57	–	16
Voluntary sale for loss	385	9	–	–	2	7	9
Low fixed interest rate	1,169	171	–	1	36	134	16
Positive equity solutions	1,444	149	–	3	145	1	10
Other	397	61	3	5	39	14	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,082</b>	<b>2,523</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>1,601</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>404</b>



## Additional credit risk information – Forbearance

### Republic of Ireland residential mortgages (*continued*)

#### Residential mortgages subject to forbearance measures by type of forbearance (*continued*)

31 December 2018

	Gross at amortised cost						ECL allowance Balance € m
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI		
	Number	Balance € m	Balance € m	Balance € m	Balance € m	Balance € m	
<b>Total</b>							
Interest only	7,671	1,054	–	221	830	3	211
Reduced payment	1,682	281	–	63	218	–	55
Payment moratorium	1,180	142	–	46	96	–	25
Fundamental restructure	448	56	17	–	39	–	9
Restructure	901	41	–	5	36	–	19
Arrears capitalisation	9,915	1,317	–	571	707	39	138
Term extension	1,187	132	–	62	66	4	15
Split mortgages	1,119	165	–	93	72	–	18
Voluntary sale for loss	721	21	–	–	3	18	17
Low fixed interest rate	1,204	177	–	–	38	139	14
Positive equity solutions	1,495	153	–	–	152	1	9
Other	459	76	5	7	52	12	10
<b>Total forbearance</b>	<b>27,982</b>	<b>3,615</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>2,309</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>540</b>
Of which: Performing	7,821	1,074	1	1,068	–	5	25
Non-performing	20,161	2,541	21	–	2,309	211	515
<b>Of which:</b>							
<b>Owner-occupier</b>							
Interest only	5,590	748	–	165	580	3	164
Reduced payment	1,178	191	–	35	156	–	41
Payment moratorium	906	105	–	41	64	–	14
Fundamental restructure	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Restructure	218	12	–	2	10	–	5
Arrears capitalisation	8,384	1,088	–	492	557	39	111
Term extension	905	89	–	43	44	2	9
Split mortgages	1,060	156	–	89	67	–	16
Voluntary sale for loss	413	12	–	–	3	9	10
Low fixed interest rate	1,195	176	–	–	38	138	14
Positive equity solutions	1,472	151	–	–	150	1	9
Other	259	43	5	7	19	12	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,582</b>	<b>2,771</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>1,688</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>398</b>

A key feature of the forbearance portfolio is the level of advanced forbearance solutions (split mortgages, low fixed interest rate, voluntary sale for loss, negative equity trade down and positive equity solutions) driven by the Group's strategy to deliver sustainable long-term solutions to customers. Advanced forbearance solutions at € 0.5 billion accounted for 18% of the total forbearance portfolio at 30 June 2019 (31 December 2018: € 0.5 billion and 14%). Following restructure, loans are reported as defaulted for a probationary period of at least 12 months.

Other permanent standard forbearance solutions are term extensions and arrears capitalisation (which often includes a term extension). Permanent forbearance solutions are reported within the stock of forbearance for five years, and therefore, represent in some cases forbearance solutions which were agreed up to five years ago. They include loans where a subsequent interest only or other temporary arrangement had expired at 30 June 2019, but where an arrears capitalisation or term extension was awarded previously.

Arrears capitalisation continues to be the largest category of forbearance solutions at 30 June 2019, accounting for 37% by value of the total forbearance portfolio (31 December 2018: 36%). The arrears capitalisation portfolio continues to decrease year on year, however, a high proportion of the arrears capitalisation portfolio (55% by value) is in Stage 3 at 30 June 2019. This reflects the historic nature of the forbearance event for part of the portfolio and the requirement that loans complete a probationary period of at least 12 months before being upgraded from default, as described above.

# Risk management



## Additional credit risk information – Forbearance

### Non-mortgage subject to forbearance measures by type of forbearance

The Group has developed treatment strategies for customers in the non-mortgage portfolio who are experiencing financial difficulties. The approach is based on assessing customer affordability and applying treatment strategies that deliver a sustainable solution for the customer and the Group. Further information on non-mortgage forbearance is included on page 52 of the Annual Financial Report 2018.

Non-retail customers in difficulty may have exposures across a number of asset classes including SME debt, associated property exposures and residential mortgages. The following table sets out an analysis of non-mortgage forbearance solutions:

#### Amortised cost

	30 June 2019					31 December 2018				
	At amortised cost					At amortised cost				
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3/ POCI <sup>(1)</sup>	ECL allowance	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3/ POCI <sup>(1)</sup>	ECL allowance
	Balance € m	Balance € m	Balance € m	Balance € m	Balance € m	Balance € m	Balance € m	Balance € m	Balance € m	Balance € m
<b>Other personal</b>										
Interest only	31	–	4	27	6	40	–	5	35	17
Reduced payment	8	–	2	6	3	13	–	2	11	6
Payment moratorium	18	–	7	11	8	18	–	9	9	7
Arrears capitalisation	8	–	2	6	2	12	–	3	9	3
Term extension	29	–	13	16	10	34	–	15	19	10
Fundamental restructure	28	3	1	24	12	35	4	2	29	16
Restructure	67	–	27	40	24	87	–	32	55	30
Asset disposals	8	–	–	8	2	20	–	–	20	4
Other	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Property and construction</b>										
Interest only	69	–	10	59	18	102	1	11	90	30
Reduced payment	29	–	5	24	5	41	–	5	36	7
Payment moratorium	4	–	–	4	1	7	–	1	6	2
Arrears capitalisation	11	–	3	8	4	23	2	6	15	9
Term extension	126	–	29	97	32	144	2	31	111	36
Fundamental restructure	186	75	1	110	40	298	143	–	155	61
Restructure	235	85	34	116	35	355	162	53	140	46
Asset disposals	32	–	–	32	6	52	–	1	51	10
Other	14	1	2	11	5	19	7	1	11	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>204</b>
<b>Non-property business</b>										
Interest only	67	–	33	34	15	110	–	34	76	33
Reduced payment	25	–	11	14	8	38	–	7	31	13
Payment moratorium	7	–	2	5	2	8	–	1	7	2
Arrears capitalisation	2	–	–	2	1	13	–	2	11	6
Term extension	82	–	46	36	13	94	–	47	47	16
Fundamental restructure	155	48	34	73	32	201	51	50	100	49
Restructure	202	–	98	104	49	287	–	117	170	82
Asset disposals	28	1	1	26	5	41	4	–	37	9
Other	19	–	12	7	4	8	2	2	4	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>211</b>
<b>Total non-mortgage forbearance at amortised cost</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>508</b>
<b>Of which: Performing</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Non-performing</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>431</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>POCI assets amounting to € 0.3 million are included in 'Property and construction' (31 December 2018: € 2 million 'Property and construction – other').

In addition, loans measured at FVTPL which were subject to forbearance (asset disposals) amounted to € 49 million (31 December 2018: € 49 million). These loans were in the property and construction asset class and were non-performing.



## Additional credit risk information – Forbearance

### Non-mortgage subject to forbearance measures by type of forbearance (*continued*)

At 30 June 2019, non-mortgage loans subject to forbearance amounted to € 1.5 billion, of which € 1.0 billion are non-performing with ECL cover of 27% (31 December 2018: € 2.1 billion of which € 1.5 billion are non-performing with ECL cover of 29%). Of the total € 0.6 billion reduction in period, € 0.4 billion is directly attributable to a portfolio sale of distressed loans. The majority of non-mortgage forbore loans relate to property and construction € 0.7 billion (31 December 2018: € 1.0 billion) and non-property business € 0.6 billion (31 December 2018: € 0.8 billion). 'Fundamental restructure' € 0.4 billion (31 December 2018: € 0.5 billion) includes long-term restructures where customers have been through a full review and have proven sustainable cash flows/repayment capacity (through business cash flow and/or asset sales). Loans to borrowers that are fundamentally restructured typically result in the original loans together with any related impairment allowance being derecognised and new facilities being classified as loans and advances and recognised on day 1 at fair value but will remain classified as non-performing.

At the time the fundamental restructure is agreed, the size of the main facility reflects the estimated sustainable cash flows from the customer, such that the main facility will be repaid in full. Since no further cash flows are expected on the secondary facilities, the fair value of secondary facilities at inception is considered immaterial.

While the new facilities are subject to legal agreements, the repayment conditions attaching to each facility are different and usually customer specific. Depending on the co-operation of the customer and the repayment of the main facilities, additional cash flows over the initial cash flow estimation may subsequently arise. This could occur where the disposal of collateral is at higher values than originally expected, stronger trading performance or new sources of income. There are incentives from a customer perspective to meet the repayment terms of the main facility as in doing so would result in some cases where the secondary facilities would be contractually written-off.

As part of its ongoing monitoring of fundamental restructure loans, the Group keeps under review the likelihood of any additional cash flows arising on the secondary facilities. There remains significant uncertainty over the crystallisation of such additional cash flows through asset sales in excess of those initially estimated that would be applied to secondary facilities over an extended period. In the case of other restructured lending, additional cash flows materialising either through trading conditions or other sources of income are equally uncertain.

Additional cash flows generated a net gain on other financial assets measured at FVTPL of € 28 million in the six months to 30 June 2019 (30 June 2018: € 40 million), primarily due to continued strong levels of asset sales.

At 30 June 2019, the carrying value of the main facilities in fundamental restructures, including buy-to-let mortgages, amounted to € 0.4 billion (31 December 2018: € 0.6 billion).

Main facilities that rely principally on collateral realisation (property assets held as security) are as follows:

- Buy-to-let of € 36 million, which has associated contractual secondary facilities of € 146 million (31 December 2018: € 56 million and € 174 million respectively).
- Property and construction of € 186 million, which has associated contractual secondary facilities of € 1,419 million (31 December 2018: € 298 million and € 1,787 million respectively), which are further analysed as:
  - Commercial real estate primary facilities of € 140 million, which have associated contractual secondary facilities of € 690 million (31 December 2018: € 240 million and € 915 million respectively).
  - Land and development primary facilities of € 46 million, which have associated contractual secondary facilities of € 729 million (31 December 2018: € 58 million and € 872 million respectively).

Non-property business lending and other personal lending where fundamental restructures have been granted amount to € 183 million which have associated secondary facilities of € 693 million (31 December 2018: € 236 million and € 825 million respectively).

The 'Restructure' category (€ 0.5 billion) includes a range of longer-term/permanent solutions and cases restructured prior to the development of current treatment strategies.

The remaining forbearance categories include borrowers who have received a term extension, and borrowers afforded temporary forbearance measures, some of which may transition to permanent forbearance solutions in due course.

## Funding and liquidity risk

### Liquidity

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to fund its assets and meet its payment obligations as they come due, without incurring unacceptable costs or losses. Funding is the means by which liquidity is generated, e.g. secured or unsecured, wholesale, corporate or retail. In this respect, funding risk is the risk that a specific form of liquidity cannot be obtained at an acceptable cost.

At 30 June 2019, the Group held € 32,331 million (31 December 2018: € 29,896 million) in qualifying liquid assets (“QLA”)<sup>(1)</sup>/contingent funding of which € 4,871 million (31 December 2018: € 5,391 million) was not available due to repurchase, secured loans and other restrictions. The available Group liquidity pool comprises the remainder and is held to cover contractual and stress outflows. At 30 June 2019, the Group liquidity pool was € 27,460 million (31 December 2018: € 24,505 million). During the six months to 30 June 2019, the liquidity pool ranged from € 23,420 million to € 27,699 million and the average balance was € 25,074 million.

<sup>(1)</sup>QLA is an asset that can be readily converted into cash, either with the market or with the monetary authorities, and where there is no legal, operational or prudential impediments to their use as liquid assets.

### Composition of the Group liquidity pool

The following table shows the composition of the Group’s liquidity pool:

	30 June 2019				31 December 2018			
	Liquidity pool available (ECB eligible)		High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) <sup>(1)</sup> in the liquidity pool		Liquidity pool available (ECB eligible)		High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) <sup>(1)</sup> in the liquidity pool	
	Liquidity pool € m	€ m	Level 1 € m	Level 2 € m	Liquidity pool € m	€ m	Level 1 € m	Level 2 € m
Cash and deposits with central banks	5,060 <sup>(2)</sup>	–	7,220 <sup>(2)</sup>	–	1,937 <sup>(2)</sup>	–	4,063 <sup>(2)</sup>	–
Total government bonds	8,200	7,649	8,008	192	8,626	8,112	8,428	198
<b>Other:</b>								
Covered bonds	4,280	4,280	3,064	1,216	4,153	4,153	3,103	1,050
Other	9,920	9,196	279	308	9,789	9,011	323	296
<b>Total other</b>	<b>14,200</b>	<b>13,476</b>	<b>3,343</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>13,942</b>	<b>13,164</b>	<b>3,426</b>	<b>1,346</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,460</b>	<b>21,125</b>	<b>18,571</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>24,505</b>	<b>21,276</b>	<b>15,917</b>	<b>1,544</b>
Of which:								
EUR	25,210				22,143			
GBP	1,199				935			
USD	1,051				1,427			
Other	–				–			

<sup>(1)</sup>Level 1 – High Quality Liquid Assets (“HQLAs”) include amongst others, domestic currency (euro) denominated bonds issued or guaranteed by European Economic Area (“EEA”) sovereigns, very highly rated covered bonds, other very highly rated sovereign bonds and unencumbered cash at central banks. Level 2 – HQLAs include highly rated sovereign bonds, highly rated covered bonds and certain other strongly rated securities.

<sup>(2)</sup>For Liquidity Coverage Ratio (“LCR”) purposes, assets outside the Liquidity function’s control can qualify as HQLAs in so far as they match outflows in the same jurisdiction. For the Group, this means that UK HQLAs (cash held with the Bank of England) can qualify up to the amount of 30 days UK outflows under LCR but are not included in the Group’s calculation of available QLA stocks.

### Management of the Group liquidity pool\*

The Group manages the liquidity pool on a centralised basis. The composition of the liquidity pool is subject to limits set by the Board and the independent Risk function. These pool assets primarily comprise government guaranteed bonds, internal covered bonds and central bank reserves. The Group’s liquidity buffer increased at 30 June 2019 by € 2,955 million which was predominantly due to an increase in the Republic of Ireland customer deposits, proceeds from the portfolio sale of distressed loans and senior unsecured note issuances during the period offset by the 2018 dividend payout, maturity of senior debt and a retained covered bond redemption.

### Other contingent liquidity\*

The Group has access to other unencumbered assets providing a source of contingent liquidity which are not in the Group’s liquidity pool. However, these assets may be monetised in a stress scenario to generate liquidity through use as collateral for secured funding or outright sale.

For further details of liquidity risk and its management, see pages 102 to 109 of the Annual Financial Report 2018.

\*Forms an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements



## Funding and liquidity risk

### Liquidity regulation

The Group is required to comply with the liquidity requirements of the Single Supervisory Mechanism/Central Bank of Ireland and also with the requirements of local regulators in jurisdictions in which it operates. In addition, the Group is required to carry out liquidity stress testing capturing firm specific, systemic risk events and a combination of both. The Group adheres to these requirements.

The following table outlines the LCR, Net Stable Funding Ratio ("NSFR") and Loan to Deposit Ratio ("LDR"):

	30 June 2019 %	31 December 2018 %
<b>Liquidity metrics</b>		
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	141	128
Net Stable Funding Ratio	127	125
Loan to Deposit Ratio	88	90

The Group monitors and reports its current and forecast position against CRD IV and other related liquidity metrics and has fully complied with the minimum LCR requirement of 100% in the six months to 30 June 2019.

The calculated NSFR is based on the Group's interpretation of the current Basel standard. The second Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR2) effective 27 June 2019 introduces a binding NSFR requirement and comes into force in June 2021.



## Funding and liquidity risk

### Funding structure\*

The Group's funding strategy is to deliver a sustainable, diversified and robust customer deposit base at economic pricing and to further enhance and strengthen the wholesale funding franchise with appropriate access to term markets to support core lending activities. The strategy aims to deliver a solid funding structure that complies with internal and regulatory policy requirements and reduces the probability of a liquidity stress, i.e. an inability to meet funding obligations as they fall due.

