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Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c.
Pillar 3 Disclosures
31 December 2023

Pillar 3 Report

Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c.

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Forward Looking Statement

This document contains certain forward looking statements with respect to the financial condition, results of operations and business of AIB Group 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 on pages 27 to 30 in the 2023 Annual Financial Report. In addition to matters relating to the Group's business, future performance will be impacted by the Group's ability along with governments and other stakeholders to measure, manage and mitigate the impacts of climate change effectively, the impact of higher inflation on customer sentiment and by Irish, UK and wider European and global economic and financial market considerations. Future performance will further be impacted by the direct and indirect consequences of the Russia-Ukraine War on European and global macroeconomic conditions. 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 page 27 to 30 of the 2023 Annual Financial Report 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.

Introduction

This document contains the required regulatory disclosures under Capital Requirements Regulation ("CRR"), Part Eight – Disclosures by Institutions and is prepared in compliance with Regulation (EU) 2021/637.

Basis of disclosures

The information contained in this report is that of Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c., a direct subsidiary of AIB Group plc ("AIB Group" or "Group"), is a credit institution authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland ("CBI")/Single Supervisory Mechanism ("SSM") (LEI code: 3U8WV1YX2VMUHH7Z1Q21). Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. and its subsidiaries: AIB Mortgage Bank Unlimited Company, EBS d.a.c. and AIB Group (UK) p.l.c. are individual banking licenced entities and submit returns to the relevant regulator. Goodbody Stockbrokers Unlimited Company ("Goodbody") is a subsidiary of Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. Goodbody is supervised per the Investment Firms Regulation ("IFR") on an individual basis and included in Group consolidated supervision under CRR.

Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. prepares financial statements under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Solo consolidation

The CBI has adopted the national discretion under Article 9 of CRR concerning the ability of institutions to include certain subsidiaries in their individual regulatory returns. This treatment, termed 'solo consolidation', in effect, treats such subsidiaries as if they were branches of the parent rather than separate entities in their own right. There are certain criteria that must be met before the CBI will approve the inclusion of non-authorised subsidiaries in the 'solo consolidation'. Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. has approval to prepare regulatory returns on a solo consolidation basis.

Large subsidiary

Subsidiaries are not required to comply with Pillar 3 disclosures per Article 6, however, large subsidiaries are required to disclose certain information per Article 13(1). A review of the licensed subsidiaries is carried out quarterly to determine if they meet the definition of a large subsidiary. The only large subsidiary in AIB Group at 31 December 2023 is Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. Large subsidiaries shall disclose all the information required per Article 13(1) on an annual basis and the required information on a semi-annual and quarterly basis.

Reporting conventions

Where disclosures have been enhanced, or are new, they are generally not restated or comparatives provided. Wherever specific rows and columns in the tables and templates prescribed by the EBA are not applicable to our activities, they are left blank. Comparisons against prior periods have been included in the templates as required by Regulation (EU) 2021/637.

This Pillar 3 report is reported in Euro millions for the reference date 31 December 2023 and the reference period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

Due to rounding, numbers presented throughout this document may not add up precisely to the totals provided and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

Numbers presented are on a transitional basis unless otherwise stated.

Liquidity disclosures are not required by Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. due to Article 8 Derogation from the application of liquidity requirements on an individual basis.

Attestation

The Group has formal policies and internal processes, systems and controls in place to comply with the disclosure requirements under CRR. These apply to Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. Specific governance committees are responsible for reviewing the Pillar 3 disclosures and ensuring that they have been subject to adequate verification and comply with applicable standards and legislation.

"I confirm that Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c.'s Pillar 3 disclosures, to the best of my knowledge, comply with Part Eight of the CRR and have been prepared in compliance with AIB Group's internal control framework".

This report has been attested by:

Chief Financial Officer and Member of the Board of Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c.