Sources of funds	30 June 2019		31 December 2018	
	€ m	%	€ m	%
Customer accounts	69,526	75	67,699	76
Of which:				
Euro	56,795		54,885	
Sterling	10,670		11,001	
US dollar	1,953		1,698	
Other currencies	108		115	
Deposits by central banks and banks – secured	417	–	424	1
– unsecured	602	1	420	1
Asset covered securities ("ACS")	3,090	3	3,090	3
Senior debt	500	1	1,000	1
Capital/subordinated liabilities	18,064	20	16,312	18
Total source of funds	92,199	100	88,945	100
Other	3,444		2,596	
	95,643		91,541	

Customer deposits represent the largest source of funding for the Group with the core retail franchises and accompanying deposit base in both the Republic of Ireland and the UK providing a stable and reasonably predictable source of funds. Customer accounts increased by € 1,827 million in the six months to 30 June 2019. This was mainly due to a € 1,910 million increase in Euro deposits, primarily in current and demand deposit accounts reflecting strong economic activity.

The management of stable retail funds is paramount to the Group's overall funding and liquidity strategy and will be a key factor in the Group's capacity for future asset growth.

The Group maintains access to a variety of sources of wholesale funds, including those available from money markets, repo markets and term investors.

During the period, senior debt decreased by € 500 million due to a contractual maturity and outstanding asset covered securities ("ACS") remained at € 3,090 million. Capital/subordinated liabilities increased by € 1,752 million mainly due to the subordinated loans issued to AIB Group plc in the period. For further details, see note 34 'Subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments' in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Following the implementation of IFRS 16 on 1 January 2019, lease liabilities of € 453 million were recognised on the balance sheet and were the primary driver of the increase in the 'Other' source of funds category in the table above. For further details see note 2 'Transition to IFRS 16' and note 30 'Lease liabilities' in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

\*Forms an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements



## Funding and liquidity risk

### Composition of wholesale funding\*

At 30 June 2019, total wholesale funding outstanding was € 8,693 million (31 December 2018: € 7,384). € 1,305 million of wholesale funding matures in less than one year (31 December 2018: € 1,130 million). € 7,388 million of wholesale funding has a residual maturity of over one year (31 December 2018: € 6,254 million).

Outstanding wholesale funding comprised € 3,507 million of secured funding (31 December 2018: € 3,514 million) and € 5,186 million of unsecured funding (31 December 2018: € 3,870 million).

	30 June 2019								
	< 1 month € m	1–3 months € m	3–6 months € m	6–12 months € m	Total < 1 year € m	1–3 years € m	3–5 years € m	> 5 years € m	Total € m
Deposits by central banks and banks	427	313	–	–	740	279	–	–	1,019
Senior debt	–	–	–	500	500	–	–	–	500
ACS/ABS	–	65	–	–	65	2,000	1,000	25	3,090
Subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	796	796
Subordinated loans – AIB Group plc	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,909	1,379	3,288
<b>Total 30 June 2019</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>2,909</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>8,693</b>
Of which:									
Secured	–	203	–	–	203	2,279	1,000	25	3,507
Unsecured	427	175	–	500	1,102	–	1,909	2,175	5,186
	<b>427</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>2,909</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>8,693</b>

	31 December 2018								
	< 1 month € m	1–3 months € m	3–6 months € m	6–12 months € m	Total < 1 year € m	1–3 years € m	3–5 years € m	> 5 years € m	Total € m
Deposits by central banks and banks	325	240	–	–	565	–	279	–	844
Senior debt	–	–	500	–	500	500	–	–	1,000
ACS/ABS	–	–	–	65	65	1,250	1,750	25	3,090
Subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	795	795
Subordinated loans – AIB Group plc	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,155	500	1,655
<b>Total 31 December 2018</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>3,184</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>7,384</b>
Of which:									
Secured	81	64	–	65	210	1,250	2,029	25	3,514
Unsecured	244	176	500	–	920	500	1,155	1,295	3,870
	<b>325</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>3,184</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>7,384</b>

## Encumbrance

An asset is defined as encumbered if it has been pledged as collateral, and as a result is no longer available to the Group to secure funding, satisfy collateral needs or to be sold. The Group manages encumbrance levels to ensure that the Group has sufficient contingent collateral to maximise balance sheet flexibility.

The Group had an encumbrance ratio of 11% at 30 June 2019 (31 December 2018: 12%) with € 10,887 million of the Group's assets encumbered (31 December 2018: € 11,103 million). This represents a 1% decrease over the six months to 30 June 2019 due mainly to an increase in total assets. The encumbrance level is based on the amount of assets that are required in order to meet regulatory and contractual commitments.

\*Forms an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements



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# Condensed consolidated interim financial statements (unaudited)

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# Condensed consolidated income statement (unaudited)

for the half-year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	Half-year 30 June 2019 € m	Half-year 30 June 2018 € m
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	4	1,155	1,145
Other interest income and similar income	4	38	38
Interest and similar income	4	1,193	1,183
Interest and similar expense	5	(145)	(134)
<b>Net interest income</b>		<b>1,048</b>	<b>1,049</b>
Dividend income	6	25	24
Fee and commission income	7	259	243
Fee and commission expense	7	(26)	(26)
Net trading (loss)/income	8	(48)	1
Net gain on other financial assets measured at FVTPL	9	92	92
Net gain on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost	10	14	112
Other operating income	11	40	16
<b>Other income</b>		<b>356</b>	<b>462</b>
<b>Total operating income</b>		<b>1,404</b>	<b>1,511</b>
Operating expenses	12	(850)	(824)
Impairment and amortisation of intangible assets		(70)	(50)
Impairment and depreciation of property, plant and equipment		(47)	(19)
<b>Total operating expenses</b>		<b>(967)</b>	<b>(893)</b>
<b>Operating profit before impairment losses</b>		<b>437</b>	<b>618</b>
Net credit impairment (charge)/writeback	13	(9)	142
<b>Operating profit</b>		<b>428</b>	<b>760</b>
Associated undertakings	23	9	4
Profit on disposal of property		–	1
<b>Profit before taxation from continuing operations</b>		<b>437</b>	<b>765</b>
Income tax charge from continuing operations	14	(75)	(112)
<b>Profit for the period after taxation from continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent</b>		<b>362</b>	<b>653</b>



# Condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income *(unaudited)*

for the half-year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	Half-year 30 June 2019 € m	Half-year 30 June 2018 € m
<b>Profit for the period</b>		<b>362</b>	653
<b>Other comprehensive income – continuing operations</b>			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>			
Net actuarial (losses)/gains in retirement benefit schemes, net of tax	14	(5)	50
Net change in fair value of equity investments at FVOCI, net of tax	14	(15)	(4)
<b>Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>		<b>(20)</b>	46
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met:</i>			
Net change in foreign currency translation reserves	14	(6)	1
Net change in cash flow hedges, net of tax	14	265	5
Net change in fair value of investment debt securities at FVOCI, net of tax	14	(4)	(147)
<b>Total items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met</b>		<b>255</b>	(141)
<b>Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax from continuing operations</b>		<b>235</b>	(95)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period from continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent</b>		<b>597</b>	558

# Condensed consolidated statement of financial position (unaudited)

as at 30 June 2019



	Notes	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and balances at central banks		9,278	6,516
Items in course of collection		124	73
Disposal groups and non-current assets held for sale	16	13	10
Trading portfolio financial assets	17	1	–
Derivative financial instruments	18	1,408	900
Loans and advances to banks	19	1,286	1,443
Loans and advances to customers	20	61,081	60,868
Loans and advances – AIB Group plc		10	6
Investment securities	22	17,090	16,861
Interests in associated undertakings	23	89	90
Intangible assets		705	682
Property, plant and equipment	24	809	330
Other assets	25	487	356
Current taxation		11	9
Deferred tax assets	26	2,638	2,702
Prepayments and accrued income		354	454
Retirement benefit assets	27	259	241
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>95,643</b>	<b>91,541</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Deposits by central banks and banks	28	1,019	844
Customer accounts	29	69,524	67,699
Customer accounts – AIB Group plc		2	–
Lease liabilities	30	453	–
Derivative financial instruments	18	1,135	934
Debt securities in issue	31	3,590	4,090
Current taxation		85	74
Deferred tax liabilities	26	122	107
Retirement benefit liabilities	27	60	49
Other liabilities	32	979	887
Accruals and deferred income		311	326
Provisions for liabilities and commitments	33	299	219
Subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments	34	796	795
Subordinated loans – AIB Group plc	34	3,288	1,655
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>81,663</b>	<b>77,679</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	35	1,696	1,696
Share premium		1,386	1,386
Reserves		10,404	10,286
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>		<b>13,486</b>	<b>13,368</b>
Other equity interests	36	494	494
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>13,980</b>	<b>13,862</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>95,643</b>	<b>91,541</b>



# Condensed consolidated statement of cash flows *(unaudited)*

for the half-year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	Half-year 30 June 2019 € m	Half-year 30 June 2018 € m
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Profit before taxation for the period from continuing operations		437	765
Adjustments for:			
Non-cash and other items	41	212	(47)
Change in operating assets	41	(218)	(434)
Change in operating liabilities	41	1,436	1,436
Taxation paid		(20)	(13)
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>		<b>1,847</b>	<b>1,707</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of investment securities		(2,885)	(1,202)
Proceeds from sales and maturity of investment securities		2,757	1,557
Additions to property, plant and equipment		(25)	(16)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment		–	2
Additions to intangible assets		(94)	(86)
Disposal of associated undertaking		–	2
Dividends received from associated undertakings	23	10	10
<b>Net cash (outflow)/inflow from investing activities</b>		<b>(237)</b>	<b>267</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Net proceeds from receipt of subordinated loans – AIB Group plc		1,640	500
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	15	(461)	(326)
Distributions paid on other equity interests	15	(18)	(18)
Repayment of lease liabilities	24	(33)	–
Interest paid on subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments		(25)	–
<b>Net cash inflow from financing activities</b>		<b>1,103</b>	<b>156</b>
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>2,713</b>	<b>2,130</b>
Opening cash and cash equivalents		7,246	7,058
Effect of exchange translation adjustments		(7)	15
<b>Closing cash and cash equivalents</b>	41	<b>9,952</b>	<b>9,203</b>

# Condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity (unaudited)

for the half-year ended 30 June 2019

	Attributable to equity holders of parent											Total € m
	Share capital € m	Share premium € m	Other equity interests € m	Capital reserves € m	Capital redemption reserves € m	Revaluation reserves € m	Investment securities reserves € m	Cash flow hedging reserves € m	Revenue reserves € m	Foreign currency translation reserves € m	Total € m	
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	1,696	1,386	494	1,133	14	14	676	285	8,759	(595)	13,862	
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>												
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	362	-	362	
Other comprehensive income (note 14)	-	-	-	-	-	(19)	(19)	265	(5)	(6)	235	
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	-	-	-	-	-	(19)	(19)	265	357	(6)	597	
<b>Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity</b>												
Contributions by and distributions to owners of the Group:												
Dividends paid on ordinary shares (note 15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(461)	-	(461)	
Distributions on other equity interests (note 15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18)	-	(18)	
<b>Total contributions by and distributions to owners of the Group</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(479)	-	(479)	
<b>At 30 June 2019</b>	1,696	1,386	494	1,133	14	14	657	550	8,637	(601)	13,980	



# Condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity (unaudited)

for the half-year ended 30 June 2018

	Attributable to equity holders of parent											Total € m
	Share capital € m	Share premium € m	Other equity interests € m	Capital reserves € m	Capital redemption reserves € m	Revaluation reserves € m	Available for sale securities reserves € m	Investment securities reserves € m	Cash flow hedging reserves € m	Revenue reserves € m	Foreign currency translation reserves € m	
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	1,696	1,386	494	1,133	14	14	981	–	257	8,241	(605)	13,611
<i>Impact of adopting IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	(981)	965	–	(251)	–	(267)
<i>Impact of adopting IFRS 15 at 1 January 2018</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	10
<b>Restated balance at 1 January 2018</b>	1,696	1,386	494	1,133	14	14	–	965	257	8,000	(605)	13,354
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>												
Profit for the period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	653	–	653
Other comprehensive income (note 14)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(151)	5	50	1	(95)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(151)	5	703	1	558
<b>Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity</b>												
<i>Contributions by and distributions to owners of the Group:</i>												
Dividends paid on ordinary shares (note 15)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(326)	–	(326)
Distributions on other equity interests (note 15)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(18)	–	(18)
<b>Total contributions by and distributions to owners of the Group</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(344)	–	(344)
<b>At 30 June 2018</b>	1,696	1,386	494	1,133	14	14	–	814	262	8,359	(604)	13,568

# Condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity (unaudited)

for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

	Attributable to equity holders of parent											Total € m
	Share capital € m	Share premium € m	Other equity interests € m	Capital reserves € m	Capital redemption reserves € m	Revaluation reserves € m	Available for sale securities reserves € m	Investment securities reserves € m	Cash flow hedging reserves € m	Revenue reserves € m	Foreign currency translation reserves € m	
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	1,696	1,386	494	1,133	14	14	981	–	257	8,241	(605)	13,611
<i>Impact of adopting IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	(981)	965	–	(251)	–	(267)
<i>Impact of adopting IFRS 15 at 1 January 2018</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	10
<b>Restated balance at 1 January 2018</b>	1,696	1,386	494	1,133	14	14	–	965	257	8,000	(605)	13,354
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,096	–	1,096
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,096	–	1,096
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(289)	28	26	10	(225)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(289)	28	1,122	10	871
<b>Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Contributions by and distributions to owners of the Group:</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(326)	–	(326)
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(326)	–	(326)
Distributions on other equity interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(37)	–	(37)
<b>Total contributions by and distributions to owners of the Group</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(363)	–	(363)
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	1,696	1,386	494	1,133	14	14	–	676	285	8,759	(595)	13,862







## 1 Basis of preparation, accounting policies and estimates

### Reporting entity

Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. ('the parent company' or 'the Company') is a company domiciled in Ireland. The address of the Company's registered office is Bankcentre, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4, Ireland. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2019 comprise the parent company and its subsidiary undertakings, collectively referred to as 'the Group', and the Group's interests in associated undertakings.

Comparative information for the income statement, other than interest income and net credit impairment writeback, was previously reported in the Half-Yearly Financial Report 2018. € 12 million of income, relating to previously unrecognised interest income when a financial asset is no longer credit impaired or has been repaid in full (i.e. cured without financial loss), was originally reported in interest income but is now disclosed as 'recoveries of amounts previously written-off' within 'net credit impairment (charge)/writeback'. This revised classification of such income was adopted for the full year financial statements in 2018 as set out on page 189 of the Annual Financial Report 2018 and hence a representation in June 2018 income statement was appropriate.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2018 ('the Annual Financial Report 2018') are available upon request from the Company Secretary or at [www.aibgroup.com](http://www.aibgroup.com).

### Going concern

The financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2019 have been prepared on a going concern basis as the Directors are satisfied, having considered the risks and uncertainties impacting the Group, that it has the ability to continue in business for the period of assessment. The period of assessment used by the Directors is 12 months from the date of approval of these half-yearly financial statements.

### Accounting policies

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2019 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*. These statements should be read in conjunction with the Annual Financial Report 2018, which was prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards (collectively "IFRS") as adopted by the European Union ("EU"). The condensed consolidated interim financial statements comprise the condensed consolidated income statement, the condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the condensed consolidated statement of financial position, the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows, and the condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity together with the related notes. These notes include certain risk related disclosures which are contained in the Risk management section of the Half-Yearly Financial Report. The relevant information in the Risk management section is identified as forming an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

### First time adoption of new accounting standards

The accounting policies described on pages 182 to 207 in the Annual Financial Report 2018 have remained unchanged apart from accounting policy (o) 'Leases' which now reflects the requirements of IFRS 16.

The new accounting policy arising from the adoption of IFRS 16 that the Group applied in the preparation of the interim financial statements and which it expects to apply for the year ended 31 December 2019 is set out below.

The effective date for IFRS 16 was 1 January 2019 and was adopted by the Group on that date. The Group is applying this standard using the modified retrospective approach. Therefore, the comparative financial information for 2018 is not being restated as allowed in IFRS 16 paragraph C7 and continues to be reported under IAS 17. Accordingly, accounting policy (o) 'Leases' as set out in the Annual Financial Report 2018 applies for comparative information.

The total impact of IFRS 16 over the life of a lease will be neutral on the income statement, however, its implementation will result in a higher charge in the earlier years following implementation with a lower charge in later years. This impact is not material in the six months to 30 June 2019.

Further details on the impact of adopting IFRS 16 are set out in note 2 to these financial statements.



## 1 Basis of preparation, accounting policies and estimates (continued)

### Accounting policy – Leases

#### Lessee

Leases are recognised, measured and presented in line with IFRS 16 *Leases*.

#### Identifying a lease

The Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. This assessment involves the exercise of judgement about whether it depends on a specified asset, whether the Group obtains substantially all the economic benefits from the use of that asset, and whether the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

This policy is applied to all of its contracts that meet the definition of a lease.

The Group has elected to apply the practical expedient to account for each lease component and any non-lease component as a single lease component.

#### Lease term

The lease term comprises the non-cancellable period of the lease contract for which the Group has the right to use an underlying asset together with:

- periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Group is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

#### Recognition

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of the contract for all leases except for short-term leases of 12 months or less or leases where the underlying asset is of low value i.e. the value of the underlying asset, when new, is less than € 5,000/£ 5,000. The commencement date is the date on which a lessor makes an underlying asset available for use by the Group.

#### Initial measurement of right-of-use asset

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives;
- any initial direct costs incurred by the Group; and
- an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Group in dismantling and removing the underlying assets or restoring the site on which the assets are located.

The Group provides for dilapidations/restoration costs where it has been identified or planned that it intends on exiting the premises, and/or where it has completed extensive modifications. The Group recognises asset restoration obligations mainly in relation to leased head office locations and branches and any other space which would need to be restored to their previous condition when the lease ends. Asset restoration obligations are capitalised as part of the cost of right-of-use assets and depreciated over the asset's estimated useful life on a straight-line basis.

#### Subsequent measurement of right-of-use asset

After the commencement date, a right-of-use asset is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability. The Group applies IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* as set out in the Group's accounting policy (y) 'Impairment of property, plant and equipment, goodwill and intangible assets' to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

The Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset and the end of the lease term on a straight-line basis. When determining the relevant time period to calculate depreciation, the Group uses the lease term as determined in the initial recognition calculation.



## 1 Basis of preparation, accounting policies and estimates (continued)

### Initial measurement of lease liability

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are payable over the lease term, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the Group under a residual value guarantee;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise;
- lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising an option to terminate the lease.

Lease payments exclude variable elements which are dependent on external factors, e.g. payments that are based on transaction volume/usage. Variable lease payments that are not included in the initial measurement of the lease liability are recognised directly in the income statement.

VAT payments are not included in the calculation of the lease liability. These are expensed to the income statement when incurred and are included within 'General and administrative expenses'.

Where a lease agreement contains a clause to restore the asset to a specified condition i.e. restoration/dilapidation costs, the Group recognises a provision for a restoration costs under IAS 37 in its statement of financial position under 'Provisions for liabilities and commitments'.

### Subsequent measurement of lease liability

After the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability by:

- increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability;
- reducing the carrying amount to reflect lease payments made; and
- re-measuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to Nil.

### Lease modifications

Lease modifications arise from changes to the underlying contract between the Group and the lessor. The accounting for the modification is dependent on whether the modification is considered a separate lease or not.

A lease modification is accounted for as a separate lease if both the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets and the consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with the standalone price for the increase in scope. If both criteria are met, the Group adopts the accounting policy on the initial recognition and measurement of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets.

If a lease modification fails the test above or the modification is of any other type (e.g. a decrease in scope from the original contract), the Group must modify the initially recognised components of the lease contract.



## 1 Basis of preparation, accounting policies and estimates (continued)

The accounting treatment required for lease modifications that are not accounted for as separate leases is as follows:

### Decrease in scope:

- (a) Remeasure lease liability using revised discount rate\*;
- (b) Decrease right-of-use asset by its relative scope compared to the original lease; and
- (c) Difference between (a) and (b) recognised as gain or loss in the income statement in 'Profit on disposal of leases'.

### All other lease modifications:

- (a) Remeasure lease liability using the revised discount rate\*; and
- (b) Remeasure right-of-use asset by same amount.

\* The interest rate implicit in the lease for the remainder of the lease term is used. If this cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate at the effective date of the modification is used.

### Sublease accounting

Where the Group sub-leases an asset (intermediate lessor) which it has leased from another lessor (the 'head lessor' who ultimately owns the asset from a legal perspective), the Group, assesses whether the sub-lease is a finance or operating lease in the context of the right-of-use asset being leased, not the actual underlying asset.

### Statement of financial position

The Group presents right-of-use assets in 'Property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities as a separate line item in the statement of financial position.

### Practical expedients

The Group has elected to apply the practical expedient not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases i.e. leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and for leases of low-value assets (i.e. leases where the value of the underlying asset when new is less than € 5,000/£ 5,000). The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The election to adopt the recognition exemption for short-term leases is made by class of underlying asset to which the right of use relates.

The Group has elected to apply the practical expedient, as allowed by IFRS 16, to apply the Standard to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics when it expects that the effects on the financial statements of applying the Standard to the portfolio would not differ materially from applying this Standard to the individual leases within the portfolio. The Group has applied the portfolio approach to its leases of motor vehicles and the spaces in which its offsite ATMs are located. On this basis, the Group has made estimates and assumptions that reflect the size and composition of the portfolio.

## 1 Basis of preparation, accounting policies and estimates (continued)

### Critical accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the interim financial statements requires Management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of certain assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Since Management's judgement involves making estimates concerning the likelihood of future events, the actual results could differ from those estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future period affected. The estimates that have a significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are in the areas of expected credit losses on financial instruments; the recoverability of deferred tax; determination of the fair value of certain financial assets and financial liabilities; retirement benefit obligations; and provisions for liabilities and commitments.

Critical accounting judgements and estimates adopted by the Group are set out on pages 210 to 214 of the Annual Financial Report 2018 and remain appropriate as at 30 June 2019.

### Prospective accounting changes

Information on prospective accounting changes is set out on pages 207 to 209 of the Annual Financial Report 2018. In relation to these changes, IFRS 16 *Leases* is effective for accounting periods beginning 1 January 2019 as noted above.

There are no standards that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group in future reporting periods.

### Statement of compliance

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements comply with IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*, as issued by the IASB and as adopted by the EU.

The interim figures for the six months ended 30 June 2019 are unaudited but have been reviewed by the independent auditor, Deloitte Ireland LLP, whose report is set out on page 120. The financial information presented herein does not amount to statutory financial statements. The Half-Yearly Financial Report is a requirement of the Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) Regulations 2007.

The summary financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 as presented in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, represent an abbreviated version of the Group's full accounts for that year, on which the independent auditor, Deloitte Ireland LLP, issued an unqualified audit report and which are not annexed to these interim financial statements. The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 have been filed in the Companies Registration Office.



## 2 Transition to IFRS 16

### (a) Summary

On 1 January 2019, the Group implemented the requirements of IFRS 16 *Leases*, a new accounting standard which replaced IAS 17 *Leases*. The new standard brings most leases on-balance sheet for lessees under a single model, eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases. Under IFRS 16, a lessee recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The right-of-use asset is treated similarly to other non-financial assets and depreciated accordingly. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted at the rate implicit in the lease if that can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee shall use their incremental borrowing rate. Lessor accounting remains largely unchanged and the distinction between operating and finance leases is retained.

Details of the Group's accounting policy for lessee accounting are set out on page 72 in note 1 to these financial statements.

The information set out in this note provides details relevant to understanding the impact of IFRS 16 on the Group's financial position at 1 January 2019.

### (b) Principal impacts of IFRS 16

The Group transitioned to IFRS 16 in accordance with the modified retrospective approach, and accordingly, the information presented for 2018 has not been restated. It remains as previously reported under IAS 17 and related interpretations.

#### As a lessee

On initial application of IFRS 16 for operating leases, right-of-use assets were generally measured at the amount of the lease liability, using the Group's incremental borrowing rate at the time of initial application. The weighted average rate applied was c. 3.0%. For the measurement of the right-of-use assets at the date of initial application, initial direct costs were not taken into account in accordance with IFRS 16 C10 (d).

The Group elected to apply the practical expedient that allows a single discount rate to be applied to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics and a similar remaining lease term. The Group applied single discount rates to its leases of motor vehicles and its leases of ATM locations.

The Group also elected to apply the practical expedient where the lease term ends within 12 months of the date of initial application to account for such leases as short-term leases with the associated lease payments being recognised as an expense for short-term leases.

In addition, the Group elected to apply the practical expedient that allows an entity to rely on its assessment of whether leases were onerous by applying IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to performing an impairment review. This resulted in right-of-use assets being reduced by € 3 million on initial application (note 33).

Contracts that qualified as leases as defined by IFRS 16 related primarily to property, motor vehicles and ATM locations. On initial application of IFRS 16, the Group recognised assets and liabilities for its leases previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17, resulting in an increase in total assets under property, plant and equipment and total liabilities at 1 January 2019. On transition to IFRS 16, the principal impacts were the recognition of right-of-use assets of € 479 million (includes € 12 million for future dilapidation provisions (note 33)) and lease liabilities of € 465 million.

Comparative data in these financial statements has been prepared under IAS 17 *Leases* as allowed in IFRS 16.

#### As a lessor

The Group was not required to make any adjustment on transition to IFRS 16 for leases where it is a lessor, except for subleases.

At the date of initial application, the Group reassessed subleases that were classified as operating leases under IAS 17 to determine whether these should be reclassified under IFRS 16. The Group concluded that the subleases in existence require classification as finance leases under IFRS 16 and as a result € 4 million was recognised as finance leases in 'Other assets'.



## 2 Transition to IFRS 16 (continued)

### (c) Financial statement impacts at 1 January 2019

#### Opening statement of financial position

The following table reconciles the statement of financial position under IAS 17 at 31 December 2018 to that under IFRS 16 at 1 January 2019.

	31 December 2018 (IAS 17) € m	IFRS 16 impact € m	1 January 2019 (IFRS 16) € m
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and balances at central banks	6,516	–	6,516
Items in course of collection	73	–	73
Disposal groups and non-current assets held for sale	10	–	10
Trading portfolio financial assets	–	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	900	–	900
Loans and advances to banks	1,443	–	1,443
Loans and advances to customers	60,868	–	60,868
Loans and advances – AIB Group plc	6	–	6
Investment securities	16,861	–	16,861
Interests in associated undertakings	90	–	90
Intangible assets	682	–	682
Property, plant and equipment <sup>(1)</sup>	330	479	809
Other assets	356	4	360
Current taxation	9	–	9
Deferred tax assets	2,702	–	2,702
Prepayments and accrued income	454	(9)	445
Retirement benefit assets	241	–	241
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>91,541</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>92,015</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Deposits by central banks and banks	844	–	844
Customer accounts	67,699	–	67,699
Lease liabilities	–	465	465
Derivative financial instruments	934	–	934
Debt securities in issue	4,090	–	4,090
Current taxation	74	–	74
Deferred tax liabilities	107	–	107
Retirement benefit liabilities	49	–	49
Other liabilities	887	–	887
Accruals and deferred income	326	–	326
Provisions for liabilities and commitments <sup>(2)</sup>	219	9	228
Subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments	795	–	795
Subordinated loans – AIB Group plc	1,655	–	1,655
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>77,679</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>78,153</b>
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>13,862</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>13,862</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>91,541</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>92,015</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Right-of-use assets include provisions for future dilapidations amounting to € 12 million and are net of impairment provisions of € 3 million (previously reported as onerous contracts).

<sup>(2)</sup>Provisions for future dilapidations of € 12 million offset by a transfer of onerous lease provisions of € 3 million to right-of-use assets.

#### (d) Reconciliation of operating lease obligations

The following table reconciles the Group's operating lease obligations at 31 December 2018, as previously disclosed in the consolidated financial statements, to the lease obligations recognised on initial application of IFRS 16 at 1 January 2019:

	2019 € m
Operating lease commitments at 31 December 2018	405
Extension options reasonably certain to be exercised – gross	157
	562
Discounting effect – using the incremental borrowing rate at 1 January 2019	(95)
Recognition exemption for short-term/other	(2)
<b>Lease obligations recognised at 1 January 2019</b>	<b>465</b>



## 3 Segmental information

### Segment overview

A new operating model was introduced in January 2019, with the creation of three 'vertical' business units that are responsible for the development of end-to-end customer strategy and propositions for our homes, business and consumer customers. The UK continues to operate on a stand-alone basis at a customer level.

As a result of these changes, performance is now reported across Retail, Corporate Institutional & Business Banking (CIB), AIB (UK) and Group segments. The attribution of costs by segment has also been amended to reflect the revised operating model. In addition, the Group has revised the methodology used to allocate funding and liquidity income/charges by segment. Figures for the prior period have been restated on a comparative basis.

### Retail

Retail comprises of Homes, Consumer and Financial Solutions Group (FSG):

- Homes is responsible for meeting the homes needs of customers in the Republic of Ireland across the AIB, EBS and Haven brands. It delivers sustainable growth in our core mortgages business with a culture of agility and innovation and will transform over time into a full homes customer centric ecosystem;
- Consumer is focused on defining and delivering innovative and differentiated products, propositions and services to meet our customers' everyday banking needs through an extensive range of physical and digital channels. Its core purpose is to achieve a seamless, transparent and simple customer experience in all of its propositions across current accounts, personal and SME lending, payments and credit cards, deposits, insurance and wealth to maintain and grow our market leading position; and
- FSG is a standalone dedicated work out unit to which the Group has migrated the management of the vast majority of its non-performing exposures (NPEs), predominantly consisting of homes and consumer products, with the objective of delivering the Group's NPE strategy to reduce NPEs in line with European norms.

### Corporate Institutional & Business Banking (CIB)

CIB provides institutional, corporate and business banking services to the Group's larger customers and customers requiring specific sector or product expertise. CIB's relationship driven model serves customers through sector specialist teams including; Corporate Banking, Real Estate Finance, Business Banking, Energy, Climate Action & Infrastructure and Private Banking. In addition to traditional credit products, CIB offers customers foreign exchange and interest rate risk management products, cash management products, trade finance, mezzanine finance, structured and specialist finance, equity investments and also provides corporate finance advisory services. CIB also has a syndicated lending team based in Dublin and an office in New York.

### AIB UK

AIB UK offers retail and business banking services in two distinct markets, a sector-led corporate and commercial bank supporting businesses in Great Britain ('AIB GB'), trading as Allied Irish Bank (GB), and a retail and business bank in Northern Ireland ('FTB'), trading as First Trust Bank. First Trust Bank will rebrand to AIB on a phased basis by the end of 2020.

### Group

The Group segment comprises wholesale treasury activities, Group control and support functions. Treasury manages the Group's liquidity and funding positions and provides customer treasury services and economic research. The Group control and support functions include business and customer services, risk, audit, finance, legal and human resources.

### Segment allocations

The segments performance statements include all income and directly related costs, excluding overheads which are managed centrally, the costs of which are included in the Group segment. Funding and liquidity charges are based on each segment's funding requirements and the Group's funding cost profile, which is informed by wholesale and retail funding costs. Income attributable to capital is allocated to segments based on each segment's capital requirement.





### 3 Segmental information (continued)

	Half-year 30 June 2019						
	Retail	CIB	AIB UK	Group	Total	Exceptional items <sup>(1)</sup>	Total
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
<b>Operations by business segment</b>							
Net interest income	628	225	135	60	1,048	–	1,048
Net fee and commission income*	161	37	31	4	233	–	233
Other	29	9	6	45	89	34	123
Other income	190	46	37	49	322	34 <sup>(2)</sup>	356
Total operating income	818	271	172	109	1,370	34	1,404
Other operating expenses	(471)	(67)	(85)	(121)	(744)	(165)	(909)
Of which: Personnel expenses	(223)	(49)	(50)	(71)	(393)	(11) <sup>(3)-(5)</sup>	(404)
General and administrative expenses	(173)	(14)	(28)	(28)	(243)	(145) <sup>(4)-(7)</sup>	(388)
Depreciation, impairment and amortisation	(75)	(4)	(7)	(22)	(108)	(9) <sup>(6)</sup>	(117)
Bank levies and regulatory fees	(1)	–	–	(57)	(58)	–	(58)
Total operating expenses	(472)	(67)	(85)	(178)	(802)	(165)	(967)
<b>Operating profit/(loss) before impairments losses</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>(69)</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>(131)</b>	<b>437</b>
Net credit impairment (charge)/writeback	22	(10)	(21)	–	(9)	–	(9)
<b>Operating profit/(loss)</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>(69)</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>(131)</b>	<b>428</b>
Associated undertakings	8	(1)	2	–	9	–	9
<b>Profit/(loss) before taxation from continuing operations</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>(69)</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>(131)</b>	<b>437</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Exceptional and one-off items are shown separately above. These are items that Management view as distorting comparability of performance from period to period. Exceptional items include:

<sup>(2)</sup>Gain on disposal of loan portfolios;

<sup>(3)</sup>Termination benefits;

<sup>(4)</sup>Restitution costs;

<sup>(5)</sup>Property strategy costs;

<sup>(6)</sup>Restructuring costs; and

<sup>(7)</sup>Provision for regulatory fines.

	Half-year 30 June 2019					
	Retail € m	CIB € m	AIB UK € m	Group € m	Total € m	
<b>*Analysis of net fee and commission income</b>						
Retail banking customer fees	126	14	17	9	166	
Foreign exchange fees	19	10	6	1	36	
Credit related fees	6	9	11	–	26	
Other fees and commissions	30	5	–	(7)	28	
Fees received for services provided to AIB Group plc	–	–	–	3	3	
<b>Fee and commission income</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>259</b>	
<b>Fee and commission expense</b>	<b>(20)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(26)</b>	
	<b>161</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>233</b>	

Further information on 'Net fee and commission income' is set out in note 7.



## 3 Segmental information (continued)

	Half-year 30 June 2018						
	Retail	CIB	AIB UK	Group	Total	Excep- tional items <sup>(1)</sup>	Total
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
<b>Operations by business segment</b>							
Net interest income	682	181	125	61	1,049	–	1,049
Net fee and commission income*	159	28	26	4	217	–	217
Other	37	15	(4)	57	105	140	245
Other income	196	43	22	61	322	140 <sup>(2)</sup>	462
<b>Total operating income</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>1,511</b>
Other operating expenses	(439)	(61)	(78)	(121)	(699)	(154)	(853)
<i>Of which: Personnel expenses</i>	(213)	(43)	(46)	(61)	(363)	(14) <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	(377)
<i>General and administrative expenses</i>	(174)	(17)	(29)	(47)	(267)	(140) <sup>(4)-(7)</sup>	(407)
<i>Depreciation, impairment and amortisation</i>	(52)	(1)	(3)	(13)	(69)	–	(69)
Bank levies and regulatory fees	(1)	–	–	(39)	(40)	–	(40)
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>(440)</b>	<b>(61)</b>	<b>(78)</b>	<b>(160)</b>	<b>(739)</b>	<b>(154)</b>	<b>(893)</b>
<b>Operating profit/(loss) before impairments losses</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>(38)</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>618</b>
Net credit impairment writeback/(charge)	169	(12)	(16)	1	142	–	142
<b>Operating profit/(loss)</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>(37)</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>760</b>
Associated undertakings	3	–	1	–	4	–	4
Profit on disposal of property	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
<b>Profit/(loss) before taxation from continuing operations</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>(37)</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>765</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Exceptional and one-off items are shown separately above. These are items that Management view as distorting comparability of performance from period to period. Exceptional items include:

<sup>(2)</sup>Gain on disposal of loan portfolios;

<sup>(3)</sup>Termination benefits;

<sup>(4)</sup>Restitution costs;

<sup>(5)</sup>Property strategy costs;

<sup>(6)</sup>Restructuring costs; and

<sup>(7)</sup>IFRS 9 and associated regulatory costs.

	Half-year 30 June 2018					
	Retail	CIB	AIB UK	Group	Total	
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	
<b>*Analysis of net fee and commission income</b>						
Retail banking customer fees		121	8	19	10	158
Foreign exchange fees		18	10	5	2	35
Credit related fees		7	7	5	–	19
Other fees and commissions		33	4	–	(6)	31
<b>Fee and commission income</b>		<b>179</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>243</b>
<b>Fee and commission expense</b>		<b>(20)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(26)</b>
		<b>159</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>217</b>

Further information on 'Net fee and commission income' is set out in note 7.



### 3 Segmental information (continued)

#### Other amounts – statement of financial position

	30 June 2019				
	Retail € m	CIB € m	AIB UK € m	Group € m	Total € m
Loans and advances to customers:					
– measured at amortised cost	36,278	15,801	8,631	254	60,964
– measured at FVTPL	50	77	–	–	127
Total loans and advances to customers	36,328	15,878	8,631	254	61,091 <sup>(1)</sup>
Customer accounts	47,053	11,162	9,732	1,579	69,526 <sup>(2)</sup>

	31 December 2018				
	Retail € m	CIB € m	AIB UK € m	Group € m	Total € m
Loans and advances to customers:					
– measured at amortised cost	37,258	15,060	8,303	106	60,727
– measured at FVTPL	50	97	–	–	147
Total loans and advances to customers	37,308	15,157	8,303	106	60,874 <sup>(1)</sup>
Customer accounts	45,262	10,798	9,911	1,728	67,699 <sup>(2)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup>Includes loans and advances to AIB Group plc of € 10 million (31 December 2018: € 6 million).

<sup>(2)</sup>Includes customer accounts with AIB Group plc of € 2 million (31 December 2018: Nil).

	Half-year 30 June 2019			
	Republic of Ireland € m	United Kingdom € m	Rest of the World € m	Total € m
<b>Geographic information – continuing operations<sup>(1)(2)</sup></b>				
Gross external revenue	1,122	261	21	1,404
Inter-geographical segment revenue	98	(77)	(21)	–
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,404</b>

	Half-year 30 June 2018			
	Republic of Ireland € m	United Kingdom € m	Rest of the World € m	Total € m
<b>Geographic information – continuing operations<sup>(1)(2)</sup></b>				
Gross external revenue	1,359	149	3	1,511
Inter-geographical segment revenue	(7)	3	4	–
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,511</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>The geographical distribution of total revenue is based primarily on the location of the office recording the transaction.

<sup>(2)</sup>For details of significant geographic concentrations, see the Risk management section.

Revenue from external customers comprises interest and similar income (note 4) and interest and similar expense (note 5), and all other items of income (notes 6 to 11).

	30 June 2019			
	Republic of Ireland € m	United Kingdom € m	Rest of the World € m	Total € m
<b>Geographic information</b>				
Non-current assets <sup>(1)</sup>	1,418	90	6	1,514

	31 December 2018			
	Republic of Ireland € m	United Kingdom € m	Rest of the World € m	Total € m
<b>Geographic information</b>				
Non-current assets <sup>(1)</sup>	951	60	1	1,012

<sup>(1)</sup>Non-current assets comprise intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.



	Half-year 30 June 2019 € m	Half-year 30 June 2018 € m
<b>4 Interest and similar income</b>		
Interest on loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	1,020	1,000
Interest on loans and advances to banks at amortised cost	20	14
Interest on investment securities	106	113
	<b>1,146</b>	1,127
Negative interest on financial liabilities at amortised cost	9	18
<b>Interest income calculated using the effective interest method</b>	<b>1,155</b>	1,145
Interest income on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	37	34
Interest income on financial assets at FVTPL	1	4
<b>Other interest income and similar income</b>	<b>38</b>	38
<b>Total interest and similar income</b>	<b>1,193</b>	1,183

Interest income includes a credit of € 59 million (30 June 2018: a credit of € 84 million) transferred from other comprehensive income in respect of cash flow hedges and is included in 'Interest on loans and advances to customers'.

The Group presents interest resulting from negative effective interest rates on financial liabilities as interest income rather than as offset against interest expense.

	Half-year 30 June 2019 € m	Half-year 30 June 2018 € m
<b>5 Interest and similar expense</b>		
Interest on deposits by central banks and banks	7	14
Interest on customer accounts	68	81
Interest on lease liabilities	7	–
Interest on debt securities in issue	11	17
Interest on subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments	48 <sup>(1)</sup>	17
	<b>141</b>	129
Negative interest on financial assets at amortised cost	4	5
<b>Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method</b>	<b>145</b>	134

<sup>(1)</sup>Includes € 36 million interest on subordinated debt from the parent company, AIB Group plc.

Interest expense includes a charge of € 18 million (30 June 2018: a charge of € 30 million) transferred from other comprehensive income in respect of cash flow hedges and is included within 'Interest on customer accounts'.

Interest expense reported above, calculated using the effective interest rate method, relates to financial liabilities not carried at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group presents interest resulting from negative effective interest rates on financial assets as interest expense rather than as offset against interest income.

	Half-year 30 June 2019 € m	Half-year 30 June 2018 € m
<b>6 Dividend income</b>		
NAMA subordinated bonds at FVOCI	23	23
Equity investments at FVTPL	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	24



## 7 Net fee and commission income

	Half-year 30 June 2019 € m	Half-year 30 June 2018 € m
Retail banking customer fees	166	158
Foreign exchange fees	36	35
Credit related fees	26	19
Other fees and commissions <sup>(1)</sup>	28	31
Fees received for services provided to AIB Group plc	3	–
<b>Fee and commission income</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>243</b>
<b>Fee and commission expense<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>(26)</b>	<b>(26)</b>
	<b>233</b>	<b>217</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Includes insurance commissions € 10 million, wealth commissions € 12 million and other commissions € 6 million at 30 June 2019 (30 June 2018: € 12 million, € 12 million and € 7 million respectively). Following a reclassification of income within 'Net fee and commission income', income in the half-year 2018 of € 19 million in 'Retail banking customer fees' is represented as 'Other fees and commissions'.

<sup>(2)</sup>Fee and commission expense includes credit card commissions of € 20 million (30 June 2018: € 17 million) and ATM expenses of € 2 million (30 June 2018: € 3 million), both of which relate to 'Retail banking customer fees'. This also includes € 4 million (30 June 2018: € 6 million) relating to 'Other fees and commissions'.

Fees and commissions which are an integral part of the effective interest rate are recognised as part of interest and similar income (note 4) or interest and similar expense (note 5).

## 8 Net trading (loss)/income

	Half-year 30 June 2019 € m	Half-year 30 June 2018 € m
Foreign exchange contracts	(15)	(7)
Interest rate contracts and debt securities <sup>(1)</sup>	8	20
Credit derivative contracts	(8)	1
Equity investments, index contracts and warrants <sup>(2)</sup>	(33)	(13)
	<b>(48)</b>	<b>1</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Includes a gain of € 5 million (30 June 2018: a gain of € 6 million) in relation to XVA adjustments. (For further information on XVA, see page 289 of the Annual Financial Report 2018).

<sup>(2)</sup>Includes loss amounting to € 33 million on a total return swap, which is hedging equities measured at FVTPL (30 June 2018: loss of € 14 million).

The total hedging ineffectiveness on cash flow hedges reflected in the condensed consolidated income statement amounted to Nil (30 June 2018: Nil).

## 9 Net gain on other financial assets measured at FVTPL

	Half-year 30 June 2019 € m	Half-year 30 June 2018 € m
Loans and advances to customers <sup>(1)</sup>	48	61
Investment securities – equity <sup>(2)</sup>	44	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>92</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Excludes interest income (note 4).

<sup>(2)</sup>Includes unrealised gain of € 35 million on equities hedged by a trading total return swap (30 June 2018: € 19 million).



## 10 Net gain on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost

	Half-year 30 June 2019			
	Carrying value at derecognition € m	Gain on derecognition € m	Loss on derecognition € m	Net gain on derecognition € m
Loans and advances to customers	738	187 <sup>(1)</sup>	(173) <sup>(1)</sup>	14

	Half-year 30 June 2018			
	Carrying value at derecognition € m	Gain on derecognition € m	Loss on derecognition € m	Net gain on derecognition € m
Loans and advances to customers	613	197 <sup>(1)</sup>	(85) <sup>(1)</sup>	112

<sup>(1)</sup>Gain and loss on derecognition have been computed at a customer connection level.

The net gain on derecognition arose from the disposal of loans and advances to customers.

## 11 Other operating income

	Half-year 30 June 2019 € m	Half-year 30 June 2018 € m
Gain on disposal of investment securities at FVOCI – debt	73	24
Loss on termination of hedging swaps <sup>(1)</sup>	(34)	(8)
Miscellaneous operating income	1	–
	<b>40</b>	<b>16</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>The majority of the loss on termination of hedging swaps relates to the disposal of investment securities at FVOCI – debt.

## 12 Operating expenses

	Half-year 30 June 2019 € m	Half-year 30 June 2018 € m
Personnel expenses:		
Wages and salaries	310	289
Termination benefits <sup>(1)</sup>	7	9
Retirement benefits <sup>(2)</sup>	55	49
Social security costs	35	32
Other personnel expenses <sup>(3)</sup>	9	9
Total personnel expenses	416	388
Staff costs capitalised <sup>(4)</sup>	(12)	(11)
Personnel expenses	404	377
General and administrative expenses	388	407
Bank levies and regulatory fees <sup>(5)</sup>	58	40
<b>Operating expenses</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>824</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>For the half-year to 30 June 2019, a charge of € 7 million (30 June 2018: a charge of € 9 million) was made to the income statement in respect of termination benefits arising from the voluntary severance programme in operation in the Group.

<sup>(2)</sup>Comprises a charge of € 11 million in relation to defined benefit expense (30 June 2018: a charge of € 7 million), a defined contribution charge of € 40 million (30 June 2018: a charge of € 38 million) and a long-term disability payments charge of € 4 million (30 June 2018: a charge of € 4 million). For details of retirement benefits, see note 27.

<sup>(3)</sup>Other personnel expenses include staff training, recruitment and various other staff costs.

<sup>(4)</sup>Staff costs capitalised relate to intangible assets.

<sup>(5)</sup>Includes € 10 million relating to supervisory fees. These fees were previously included in 'General and administrative expenses'. June 2018 has been represented to report € 9 million in supervisory fees within 'Bank levies and regulatory fees'.



### 13 Net credit impairment (charge)/writeback

The following table analyses the income statement net credit impairment (charge)/writeback on financial instruments.

	Half-year 30 June 2019			Half-year 30 June 2018		
	Measured at amortised cost € m	Measured at FVOCI € m	Total € m	Measured at amortised cost € m	Measured at FVOCI € m	Total € m
<b>Credit impairment (charge)/writeback on financial instruments</b>						
Net remeasurement of ECL allowance						
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	1	-	1
Loans and advances to customers	(66)	-	(66)	110	-	110
Loan commitments	-	-	-	(9)	-	(9)
Financial guarantee contracts	10	-	10	(1)	-	(1)
Investment securities – debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Credit impairment (charge)/writeback</b>	<b>(56)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(56)</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>101</b>
Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	47	-	47	41	-	41
<b>Net credit impairment (charge)/writeback</b>	<b>(9)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(9)</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>142</b>

### 14 Taxation

#### Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. and subsidiaries

	Half-year 30 June 2019 € m	Half-year 30 June 2018 € m
Corporation tax in Republic of Ireland		
Current tax on income for the period	(15)	(5)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	-
	(15)	(5)
Foreign tax		
Current tax on income for the period	(15)	(9)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	-
	(15)	(9)
	(30)	(14)
Deferred taxation		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(17)	(12)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(2)
Reduction in carrying value of deferred tax assets in respect of carried forward losses	(28)	(84)
	(45)	(98)
<b>Total tax charge for the period</b>	<b>(75)</b>	<b>(112)</b>
<b>Effective tax rate</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>14.7%</b>



## 14 Taxation (continued)

### Analysis of selected other comprehensive income

	Half-year 30 June 2019			Half-year 30 June 2018		
	Gross € m	Tax € m	Net € m	Gross € m	Tax € m	Net € m
<b>Continuing operations</b>						
<b>Retirement benefit schemes</b>						
Actuarial (losses)/gains in retirement benefit schemes	(5)	–	(5)	65	(15)	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>(15)</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Foreign currency translation reserves</b>						
Change in foreign currency translation reserves	(6)	–	(6)	1	–	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Cash flow hedging reserves</b>						
Amounts reclassified from cash flow hedging reserves to the income statement as a reclassification adjustment:						
– amounts for which hedge accounting had previously been used, but for which the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur						
	–	–	–	–	–	–
– amounts that have been transferred because the hedged item has affected the income statement						
	(41)	5	(36)	(54)	7	(47)
Hedging gains recognised in other comprehensive income	344	(43)	301	60	(8)	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>(38)</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Investment debt securities at FVOCI reserves</b>						
Fair value (gains) transferred to income statement	(73)	9	(64)	(24)	3	(21)
Fair value gains/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	68	(8)	60	(144)	18	(126)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(168)</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>(147)</b>
<b>Investment equity securities measured at FVOCI reserves</b>						
Fair value (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	(17)	2	(15)	(4)	–	(4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(17)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(15)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(4)</b>





	Half-year 30 June 2019 € m	Half-year 30 June 2018 € m
<b>15 Distributions on equity shares and other equity interests</b>		
Ordinary shares – dividends paid	461	326
Other equity interests – distributions	18	18

Final dividends are not accounted for until they have been approved at the Annual General Meeting of shareholders or in the case of the interim dividend, when they have been declared by the Board of Directors and paid in the period.

In February 2019, a final dividend of € 0.17 per ordinary share, amounting in total to € 461 million (2018: € 326 million), was approved by the Board of Directors and subsequently paid to the parent company, AIB Group plc.

Distributions amounting to € 18 million were paid on the Additional Tier 1 Securities (30 June 2018: € 18 million).

	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m
<b>16 Disposal groups and non-current assets held for sale</b>		
Property and non-financial assets held for sale <sup>(1)</sup>	13	10
<b>Total disposal groups and non-current assets held for sale</b>	13	10

<sup>(1)</sup>Includes property surplus to requirements and repossessed assets.

	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m
<b>17 Trading portfolio financial assets</b>		
Investment debt securities	1	–
	1	–



## 18 Derivative financial instruments

The following table presents the notional principal amount of interest rate, exchange rate, equity and credit derivative contracts together with the positive and negative fair values attaching to those contracts:

	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m
<b>Interest rate contracts<sup>(1)</sup></b>		
Notional principal amount	47,031	44,488
Positive fair value	1,320	848
Negative fair value	(1,084)	(901)
<b>Exchange rate contracts<sup>(1)</sup></b>		
Notional principal amount	5,139	4,369
Positive fair value	81	38
Negative fair value	(26)	(24)
<b>Equity contracts<sup>(1)</sup></b>		
Notional principal amount	378	479
Positive fair value	6	14
Negative fair value	(14)	(5)
<b>Credit derivatives<sup>(1)</sup></b>		
Notional principal amount	380	355
Positive fair value	1	–
Negative fair value	(11)	(4)
<b>Total notional principal amount</b>	<b>52,928</b>	<b>49,691</b>
<b>Total positive fair value<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>Total negative fair value</b>	<b>(1,135)</b>	<b>(934)</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Interest rate, exchange rate, equity and credit derivative contracts are entered into for both hedging and trading purposes.

<sup>(2)</sup>At 30 June 2019, 32% of fair value relates to exposures to banks (31 December 2018: 39%).

The Group uses the same credit control and risk management policies in undertaking all off-balance sheet commitments as it does for on-balance sheet lending including counterparty credit approval, limit setting and monitoring procedures. In addition, derivative instruments are subject to the market risk policy and control framework as described in the Risk management section of the Annual Financial Report 2018. There have been no significant changes to the Group's derivative activity as set out in note 23 to the consolidated financial statements in the Annual Financial Report 2018.

	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m
<b>19 Loans and advances to banks</b>		
<b>At amortised cost</b>		
Funds placed with central banks	449	589
Funds placed with other banks	837	854
ECL allowance	–	–
	<b>837</b>	<b>854</b>
<b>Total loans and advances to banks</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>1,443</b>

Loans and advances to banks include cash collateral of € 573 million (31 December 2018: € 570 million) placed with derivative counterparties in relation to net derivative positions.



	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m
<b>20 Loans and advances to customers</b>		
<b>Amortised cost</b>		
Loans and advances to customers	60,784	61,309
Reverse repurchase agreements	184	–
Amounts receivable under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	1,607	1,451
	<b>62,575</b>	62,760
ECL allowance	<b>(1,621)</b>	(2,039)
	<b>60,954</b>	60,721
<b>Mandatorily at fair value through profit and loss</b>		
Loans and advances to customers	127	147
<b>Total loans and advances to customers</b>	<b>61,081</b>	60,868
Of which repayable on demand or at short notice	3,762	4,647
Amounts include:		
Due from associated undertakings	20 <sup>(1)</sup>	–

<sup>(1)</sup>Undrawn commitments amount to € 108 million and are less than one year.

Under reverse repurchase agreements, the Group has accepted collateral with a fair value of € 181 million that it is permitted to sell or repledge in the absence of default by the owner of the collateral. In addition, loans and advances to customers include cash collateral amounting to € 38 million (31 December 2018: € 79 million) placed with derivative counterparties.

For details of credit quality of loans and advances to customers, including forbearance, refer to the 'Risk management' section of this report.

## 21 ECL allowance on financial assets

The following table shows the movements on the ECL allowance on financial assets. Further information is disclosed in the 'Risk management' section of this report.

	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m
At 1 January	2,039	3,617
Exchange translation adjustments	(1)	(1)
Transfer in	–	14
Net remeasurement of ECL allowance – banks	–	(1)
Net remeasurement of ECL allowance – customers	66	(89)
Changes in ECL allowance due to write-offs	(135)	(1,029)
Changes in ECL allowance due to disposals	(348)	(472)
<b>At end of period</b>	<b>1,621</b>	2,039
Amounts include ECL allowance on:		
Loans and advances to banks measured at amortised cost	–	–
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	1,621	2,039
	<b>1,621</b>	2,039



## 22 Investment securities

The following table sets out the carrying value of investment securities by type and by measurement category:

	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m
<b>Debt securities at FVOCI</b>		
Irish Government securities	6,234	6,282
Euro government securities	1,554	1,921
Non Euro government securities	159	158
Supranational banks and government agencies	924	1,132
Collateralised mortgage obligations	251	264
Other asset backed securities	98	103
Euro bank securities	5,208	5,007
Non Euro bank securities	1,137	815
Euro corporate securities	321	216
Non Euro corporate securities	85	48
<b>Total debt securities at FVOCI</b>	<b>15,971</b>	<b>15,946</b>
<b>Debt securities at amortised cost</b>		
Asset backed securities	373	187
<b>Total debt securities at amortised cost</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>Equity securities</b>		
Equity investments at FVOCI <sup>(1)</sup>	451	468
Equity investments at FVTPL	295	260
<b>Total equity securities</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>728</b>
<b>Total investment securities</b>	<b>17,090</b>	<b>16,861</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Comprises NAMA subordinated bonds.

Credit impairment losses recognised in the income statement at 30 June 2019 amounted to Nil (31 December 2018: Nil).



## 23 Interests in associated undertakings

Included in the income statement is the contribution net of tax from investments in associated undertakings as follows:

	Half-year 30 June 2019 € m	Half-year 30 June 2018 € m
<b>Income statement</b>		
Share of results of associated undertakings	9	4
	<b>9<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>4<sup>(1)</sup></b>
	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m
<b>Share of net assets including goodwill</b>		
At 1 January	90	80
Income for the period	9	12
Dividends received from associated undertakings <sup>(2)</sup>	(10)	(10)
Investments in associated undertakings	–	10 <sup>(3)</sup>
Disposals	–	(2) <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>At end of period<sup>(5)</sup></b>	<b>89</b>	<b>90</b>
Disclosed in the statement of financial position within Interests in associated undertakings	89	90
Of which listed on a recognised stock exchange	–	–

<sup>(1)</sup>Includes AIB Merchant Services € 9 million (30 June 2018: € 4 million).

<sup>(2)</sup>Includes dividends received from AIB Merchant Services € 10 million (31 December 2018: € 10 million).

<sup>(3)</sup>During 2018, the Group invested € 10 million in Fulfil Holdings Limited (25% equity interest).

<sup>(4)</sup>In 2018, the Group realised its investment amounting to € 2 million in Aviva Undershaft Five Limited which was liquidated.

<sup>(5)</sup>This comprises the Group's investment in AIB Merchant Services and Fulfil Holdings Limited.



# Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

## 24 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprises owned and leased assets.

	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m
Property, plant and equipment – owned	334	330
Right-of-use assets – leased	475	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>330</b>

### Right-of-use assets

At 1 January 2019, the Group implemented IFRS 16 resulting in a transitional adjustment to the right-of-use assets as set out below.

	Property € m	Other € m	30 June 2019 Total € m
<b>Cost</b>			
At 31 December 2018	–	–	–
Transition to IFRS 16 at 1 January 2019 <sup>(1)</sup>	473	6	479
Additions	25	–	25
<b>At 30 June 2019</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>504</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 31 December 2018	–	–	–
Transition to IFRS 16 at 1 January 2019	–	–	–
Depreciation charge for the period	28	1	29
<b>At 30 June 2019</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Net carrying value at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>475</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>For details of the impact of adopting IFRS 16, see note 2.

### Property leases

The Group leases property for its offices and retail branch outlets. The property lease portfolio consists of 204 leases, made up of 11 head office locations and 193 branch outlets, spread across the Group. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. Both the head office property and retail branch lease terms are typically for a period of 10 to 20 years. Most of these leases carry statutory renewal rights, or include an option to renew the lease for an additional period after the end of the contract term. Where the Group is likely to exercise these options, this has been taken into account in determining the lease liability and likewise, the right-of-use asset.

### Other leases

#### Motor vehicles leases

The Group leases motor vehicles mainly for its sales staff throughout the branch network. The average contract duration for motor vehicles is 4 years.

#### ATM offsite locations

The ATM leases are for locations for ATMs held offsite (outside of the branch network), in both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.



## 24 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

### Lease liabilities

A maturity analysis of lease liabilities is shown in note 30.

	30 June 2019 € m
<b>Amounts recognised in income statement</b>	
Interest on lease liabilities (note 5)	7
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets (note 24)	29
Expense relating to short term leases <sup>(1)</sup>	2

<sup>(1)</sup>Included in 'General and administrative expenses' in note 12.

	30 June 2019 € m
<b>Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows</b>	
Total cash outflow for leases during the period <sup>(1)</sup>	40

<sup>(1)</sup>Includes interest expense on lease liabilities of € 7 million and principal repayments on lease liabilities of € 33 million.

	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m
<b>25 Other assets</b>		
Sale of debt securities awaiting settlement	183	–
Proceeds due on disposal of loan portfolio	46	13
Other <sup>(1)</sup>	258	343
<b>Total</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>356</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Includes items in transit € 118 million and sundry debtors € 56 million (31 December 2018: Items in transit € 124 million and sundry debtors € 80 million).



## 26 Deferred taxation

	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m
<b>Analysis of movements in deferred taxation</b>		
At 1 January	2,595	2,678
Exchange translation and other adjustments	1	–
Deferred tax through other comprehensive income	(35)	28
Income statement – Continuing operations ( <i>note 14</i> )	(45)	(111)
<b>At end of period</b>	<b>2,516</b>	<b>2,595</b>
Analysed as to:		
Deferred tax assets	2,866	2,896
Deferred tax liabilities	(350)	(301)
	<b>2,516</b>	<b>2,595</b>
<b>Represented on the statement of financial position:</b>		
Deferred tax assets	2,638	2,702
Deferred tax liabilities	(122)	(107)
	<b>2,516</b>	<b>2,595</b>

At 30 June 2019, recognised deferred tax assets on tax losses and other temporary differences, net of deferred tax liabilities, totalled € 2,516 million (31 December 2018: € 2,595 million). The most significant tax losses arise in the Irish tax jurisdiction and their utilisation is dependent on future taxable profits.

Temporary differences recognised in other comprehensive income consist of deferred tax on financial assets at FVOCI, cash flow hedges and actuarial gains/losses on retirement benefit schemes. Temporary differences recognised in the income statement consist of provisions for expected credit losses on financial instruments, amortised income, assets leased to customers, and assets used in the course of the business.

Net deferred tax assets at 30 June 2019 of € 2,423 million (31 December 2018: € 2,489 million) are expected to be recovered after more than 12 months.

For the Group's principal UK subsidiary, the Group has concluded that the recognition of deferred tax assets be limited to the amount projected to be realised within a time period of 15 years. This is the timescale within which the Group believes that it can assess the likelihood of its profits arising as being more likely than not.

For certain other subsidiaries and branches, the Group has concluded that it is more likely than not that there will be insufficient profits to support full recognition of deferred tax assets.

The Group has not recognised deferred tax assets in respect of: Irish tax on unused tax losses at 30 June 2019 of € 122 million (31 December 2018: € 122 million); overseas tax (UK and USA) on unused tax losses of € 2,992 million (31 December 2018: € 3,015 million); and foreign tax credits for Irish tax purposes of € 13 million (31 December 2018: € 13 million). Of these tax losses totalling € 3,114 million for which no deferred tax is recognised: € 6 million expires in 2032; € 39 million in 2033; € 25 million in 2034; and € 5 million in 2035.

The aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised amounted to Nil (31 December 2018: Nil).

Deferred tax recognised directly in equity amounted to Nil (31 December 2018: Nil).

Additional information on the basis of recognition of deferred tax assets on unused tax losses is included in note 2 'Critical accounting judgements and estimates' on pages 212 and 213 of the Annual Financial Report 2018.





## 27 Retirement benefits

The Group's accounting policy for retirement benefit obligations is set out on pages 190 and 191 in the Annual Financial Report 2018. All defined benefit schemes operated by the Group were closed to future accrual no later than 31 December 2013 and employees who were members of a defined benefit scheme (including hybrid arrangements) transferred to a defined contribution ("DC") scheme.

### Defined contribution schemes

The total cost in respect of defined contribution schemes for the half-year ended 30 June 2019 was € 40 million (30 June 2018: € 38 million).

### Defined benefit schemes

The Group's net pension surplus as at 30 June 2019 was € 199 million (31 December 2018: € 192 million), comprising retirement benefit assets of € 259 million (31 December 2018: € 241 million) and retirement benefit liabilities of € 60 million (31 December 2018: € 49 million).

### Financial assumptions

The following table summarises the financial assumptions adopted in the preparation of these financial statements in respect of the main schemes for the half-year ended 30 June 2019 and the year ended 31 December 2018. The assumptions have been set based upon the advice of the Group's actuary.

Financial assumptions	30 June 2019 %	31 December 2018 %
<b>Irish scheme</b>		
Rate of increase of pensions in payment <sup>(1)</sup>	0.00	0.00
Discount rate	1.45	2.14
Inflation assumptions <sup>(2)</sup>	0.95	1.25
<b>UK scheme</b>		
Rate of increase of pensions in payment	3.10	3.20
Discount rate	2.30	2.90
Inflation assumptions (RPI)	3.10	3.20

<sup>(1)</sup>Having taken actuarial and external legal advice, the Board determined that the funding of discretionary increases in pensions in payment is a decision to be made by the Board annually. Accordingly, the long term rate of increases of pensions in payment is Nil.

<sup>(2)</sup>The inflation assumption applies to the revaluation of deferred members' benefits up to their retirement date.

The demographic assumptions for retirement benefit obligations are set out in note 33 to the consolidated financial statements in the Annual Financial Report 2018.

### Increase in pensions in payment 2019

As disclosed in the Annual Financial Report 2018, the Group agreed in 2019 to provide a level of funding for increases in pensions in payment for 2019. The Trustees of certain Irish schemes awarded an increase in the range of 0.50% to 0.60% in respect of pensions eligible for discretionary pension increases. This resulted in a past service cost of € 12 million in the period.

### Contributions

Contributions for the six months to 30 June 2019 amounted to € 23 million (30 June 2018: € 61 million) of which € 12 million related to the Irish scheme and € 11 million related to the UK scheme. The € 12 million contribution to the Irish scheme related to the funding of the increase in pensions in payment described above (30 June 2018: € 9 million). At 30 June 2019, contributions to the UK scheme from the asset backed funding arrangement in place amounted to € 11 million (30 June 2018: € 11 million). Further information on this asset backed funding arrangement is set out on page 284 of the Annual Financial Report 2018.

### Valuations

Independent actuarial valuations for the AIB Group Irish Pension Scheme ('Irish scheme') and the AIB Group UK Pension Scheme ('UK scheme') are carried out on a triennial basis by the Schemes' actuary, Mercer. The most recent valuation of the Irish scheme was carried out at 30 June 2018 and reported the scheme to be in surplus and required no deficit funding at this time. The most recent valuation of the UK scheme was carried out at 31 December 2017. The Group and the Trustee have agreed payments under the asset backed funding arrangement referred to above.



# Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

## 27 Retirement benefits (continued)

### Movement in defined benefit obligation and scheme assets

The following table sets out the movement in the defined benefit obligation and scheme assets:

	30 June 2019				31 December 2018			
	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of scheme assets	Asset ceiling/minimum funding <sup>(1)</sup> assets	Net defined benefit (liability)	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of scheme assets	Asset ceiling/minimum funding <sup>(1)</sup> assets	Net defined benefit (liability)
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
At 1 January	(5,323)	6,136	(621)	192	(5,694)	6,328	(538)	96
<b>Included in profit or loss</b>								
Past service cost	(12)	–	–	(12)	(12) <sup>(2)</sup>	–	–	(12) <sup>(2)</sup>
Settlement	3	(5)	–	(2)	–	–	–	–
Interest (cost) income	(60)	70	(7)	3	(120)	136	(11)	5
Administration costs	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	–	(1)
	(69)	65	(7)	(11)	(132)	135	(11)	(8)
<b>Included in other comprehensive income</b>								
<i>Remeasurements gain/(loss):</i>								
– Actuarial gain/(loss) arising from:								
– Experience adjustments	–	–	–	–	105	–	–	105
– Changes in demographic assumptions	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6
– Changes in financial assumptions	(587)	–	–	(587)	145	–	–	145
– Return on scheme assets excluding interest income	–	463	–	463	–	(149)	–	(149)
– Asset ceiling/minimum funding adjustments	–	–	119	119	–	–	(72)	(72)
				(5) <sup>(3)</sup>				35 <sup>(3)</sup>
Translation adjustment on non-euro schemes	4	(4)	–	–	6	(9)	–	(3)
	(583)	459	119	(5)	262	(158)	(72)	32
<b>Other</b>								
Contributions by employer	–	23	–	23	–	72	–	72
Benefits paid	111	(111)	–	–	241	(241)	–	–
	111	(88)	–	23	241	(169)	–	72
<b>At end of period</b>	<b>(5,864)</b>	<b>6,572</b>	<b>(509)</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>(5,323)</b>	<b>6,136</b>	<b>(621)</b>	<b>192</b>

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
	€ m	€ m
<b>Recognised on the statement of financial position as:</b>		
Retirement benefit assets		
UK scheme	252	232
Other schemes	7	9
<b>Total retirement benefit assets</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>241</b>
Retirement benefit liabilities		
Irish scheme	–	–
EBS schemes	(40)	(29)
Other schemes	(20)	(20)
<b>Total retirement benefit liabilities</b>	<b>(60)</b>	<b>(49)</b>
<b>Net pension surplus</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>192</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>In recognising the net surplus or deficit on a pension scheme, the funded status of each scheme is adjusted to reflect any minimum funding requirement and any ceiling on the amount that the sponsor has a right to recover from a scheme.

<sup>(2)</sup>In 2018, includes a charge of € 2 million relating to the equalisation of guaranteed minimum funding benefits in the UK Scheme.

<sup>(3)</sup>After tax € 5 million (31 December 2018: € 26 million) see page 86.



## 28 Deposits by central banks and banks

	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m
Central banks		
Other borrowings – secured	279	279
– unsecured	175	175
	454	454
Banks		
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	138	145
Other borrowings – unsecured	427	245
	565	390
	<b>1,019</b>	<b>844</b>

Amounts include:

Due to associated undertakings	–	–
--------------------------------	---	---

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase mature within six months and are secured by Irish Government bonds, other marketable securities and eligible assets. These agreements are completed under market standard Global Master Repurchase Agreements.

Deposits by central banks and banks include cash collateral at 30 June 2019 of € 378 million (31 December 2018: € 177 million) received from derivative counterparties in relation to net derivative positions and also from repurchase agreement counterparties.

### Financial assets pledged

Financial assets pledged under existing agreements to repurchase, for secured borrowings, and providing access to future funding facilities with central banks and banks are detailed in the following table:

	30 June 2019			31 December 2018		
	Central banks € m	Banks € m	Total € m	Central banks € m	Banks € m	Total € m
Total carrying value of financial assets pledged	1,618	146	1,764	1,689	200	1,889
Of which:						
Government securities	–	60	60	–	107	107
Other securities <sup>(1)</sup>	1,618	86	1,704	1,689	93	1,782

<sup>(1)</sup>The Group has securitised certain of its mortgage and loan portfolios held in AIB Mortgage Bank and EBS and has also issued covered bonds. These securities, other than those issued to external investors, have been pledged as collateral in addition to other securities held by the Group.



# Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

	<b>30 June 2019 € m</b>	31 December 2018 € m
<b>29 Customer accounts</b>		
Current accounts	<b>38,469</b>	36,853
Demand deposits	<b>16,936</b>	15,728
Time deposits	<b>14,119</b>	15,117
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase <sup>(1)</sup>	–	1
	<b>69,524</b>	67,699
Of which:		
Non-interest bearing current accounts	<b>31,353</b>	29,635
Interest bearing deposits, current accounts and short-term borrowings	<b>38,171</b>	38,064
	<b>69,524</b>	67,699
Amounts include:		
Due to associated undertakings	<b>231</b>	253

<sup>(1)</sup>At 31 December 2018, the Group had pledged government investment securities with a fair value of € 1 million (see note 45 to the consolidated financial statements in the Annual Financial Report 2018 for further information).

Customer accounts include cash collateral of € 109 million (31 December 2018: € 113 million) received from derivative counterparties in relation to net derivative positions (see note 45 to the consolidated financial statements in the Annual Financial Report 2018 for further information).

At 30 June 2019, the Group's five largest customer deposits amounted to 2% (31 December 2018: 1%) of total customer accounts.

	<b>30 June 2019 € m</b>	31 December 2018 € m
<b>30 Lease liabilities</b>		
<b>At end of period</b>	<b>453</b>	–
<b>Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows:</b>		
Not later than one year	<b>63</b>	–
Later than one year and not later than five years	<b>197</b>	–
Later than five years	<b>285</b>	–
<b>Total undiscounted lease liabilities at end of period</b>	<b>545</b>	–



	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m
<b>31 Debt securities in issue</b>		
<b>Bonds and medium-term notes:</b>		
Euro Medium Term Note programme	500	1,000
Bonds and other medium-term notes	3,090	3,090
	<b>3,590</b>	<b>4,090</b>

	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m
<b>Analysis of movements in debt securities in issue</b>		
<b>At 1 January</b>	<b>4,090</b>	<b>4,590</b>
Matured	(500)	(500)
<b>At end of period</b>	<b>3,590</b>	<b>4,090</b>

	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m
<b>32 Other liabilities</b>		
Notes in circulation	248	313
Items in transit	181	65
Creditors	12	17
Fair value of hedged liability positions	151	64
Other <sup>(1)</sup>	387	428
	<b>979</b>	<b>887</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Includes bank drafts € 153 million (31 December 2018: € 154 million), items in course of collection € 9 million (31 December 2018: € 79 million) and the purchase of debt securities awaiting settlement € 44 million (31 December 2018: € 13 million).



### 33 Provisions for liabilities and commitments

	30 June 2019						Total
	Onerous contracts	Legal claims	ROU <sup>(1)</sup> commitments	Other provisions	ECLs on loan commitments	ECLs on financial guarantee contracts	
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>219</b>
<i>Impact of adopting IFRS 16 at 1 January 2019<sup>(2)</sup></i>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Restated balance at 1 January 2019</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>228</b>
Transfers in	–	(1)	–	1	–	–	–
Charged to income statement	– <sup>(3)</sup>	4 <sup>(3)</sup>	–	119 <sup>(3)</sup>	15 <sup>(4)</sup>	4 <sup>(4)</sup>	142
Released to income statement	– <sup>(3)</sup>	(2) <sup>(3)</sup>	–	(1) <sup>(3)</sup>	(15) <sup>(4)</sup>	(18) <sup>(4)</sup>	(36)
Dilapidation provisions	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
Provisions utilised	(15)	(3)	–	(19)	–	–	(37)
Unwind of discount	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>At 30 June 2019</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>299<sup>(5)</sup></b>

	31 December 2018						Total
	Liabilities and charges	Onerous contracts	Legal claims	Other provisions	ECLs on loan commitments	ECLs on financial guarantee contracts	
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
At 31 December 2017	31	59	37	104	–	–	231
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018:							
Reclassification	(31)	–	–	(1)	–	32	–
Remeasurement	–	–	–	–	16	20	36
<b>Restated balance at 1 January 2018</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>267</b>
Transfers out	–	–	–	–	–	(14)	(14)
Charged to income statement	–	89 <sup>(3)</sup>	8 <sup>(3)</sup>	85 <sup>(3)</sup>	19 <sup>(4)</sup>	6 <sup>(4)</sup>	207
Released to income statement	–	(54) <sup>(3)</sup>	(4) <sup>(3)</sup>	(7) <sup>(3)</sup>	(10) <sup>(4)</sup>	(11) <sup>(4)</sup>	(86)
Provisions utilised	–	(29)	(2)	(124)	–	–	(155)
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>219<sup>(5)</sup></b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Provisions for dilapidations included in measurement of right-of-use assets ("ROU").

<sup>(2)</sup>For details of the impact of adopting IFRS 16 at 1 January 2019, see note 2.

<sup>(3)</sup>Included in 'General and administrative expenses' in note 12 'Operating expenses'.

<sup>(4)</sup>Included in 'Net credit impairment (charge)/writeback' (note 13) other than € 4 million included in 'Net gain on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost' (note 10).

<sup>(5)</sup>Excluding the ECLs on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the total provisions for liabilities and commitments expected to be settled within one year amount to € 157 million (2018: € 71 million).

#### (a) Other provisions

Includes the provisions for customer redress and related matters, other restitution provisions, and miscellaneous provisions.

##### Tracker Mortgage Examination

The provision at 30 June 2019 for 'Customer redress and compensation', including payments arising on appeals, amounted to € 8 million (31 December 2018: € 10 million). This provision reflects the practical conclusion of the identification of impacted accounts and the ongoing appeals process. Provisions amounting to € 178 million were created in the period 2015 to 30 June 2019 (€ 8 million in the six months to 30 June 2019). Over € 170 million of these provisions have now been utilised (€ 10 million in the six months to 30 June 2019).

The provision at 30 June 2019 for 'Other costs' amounted to € 5 million (31 December 2018: € 5 million). Provisions amounting to € 94 million were created in the period 2015 to 30 June 2019 (€ 1 million in the six months to 30 June 2019). Over € 89 million of these provisions have now been utilised (€ 1 million in the six months to 30 June 2019).



### 33 Provisions for liabilities and commitments *(continued)*

In March 2018, AIB and EBS were advised by the CBI of the commencement of investigations as part of an administrative sanctions procedure in connection with the Tracker Mortgage Examination. The investigations relate to alleged breaches of the relevant consumer protection legislation, principally, regarding inadequate controls or instances where AIB or EBS acted with a lack of transparency, unfairly or without due skill and care. The investigations are ongoing and AIB and EBS are co-operating with the CBI.

In this regard, the Group created a provision of € 35 million for the impact of monetary penalties that is expected to be imposed on the Group by the CBI being its best estimate based on external developments in the industry at 30 June 2019. However, this matter is still considered to be at a relatively early stage, and the amount provided for is subject to uncertainty with a range of outcomes possible with the final outcome being higher or lower depending on finalisation of all matters associated with the investigation.

Further disclosures in relation to the wider impact of Tracker Mortgage Examination are contained in note 38: Memorandum items: contingent liabilities and commitments, contingent assets in the section 'Legal Proceedings'.

#### Loan documentation restitution

At 30 June 2019, the Group provided € 61 million for the expected cost that the Group will incur following the identification of an issue with regard to the loan documentation for certain personal/SME customers. This is expected to conclude in the coming months.

#### (b) Onerous contracts

Provisions for onerous contracts at 30 June 2019 amount to € 47 million and includes the unavoidable cost of leases that the Group will exit in the short term.

At 31 December 2018, provisions for onerous lease contracts amounted to € 65 million. On initial application of IFRS 16 on 1 January 2019, € 3 million of this provision was transferred as an impairment provision against the right-of-use assets for leases where the term was greater than 12 months (note 2).

## 34 Subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments

	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m
<b>Dated loan capital – European Medium Term Note Programme:</b>		
€ 750 million Subordinated Tier 2 Notes due 2025, Callable 2020	750	750
€ 500m Callable Step-up Floating Rate Notes due October 2017		
– nominal value € 25.5 million (maturity extended to 2035 as a result of the SLO)	10	10
£ 368m 12.5% Subordinated Notes due June 2019		
– nominal value £ 79 million (maturity extended to 2035 as a result of the SLO)	35	34
£ 500m Callable Fixed/Floating Rate Notes due March 2025		
– nominal value £ 1 million (maturity extended to 2035 as a result of the SLO)	1	1
	<b>796</b>	<b>795</b>
<b>Subordinated loans – AIB Group plc</b>		
€ 500 million subordinated loan due March 2023	500	500
\$ 750 million subordinated loan due October 2023	659	655
€ 750 million subordinated loan due May 2024	750	–
\$ 1 billion subordinated loan due April 2025	879	–
€ 500 million subordinated loan due July 2025	500	500
	<b>3,288</b>	<b>1,655</b>
	<b>4,084</b>	<b>2,450</b>

During the period, AIB Group plc as the lender, entered into the following loan agreements with Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c., as the borrower, whereby the obligations of the borrower were unsecured and subordinated:

- In April 2019, AIB Group plc lent US \$1 billion to Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. at a rate of interest (a) in respect of the period from, and including, the drawdown date 10 April 2019 and to, but excluding, the call date of 10 April 2024, at a fixed rate of 4.388% per annum and (b) thereafter, the floating rate of 3 month U.S. dollar LIBOR plus 1.999% per annum. The loan is due to be repaid in full on the maturity date, 10 April 2025, unless previously prepaid.
- In May 2019, AIB Group plc lent € 750 million at a fixed rate of 1.375%. The loan is due to be repaid in full on the maturity date, 28 May 2024, unless previously prepaid.

	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m
<b>Maturity of subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments</b>		
Dated loan capital outstanding is repayable as follows:		
5 years or more	796	795
Subordinated loans outstanding are repayable as follows:		
Less than 5 years	1,909	1,155
5 years or more	1,379	500

For further details of subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments, see note 40 to the consolidated financial statements in the Annual Financial Report 2018.





## 35 Share capital

	30 June 2019		31 December 2018	
	Number of shares m	€ m	Number of shares m	€ m
<b>Authorised</b>				
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>				
Ordinary shares of € 0.625 each	4,000.0	2,500	4,000.0	2,500
<b>Issued</b>				
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>				
Ordinary shares of € 0.625 each	2,714.4	1,696	2,714.4	1,696

For further information, refer to note 41 to the consolidated financial statements in the Annual Financial Report 2018.

### Movements in share capital

There were no movements in issued share capital for the half-year to 30 June 2019 or in the year to 31 December 2018.

	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m
<b>Share premium</b>		
At beginning and end of period:	1,386	1,386

### Structure of the Company's share capital

The following table shows the structure of the Company's share capital:

	30 June 2019		31 December 2018	
	Authorised share capital %	Issued share capital %	Authorised share capital %	Issued share capital %
<b>Class of share</b>				
Ordinary share capital	100	100	100	100

### Capital resources

The following table shows the Group's capital resources:

	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m
Equity	13,980	13,862
Dated capital notes ( <i>note 34</i> )	4,084	2,450
<b>Total capital resources</b>	<b>18,064</b>	<b>16,312</b>



	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m
<b>36 Other equity interests</b>		
At beginning and end of period	<u>494</u>	<u>494</u>

### Additional Tier 1 Perpetual Contingent Temporary Write-down Securities

In 2015, Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. issued € 500 million nominal value of Additional Tier 1 Perpetual Contingent Temporary Write-down Securities ('AT1s'). The securities, which are accounted for as equity in the statement of financial position, are included in the Group's capital base as fully CRD IV compliant additional tier 1 capital on a fully loaded basis.

For details of these securities, see note 42 to the consolidated financial statements in the Annual Financial Report 2018.

### 37 Capital reserves and capital redemption reserves

	30 June 2019			31 December 2018		
	Capital contribution reserves € m	Other capital reserves € m	Total € m	Capital contribution reserves € m	Other capital reserves € m	Total € m
<b>Capital reserves</b>						
At beginning and end of period	<u>955<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>178</u>	<u>1,133</u>	<u>955<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>178</u>	<u>1,133</u>

<sup>(1)</sup>Relates to the acquisition of EBS d.a.c.

	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m
<b>Capital redemption reserves</b>		
At beginning and end of period	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>

For further details on these reserves, see note 43 to the consolidated financial statements in the Annual Financial Report 2018.



### 38 Memorandum items: contingent liabilities and commitments, and contingent assets

The following tables give the nominal or contract amounts of contingent liabilities and commitments:

	Contract amount	
	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m
<b>Contingent liabilities<sup>(1)</sup> – credit related</b>		
Guarantees and assets pledged as collateral security:		
Guarantees and irrevocable letters of credit	555	627
Other contingent liabilities	134	153
	<b>689</b>	<b>780</b>
<b>Commitments<sup>(2)</sup></b>		
Documentary credits and short-term trade-related transactions	85	91
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments to lend:		
Less than 1 year <sup>(3)</sup>	8,181	7,932
1 year and over <sup>(4)</sup>	3,286	3,084
	<b>11,552</b>	<b>11,107</b>
	<b>12,241</b>	<b>11,887</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Contingent liabilities are off-balance sheet products and include guarantees, standby letters of credit and other contingent liability products such as performance bonds.

<sup>(2)</sup>A commitment is an off-balance sheet product where there is an agreement to provide an undrawn credit facility. The contract may or may not be cancelled unconditionally at any time without notice depending on the terms of the contract.

<sup>(3)</sup>An original maturity of up to and including 1 year or which may be cancelled at any time without notice.

<sup>(4)</sup>An original maturity of more than 1 year.

For details of the internal credit ratings and geographic concentration of contingent liabilities and commitments, see pages 30 and 44 in the 'Risk management' section of this report.

Provisions for ECLs on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts are set out in note 33.

#### Legal proceedings

The Group, in the course of its business, is frequently involved in litigation cases. However, it is not, nor has been involved in, nor are there, so far as the Group is aware, (other than as set out in the following paragraphs), pending or threatened by or against the Group any legal or arbitration proceedings, including governmental proceedings, which may have, or have had during the previous 12 months, a material effect on the financial position, profitability or cash flows of the Group.

Specifically, litigation has been served on the Group by customers that are pursuing claims in relation to tracker mortgages. Further such claims may also be served in the future in relation to tracker mortgages. Based on the facts currently known and the current stages that the litigation is at, it is not practicable at this time to predict the final outcome of this litigation, nor the timing and possible impact on the Group.

#### Contingent liability/contingent asset – NAMA

The Group has provided NAMA with a series of indemnities relating to transferred assets. Any indemnity payment would result in an outflow of economic benefit for the Group. Further details of these indemnities are set out in page 285 to the consolidated financial statements in the Annual Financial Report 2018.



## 39 Off-balance sheet arrangements and transferred financial assets

Under IFRS, transactions and events are accounted for and presented in accordance with their substance and economic reality and not merely their legal form. As a result, the substance of transactions with a special purpose entity (“SPE”) forms the basis for their treatment in the Group’s financial statements. An SPE is consolidated in the financial statements when the substance of the relationship between the Group and the SPE indicates that the SPE is controlled by the entity and meets the criteria set out in IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*. The primary form of SPE utilised by the Group are securitisations and employee compensation trusts. Further details of SPEs are set out in note 48 to the consolidated financial statements in the Annual Financial Report 2018.

In addition, the Group enters into repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions in the normal course of business that do not result in the derecognition of the financial assets concerned. Details of these transactions are set out in note 48 to the consolidated financial statements in the Annual Financial Report 2018.

There was no new securitisation activity in the six months to 30 June 2019.



## 40 Fair value of financial instruments

30 June 2019

	Carrying amount € m	Fair value			Total € m
		Fair value hierarchy			
		Level 1 € m	Level 2 € m	Level 3 € m	
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value</b>					
Trading portfolio financial assets:					
Debt securities	1	1	–	–	1
Derivative financial instruments:					
Interest rate derivatives	1,320	–	888	432	1,320
Exchange rate derivatives	81	–	81	–	81
Equity derivatives	6	–	6	–	6
Credit derivatives	1	–	1	–	1
Loans and advances to customers at FVTPL	127	–	–	127	127
Investment debt securities at FVOCI:					
Government securities	7,947	7,947	–	–	7,947
Supranational banks and government agencies	924	924	–	–	924
Asset backed securities	349	268	81	–	349
Bank securities	6,345	6,345	–	–	6,345
Corporate securities	406	406	–	–	406
Equity investments at FVOCI	451	–	–	451	451
Equity investments at FVTPL	295	24	1	270	295
	<b>18,253</b>	<b>15,915</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>18,253</b>
<b>Financial assets not measured at fair value</b>					
Cash and balances at central banks	9,278	554 <sup>(1)</sup>	8,724	–	9,278
Items in the course of collection	124	–	–	124	124
Loans and advances to banks	1,286	–	449	837	1,286
Loans and advances to customers:					
Mortgages <sup>(2)</sup>	31,206	–	–	31,132	31,132
Non-mortgages	29,748	–	–	29,857	29,857
Total loans and advances to customers	60,954	–	–	60,989	60,989
Loans and advances – AIB Group plc	10	–	–	10	10
Investment debt securities at amortised cost	373	–	–	373	373
Other financial assets	720	–	–	720	720
	<b>72,745</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>9,173</b>	<b>63,053</b>	<b>72,780</b>
<b>Financial liabilities measured at fair value</b>					
Derivative financial instruments:					
Interest rate derivatives	1,084	–	963	121	1,084
Exchange rate derivatives	26	–	26	–	26
Equity derivatives	14	–	14	–	14
Credit derivatives	11	–	11	–	11
	<b>1,135</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1,135</b>
<b>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value</b>					
Deposits by central banks and banks:					
Other borrowings	602	–	175	427	602
Secured borrowings	417	–	278	138	416
Customer accounts:					
Current accounts	38,469	–	–	38,469	38,469
Demand deposits	16,936	–	–	16,936	16,936
Time deposits	14,119	–	–	14,151	14,151
Customer accounts – AIB Group plc	2	–	–	2	2
Debt securities in issue	3,590	3,601	103	–	3,704
Subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments	4,083	785	3,498	–	4,283
Other financial liabilities	1,068	–	–	1,068	1,068
	<b>79,286</b>	<b>4,386</b>	<b>4,054</b>	<b>71,191</b>	<b>79,631</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Comprises cash on hand.

<sup>(2)</sup>Includes residential and commercial mortgages.



## 40 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

31 December 2018

	Carrying amount € m	Fair value			Total € m
		Fair value hierarchy			
		Level 1 € m	Level 2 € m	Level 3 € m	
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value</b>					
Derivative financial instruments:					
Interest rate derivatives	848	–	489	359	848
Exchange rate derivatives	38	–	38	–	38
Equity derivatives	14	–	14	–	14
Loans and advances to customers at FVTPL	147	–	–	147	147
Investment debt securities at FVOCI:					
Government securities	8,361	8,361	–	–	8,361
Supranational banks and government agencies	1,132	1,132	–	–	1,132
Asset backed securities	367	284	83	–	367
Bank securities	5,822	5,755	67	–	5,822
Corporate securities	264	224	31	9	264
Equity investments at FVOCI	468	–	–	468	468
Equity investments at FVTPL	260	23	1	236	260
	<b>17,721</b>	<b>15,779</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>17,721</b>
<b>Financial assets not measured at fair value</b>					
Cash and balances at central banks	6,516	608 <sup>(1)</sup>	5,908	–	6,516
Items in the course of collection	73	–	–	73	73
Loans and advances to banks	1,443	–	589	854	1,443
Loans and advances to customers:					
Mortgages <sup>(2)</sup>	31,715	–	–	30,656	30,656
Non-mortgages	29,006	–	–	29,095	29,095
Total loans and advances to customers	60,721	–	–	59,751	59,751
Investment debt securities at amortised cost	187	–	–	184	184
Other financial assets	640	–	–	640	640
	<b>69,580</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>6,497</b>	<b>61,502</b>	<b>68,607</b>
<b>Financial liabilities measured at fair value</b>					
Derivative financial instruments:					
Interest rate derivatives	901	–	779	122	901
Exchange rate derivatives	24	–	24	–	24
Equity derivatives	5	–	5	–	5
Credit derivatives	4	–	4	–	4
	<b>934</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>934</b>
<b>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value</b>					
Deposits by central banks and banks:					
Other borrowings	420	–	175	245	420
Secured borrowings	424	–	274	145	419
Customer accounts:					
Current accounts	36,853	–	–	36,853	36,853
Demand deposits	15,728	–	–	15,728	15,728
Time deposits	15,117	–	–	15,146	15,146
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1	–	–	1	1
Debt securities in issue	4,090	4,094	101	–	4,195
Subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments	2,450	762	1,710	–	2,472
Other financial liabilities	1,075	–	–	1,075	1,075
	<b>76,158</b>	<b>4,856</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>69,193</b>	<b>76,309</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Comprises cash on hand.

<sup>(2)</sup>Includes residential and commercial mortgages.



#### 40 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Details of the methodologies used for calculating fair value and the definition of terms are set out in note 50 to the consolidated financial statements in the Annual Financial Report 2018.

#### Significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy

There were no significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

#### Reconciliation of balances in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

	Financial assets						30 June 2019	
	Derivatives	Investment securities		Loans and advances at FVTPL	Equities at FVTPL	Total	Financial liabilities	
		Debt	Equities at FVOCI				Derivatives	Total
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m
At 1 January 2019	359	9	468	147	236	1,219	122	122
Transfers into/out of level 3 <sup>(1)</sup>	-	(9)	-	-	-	(9)	-	-
<b>Total gains or (losses) in:</b>								
<i>Profit or loss:</i>								
Net trading income	73	-	-	-	-	73	(1)	(1)
Net change in FVTPL	-	-	-	48	43	91	-	-
	73	-	-	48	43	164	(1)	(1)
<i>Other comprehensive income:</i>								
Net change in fair value of investment securities	-	-	(17)	-	-	(17)	-	-
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(17)	-	-	(17)	-	-
Purchases/additions	-	-	-	5	13	18	-	-
Sales/disposals	-	-	-	(20)	(22)	(42)	-	-
Settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash received:								
Principal	-	-	-	(53)	-	(53)	-	-
<b>At 30 June 2019</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>121</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognised at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred.


**40 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)**
**Reconciliation of balances in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy**

	Financial assets					31 December 2018 Financial liabilities		
	Derivatives	Investment securities		Loans and advances at FVTPL	Equities at FVTPL	Total	Derivatives	Total
		Debt	Equities at FVOCI					
	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	€ m	
At 31 December 2017	427	–	662	–	–	1,089	119	119
IFRS 9 transition adjustments at 1 January 2018	–	–	(196)	156	196	156	–	–
Transfers into/out of level 3 <sup>(1)</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total gains or (losses) in:								
<i>Profit or loss:</i>								
Net trading income	(68)	–	–	–	–	(68)	3	3
Net change in FVTPL	–	–	–	105	41	146	–	–
	(68)	–	–	105	41	78	3	3
<i>Other comprehensive income:</i>								
Net change in fair value of investment securities	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–
Purchases/additions	–	9	–	32	21	62	–	–
Sales/disposals	–	–	–	(53)	(22)	(75)	–	–
Settlements	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cash received:								
Principal	–	–	–	(93)	–	(93)	–	–
At 31 December 2018	359	9	468	147	236	1,219	122	122

<sup>(1)</sup>Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognised at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred. There were no transfers into/out of Level 3 during 2018.

Net transfers out of Level 3 are a function of the observability of inputs into instrument valuations

**The table below sets out the total gains or losses included in profit or loss that is attributable to the change in unrealised gains or losses relating to those assets and liabilities held at 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018:**

	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m
Net trading income – gains	91	40
Gains on equity investments at FVTPL	40	41
Gains on loans and advances at FVTPL	1	22
	132	103



## 40 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

### Significant unobservable inputs

The table below sets out information about significant unobservable inputs used in measuring financial instruments categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy:

Financial instrument	Fair Value			Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range of estimates	
	30 June 2019	31 December 2018	31 December 2018			30 June 2019	31 December 2018
<b>Uncollateralised customer derivatives</b>	Asset	<b>432</b>	359	CVA	LGD	<b>44% – 67%</b>	43% – 67%
	Liability	<b>121</b>	122			<b>(Base 55%)</b>	(Base 54%)
				FVA	Funding spreads	<b>0.3% – 0.8%</b>	0.4% – 1.1%
						<b>(Base 0.4%, 1 year PD)</b>	(Base 0.7%, 1 year PD)
<b>NAMA subordinated bonds</b>	Asset	<b>451</b>	468	Discounted cash flows	Discount rate	<b>1% – 5%</b>	1% – 5%
						<b>(Base 2.59%)</b>	(Base 2.49%)
<b>Visa Inc. Series B Preferred Stock</b>	Asset	<b>145</b>	109	Quoted market price (to which a discount has been applied)	Final conversion rate	<b>0% – 80%</b>	0% – 80%
<b>Loans and advances to customers measured at FVTPL</b>	Asset	<b>127</b>	147	Discounted cash flows*	Discount on market value	<b>0% – 6%</b>	0% – 6%
				Collateral values	Collateral changes	<b>(4%) – 17%</b>	(3%) – 12%

\*Expected cash flows discounted at market rates, taking into consideration the fair value of collateral where relevant.

#### Uncollateralised customer derivatives

The fair value measurement sensitivity to unobservable inputs at 30 June 2019 ranges from (i) negative € 38 million to positive € 15 million for CVA (31 December 2018: negative € 35 million to positive € 19 million) and (ii) negative € 9 million to positive € 3 million for FVA (31 December 2018: negative € 10 million to positive € 5 million).

A number of other derivatives are subject to valuation methodologies which use unobservable inputs. As the variability of the valuation is not greater than € 1 million in any individual case or collectively, the detail is not disclosed here.

#### NAMA subordinated bonds

The fair value measurement sensitivity to unobservable discount rates ranges from negative € 8 million to positive € 5 million at 30 June 2019 (31 December 2018: negative € 14 million to positive € 9 million).

#### Visa Inc. Series B Preferred Stock

In June 2016, the Group received Series B Preferred Stock in Visa Inc. with a fair value of € 65 million as part consideration for its holding of shares in Visa Europe. The preferred stock will be convertible into Class A Common Stock of Visa Inc. at some point in the future. The conversion is subject to certain Visa Europe litigation risks that may affect the ultimate conversion rate. In addition, the stock, being denominated in US dollars, is subject to foreign exchange risk.

- **Valuation technique:** Quoted market price of Visa Inc. Class A Common Stock to which a discount has been applied for the illiquidity and the conversion rate variability of the preferred stock of Visa Inc. 45% haircut (31 December 2018: 45%). This was converted at the period end exchange rate.
- **Unobservable input:** Final conversion rate of Visa Inc. Series B Preferred Stock into Visa Inc. Class A Common Stock.
- **Range of estimates:** Estimates range from (a) no discount for conversion rate variability with a discount for illiquidity only; to (b) 80% discount for conversion rate variability.

#### Loans and advances to customers measured at FVTPL

The fair value measurement sensitivity to unobservable collateral values and interest rates ranges from negative € 2 million to positive € 13 million at 30 June 2019 (31 December 2018: negative € 2 million to positive € 13 million).

Fair value is applied in respect of secondary facilities arising on restructured loans subject to forbearance measures, on the likelihood that additional cash flows, in excess of their primary facilitates, will be received from customers. Given the significant uncertainty with regard to such cash flows, the Group does not attribute a fair value unless it is reasonably certain that this value will be realised.



## 40 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

### Sensitivity of Level 3 measurements

The implementation of valuation techniques involves a considerable degree of judgement. While the Group believes its estimates of fair value are appropriate, the use of different measurements or assumptions could lead to different fair values. The following table sets out the impact of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions in the valuation methodology:

	30 June 2019			
	Level 3			
	Effect on income statement		Effect on other comprehensive income	
	Favourable € m	Unfavourable € m	Favourable € m	Unfavourable € m
<b>Classes of financial assets</b>				
Derivative financial instruments	17	(44)	–	–
Investment securities – equity	53 <sup>(1)</sup>	(79) <sup>(1)</sup>	5	(8)
Loans and advances to customers measured at FVTPL	13	(2)	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>(125)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>(8)</b>
<b>Classes of financial liabilities</b>				
Derivative financial instruments	1	(3)	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Relates to the largest equity investment, the carrying value of which was € 145 million at 30 June 2019. Sensitivity information has not been provided for other equities as the portfolio comprises several investments, none of which is individually material.

	31 December 2018			
	Level 3			
	Effect on income statement		Effect on other comprehensive income	
	Favourable € m	Unfavourable € m	Favourable € m	Unfavourable € m
<b>Classes of financial assets</b>				
Derivative financial instruments	22	(43)	–	–
Investment securities – equity	40 <sup>(1)</sup>	(60) <sup>(1)</sup>	9	(14)
Loans and advances to customers measured at FVTPL	13	(2)	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>(105)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>(14)</b>
<b>Classes of financial liabilities</b>				
Derivative financial instruments	1	(2)	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Relates to the largest equity investment, the carrying value of which was € 109 million at 31 December 2018. Sensitivity information has not been provided for other equities as the portfolio comprises several investments, none of which is individually material.

### Day 1 gain or loss:

No difference existed between the fair value at initial recognition of financial instruments and the amount that was determined at that date using a valuation technique incorporating significant unobservable data.



## 41 Statement of cash flows

### Non-cash and other items included in profit before taxation

	Half-year 30 June 2019 € m	Half-year 30 June 2018 € m
<b>Non-cash items</b>		
Profit on disposal of property	–	(1)
Net gain arising from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost	(14)	(112)
Dividends received from equity investments	(25)	(24)
Dividends received from associated undertakings	(10)	(10)
Associated undertakings	(9)	(4)
Credit impairment (charge)/writeback	56	(101)
Change in other provisions	120	88
Retirement benefits – defined benefit expense	11	7
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	117	69
Interest on subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments	48	17
Gain on disposal of investment securities	(73)	(24)
Loss on termination of hedging swaps	34	8
Amortisation of premiums and discounts	29	36
Net gain on equity investments measured at FVTPL	(40)	(31)
Net gain on loans and advances to customers at FVTPL	(1)	–
Change in prepayments and accrued income	100	97
Change in accruals and deferred income	(42)	(89)
Effect of exchange translation and other adjustments <sup>(1)</sup>	(91)	64
<b>Total non-cash items</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>(10)</b>
Contributions to defined benefit pension schemes	(23)	(61)
Dividends received from equity investments	25	24
<b>Total other items</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(37)</b>
<b>Non-cash and other items for the period</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>(47)</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>The impact of foreign exchange translation for each line of the statement of financial position is removed in order to show the underlying cash impact.



## 41 Statement of cash flows (continued)

	Half-year 30 June 2019 € m	Half-year 30 June 2018 € m
<b>Change in operating assets<sup>(1)</sup></b>		
Change in items in course of collection	(52)	(70)
Change in trading portfolio financial assets	–	21
Change in derivative financial instruments	(51)	84
Change in loans and advances to banks	99	(70)
Change in loans and advances to customers	(312)	(497)
Change in other assets	98	98
	<b>(218)</b>	<b>(434)</b>
<b>Change in operating liabilities<sup>(1)</sup></b>		
Change in deposits by central banks and banks	173	(987)
Change in customer accounts	1,838	2,515
Change in trading portfolio financial liabilities	–	(18)
Change in debt securities in issue	(500)	–
Change in notes in circulation	(65)	(16)
Change in other liabilities	(10)	(58)
	<b>1,436</b>	<b>1,436</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>The impact of foreign exchange translation for each line of the statement of financial position is removed in order to show the underlying cash impact.

### Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash equivalents comprise the following balances with less than three months maturity from the date of acquisition:

	Half-year 30 June 2019 € m	Half-year 30 June 2018 € m
Cash and balances at central banks	9,278	8,354
Loans and advances to banks <sup>(1)</sup>	674	849
	<b>9,952</b>	<b>9,203</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Included in 'Loans and advances to banks' total of € 1,286 million as set out in note 19 (30 June 2018: € 1,539 million).

The Group is required by law to maintain reserve balances with the Bank of England. At 30 June 2019, these amounted to € 449 million (30 June 2018: € 562 million).

There are certain regulatory restrictions on the ability of subsidiaries to transfer funds to the parent company in the form of cash dividends, loans or advances. The impact of such restrictions is not expected to have a material effect on the Group's ability to meet its cash obligations.



## 42 Related party transactions

Other than as outlined below, there have been no related party transactions or changes therein since 31 December 2018 that have materially affected the Group's financial position or performance in the six months ended 30 June 2019.

### Transactions with owner

The following were the principal transactions between Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. and its owner, AIB Group plc, in the six months to 30 June 2019:

- Under a Master Service Agreement, Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. provides various services which include accounting, taxation and administrative services to AIB Group plc (note 7);
- Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. issued subordinated debt to AIB Group plc amounting to € 1,629 million (note 34);
- Interest expense on subordinated debt from the parent company, AIB Group plc, amounted to € 36 million (note 5); and
- Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. paid dividends amounting to € 461 million to AIB Group plc (note 15).

### Transactions with Key Management Personnel

Key Management Personnel ("KMP") as defined in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*, comprise Executive and Non-Executive Directors and Senior Executive Officers.

As at 30 June 2019, the aggregate amounts outstanding, in respect of all loans, quasi loans and credit transactions between the Group and KMP, as defined above, together with members of their close families and entities controlled by them, amounted to € 3.3 million (31 December 2018: € 4.6 million).

Loans to KMP and their close family members 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 comparable transactions with other persons of similar standing not connected with the Group, and do not involve more than the normal risk of collectability or present other unfavourable features.

During the period, no provision for doubtful debts has been recognised in respect of any loans or facilities above.

### Relationship with the Irish Government

AIB's relationship with the Irish Government is set out in note 52(e) to the consolidated financial statements in the Annual Financial Report 2018. As detailed, this relationship encompasses a number of dimensions, namely:

- Capital investments;
- Guarantee schemes;
- NAMA;
- Funding support;
- Relationship framework; and
- AIB Restructuring Plan

There were no significant changes to the various aspects of the relationship in the six months to 30 June 2019.



## 42 Related party transactions (continued)

### Relationship with the Irish Government (continued)

#### Balances held with the Irish Government and related entities

The following table outlines the balances held with Irish Government entities<sup>(1)</sup> together with the highest balances held at any point during the period.

		30 June 2019		31 December 2018	
		Balance € m	Highest balance held € m	Balance € m	Highest <sup>(2)</sup> balance held € m
<b>Assets</b>					
Cash and balances at central banks	a	4,747	5,309	1,303	5,360
Trading portfolio financial assets		–	43	–	68
Derivative financial instruments		–	3	2	2
Loans and advances to customers		6	6	6	7
Investment securities	b	6,685	7,327	6,750	7,506
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>11,438</b>		<b>8,061</b>	
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Deposits by central banks and banks		–	–	–	1,900
Customer accounts	c	436	999	454	1,057
Trading portfolio financial liabilities		–	34	–	66
Derivative financial instruments		–	4	–	11
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>436</b>		<b>454</b>	

<sup>(1)</sup>Includes all departments of the Irish Government located in the State and embassies, consulates and other institutions of the Irish Government located outside the State. The Post Office Savings Bank ("POSB") and the National Treasury Management Agency ("NTMA") are included.

<sup>(2)</sup>The highest balance during the period, together with the outstanding balance at end of each period/year end, is considered the most meaningful way of representing the amount of transactions that have occurred between AIB and the Irish Government.

- a Cash and balances at the central banks represent the minimum reserve requirements which AIB is required to hold with the Central Bank. Balances on this account can fluctuate significantly due to the reserve requirement being determined on the basis of the institution's average daily reserve holdings over a one month maintenance period. The Group is required to maintain a monthly average Primary Liquidity balance which at 30 June 2019 was € 610 million (31 December 2018: € 596 million).
- b Investment securities at FVOCI at 30 June 2019 comprise € 6,234 million in Irish Government securities (31 December 2018: € 6,282 million) held in the normal course of business and NAMA subordinated bonds of € 451 million (31 December 2018: € 468 million).
- c Includes € 255 million (31 December 2018: € 295 million) borrowed from the Strategic Banking Corporation of Ireland ("SBCI"), the ordinary share capital of which is owned by the Minister for Finance. In addition, the Group has lent € 220 million to customers of which € 45 million is guaranteed up to 80% by the SBCI.

All other balances, both assets and liabilities are carried out in the ordinary course of banking business on normal terms and conditions.



## 42 Related party transactions (continued)

### Relationship with the Irish Government

#### Local government<sup>(1)</sup>

During 2019 and 2018, AIB entered into banking transactions in the normal course of business with local government bodies. These transactions include the granting of loans and the acceptance of deposits, and clearing transactions.

#### Commercial semi-state bodies<sup>(2)</sup>

During 2019 and 2018, AIB entered into banking transactions in the normal course of business with semi-state bodies. These transactions principally include the granting of loans and the acceptance of deposits as well as derivative transactions and clearing transactions.

<sup>(1)</sup>This category includes local authorities, borough corporations, county borough councils, county councils, boards of town commissioners, urban district councils, non-commercial public sector entities, public voluntary hospitals and schools.

<sup>(2)</sup>Semi-state bodies is the name given to organisations within the public sector operating with some autonomy. They include commercial organisations or companies in which the State is the sole or main shareholder.

#### Financial institutions under Irish Government control/significant influence

Certain financial institutions are related parties to AIB by virtue of the Government either controlling or having a significant influence over these institutions. The following institution is controlled by the Irish Government:

- Permanent tsb plc

The Government controlled entity, Irish Bank Resolution Corporation Limited (in Special Liquidation) which went into special liquidation during 2013, remains a related party for the purpose of this disclosure.

In addition, the Irish Government is deemed to have significant influence over Bank of Ireland.

Transactions with these institutions are normal banking transactions entered into in the ordinary course of cash management business under normal business terms. The transactions constitute the short-term placing and acceptance of deposits, derivative transactions, investment debt securities and repurchase agreements.

The following balances were outstanding in total to these financial institutions:

	30 June 2019 € m	31 December 2018 € m
<b>Assets</b>		
Derivative financial instruments	–	6
Loans and advances to banks <sup>(1)</sup>	2	2
Investment securities	265	339

<sup>(1)</sup>The highest balance in loans and advances to banks amounted to € 42 million in respect of funds placed during the period (31 December 2018: € 2 million).

In connection with the acquisition by the Group of certain assets and liabilities of the former Anglo Irish Bank Corporation Limited (now Irish Bank Resolution Corporation Limited (in Special Liquidation) ("IBRC")), IBRC had indemnified the Group for certain liabilities pursuant to a Transfer Support Agreement dated 23 February 2011. The Group had made a number of claims on IBRC pursuant to the indemnity prior to IBRC's Special Liquidation on 7 February 2013.

The Group has since served notice of claim and set-off on the Joint Special Liquidators of IBRC in relation to the amounts claimed pursuant to the indemnity and certain other amounts that were owing to AIB by IBRC as at the date of the Special Liquidation (c. € 81.3 million in aggregate). The Group is currently engaging with the Joint Special Liquidators in relation to the claim. Given the Group's aggregate liability to IBRC at the date of Special Liquidation exceeded these claims, no financial loss is expected to occur.



# Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

	Half-year 30 June 2019 %	Half-year 30 June 2018 %
<b>43 Financial and other information</b>		
<b>Operating ratios</b>		
Operating expenses/operating income	68.9	59.1
Other income/operating income	25.4	30.6

	Half-year 30 June 2019	Half-year 30 June 2018	Year 31 December 2018
<b>Rates of exchange</b>			
€/\$*			
Closing	1.1380	1.1658	1.1450
Average	1.1297	1.2100	1.1808
€/£*			
Closing	0.8966	0.8861	0.8945
Average	0.8735	0.8795	0.8847

\*Throughout this report, US dollar is denoted by \$ and Pound sterling is denoted by £.

## 44 Dividends

In February 2019, a final dividend of € 0.17 per ordinary share, amounting in total to € 461 million (2018: € 326 million), was approved by the Board of Directors and subsequently paid to the parent company, AIB Group plc. The financial statements for the half-year ended 30 June 2019 reflect this in shareholders' equity as an appropriation of distributable reserves.

In April 2018, following shareholder approval at the Annual General Meeting, Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c., paid a final dividend of € 0.12 per ordinary share amounting in total to € 326 million.

## 45 Non-adjusting events after the reporting period

No significant non-adjusting events have taken place since 30 June 2019.

## 46 Approval of Half-Yearly Financial Report

The Half-Yearly Financial Report was approved by the Board of Directors on 25 July 2019.





# Directors' Responsibility Statement

for the half-year ended 30 June 2019

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Group Half-Yearly Financial Report in accordance with IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* as issued by the IASB and adopted by the EU; the Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) Regulations 2007 and the Transparency Rules of the Central Bank of Ireland.

The Directors are also responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Group's website. Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Each of the Directors listed below confirm to the best of their knowledge and belief that the condensed set of financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 and that they give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's affairs as at 30 June 2019 and of its profit for the period then ended.

The Half-Yearly Financial Report as required by the Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) Regulations 2007 includes:

- a fair review of the important events that have occurred during the first six months of the financial year, and their impact on the financial statements;
- a description of the principal risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the financial year;
- a fair review of related parties' transactions that have taken place in the first six months of the current financial year and that have materially affected the financial position or the performance of the enterprise during the period; and
- any changes in the related parties' transactions described in the last annual report, that could have a material effect on the financial position or performance of the enterprise in the first six months of the current financial year.

## For and on behalf of the Board

**Richard Pym**  
Chairman

**Colin Hunt**  
Chief Executive Officer

### Non-Executive Directors

Richard Pym (Chairman)  
Catherine Woods (Senior Independent Non-Executive Director  
and Deputy Chairman)  
Tom Foley  
Peter Hagan  
Sandy Kinney Pritchard  
(Appointed 22 March 2019)  
Carolan Lennon  
Helen Normoyle  
Ann O'Brien  
(Appointed 25 April 2019)  
Jim O'Hara  
Brendan McDonagh  
Raj Singh  
(Appointed 25 April 2019)

### Executive Directors

Colin Hunt (Chief Executive Officer)  
(Appointed 8 March 2019)  
Tomás O'Midheach (Chief Operating Officer  
and Deputy Chief Executive Officer)  
(Appointed 13 March 2019)

# Independent review report to Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c.



We have been engaged by Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. (“the Group”) to review interim financial information included in the Half-Yearly Financial Report for the six months ended 30 June 2019 which comprises the condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, and the related condensed consolidated income statement, the condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows, the condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 46 for the six month period then ended. We have read the other information contained in the Half-Yearly Financial Report and considered whether it contains any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the information in the condensed consolidated set of financial statements.

This report is made solely to the Group in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410 “Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity” issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (“ISRE 2410”). Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Group those matters we are required to state to them in an independent review report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Group, for our review work, for this review report, or for the conclusions we have formed.

## Directors’ responsibilities

The Half-Yearly Financial Report is the responsibility of, and has been approved by, the Directors. The Directors are responsible for preparing the Half-Yearly Financial Report in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, “Interim Financial Reporting”, as adopted by the European Union and the Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) Regulations 2007, and the Transparency Rules of the Central Bank of Ireland.

As disclosed in note 1 ‘Statement of compliance’, the annual financial statements of the Group are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (“IFRS”). The interim financial information included in this Half-Yearly Financial Report has been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, “Interim Financial Reporting”, as adopted by the European Union and the Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) Regulations 2007, and the Transparency Rules of the Central Bank of Ireland.

## Our responsibility

Our responsibility is to express to the Group a conclusion on the condensed set of financial statements in the Half-Yearly Financial Report based on our review.

## Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with ISRE 2410. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

## Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the condensed consolidated set of financial statements in the Half-Yearly Financial Report for the six months ended 30 June 2019 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, “Interim Financial Reporting”, as adopted by the European Union, the Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) Regulations 2007, and the Transparency Rules of the Central Bank of Ireland.

John McCarroll  
For and on behalf of Deloitte Ireland LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Deloitte & Touche House, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2

25 July 2019