Donal Galvin

Chapter 1. Disclosure of overview of risk-weighted exposure amounts

1: Template EU KM1 - Key metrics template

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

Main movements between December 2022 to December 2023 are as follows:
Available own funds:
- Capital levels decreased mainly due to changing of transitional rates for 2023 for deferred tax asset (DTA) and IFRS 9 and changes in the underlying DTA and IFRS 9 balances over the year (€ 0.2 bn) and deduction for 2022 share buyback executed in 2023 (€ 0.2 bn).

Risk-weighted exposures amounts (RWEA):
- Credit risk (excluding Counterparty credit risk (CCR) and Article 3 adjustment) increased by € 2.2 bn mainly due to net increase in new business - (mainly due to the acquisition of Ulster Bank loans), grade migration, foreign exchange movements and lower RWEA for DTA regarding cashflow hedges.
- RWEAs of € 0.3 bn have been recognised as an Article 3 adjustment as a result of the loans acquired from Ulster Bank (€ 1.4 bn at December 2022).
- Operational risk increased by € 1.9 bn due to higher 3-year average income.
- Market risk increased by € 0.5 bn which is mainly driven by an increase in interest rate risk.
- Securitisations and counterparty credit risk remained broadly flat during the period.

The capital ratios decreased as a result of the above capital and RWEAs movement.

The leverage ratio decreased due to lower capital and higher exposures.

		a	e
		31/12/2023	31/12/2022
	Available own funds (amounts)		
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	7,873	8,345
2	Tier 1 capital	8,986	9,458
3	Total capital	10,573	11,000
	Risk-weighted exposure amounts		
4	Total risk exposure amount	46,516	42,977
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)		
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	16.93 %	19.42 %
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	19.32 %	22.01 %
7	Total capital ratio (%)	22.73 %	25.59 %
	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)		
EU 7a	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	— %	2.75 %
EU 7b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	— %	1.55 %
EU 7c	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	— %	2.06 %
EU 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	8.00 %	10.75 %
	Combined buffer and overall capital requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)		
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50 %	2.50 %
EU 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)[1]	— %	— %
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.99 %	0.11 %
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)[1]	— %	— %
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)		
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)[2]		
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	3.49 %	2.61 %
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	11.49 %	13.36 %
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	12.43 %	13.37 %
	Leverage ratio		
13	Total exposure measure	129,630	121,223
14	Leverage ratio (%)	6.93 %	7.80 %

	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of total exposure measure)		
EU 14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)[3]	— %	— %
EU 14b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	— %	— %
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.00 %	3.00 %
	Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)		
EU 14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)[4]	— %	— %
EU 14e	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00 %	3.00 %
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio[5]		
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value -average)		
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value		
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value		
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)		
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)		
	Net Stable Funding Ratio[5]		
18	Total available stable funding		
19	Total required stable funding		
20	NSFR ratio (%)		

[1] To date the Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. has no conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systematic risk identified at the level of a Member State and Systematic risk buffer.

[2] Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. is not an O-SII.

[3] To date Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. has no additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage.

[4] Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. is not a G-SII and therefore has no value to report for leverage ratio buffer requirement.

[5] Liquidity and Net Stable Funding disclosures are not required by Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. due to Article 8 Derogation from the application of liquidity requirements on an individual basis.

2: Template EU OV1 - Overview of total risk exposure amounts

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

Main movements for increase in total exposures between September to December 2023 are as follows:
• Operational risk increased by € 1.7 bn due to higher 3-year average income.
• Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk (CCR) and Article 3 adjustment) decreased by € 0.3 bn mainly due to decrease in deferred tax asset (DTA) regarding cashflow hedges.
• Market risk increased by € 0.3 bn which is mainly driven by an increase in interest rate risk partially offset by a decrease in foreign exchange risk.
• Counterparty credit risk relatively static during the period.
• Securitisation risk are relatively static over the quarter.

		Total risk exposure amounts (TREA)		Total own funds requirements
		a	b	c
		31/12/2023	30/09/2023	31/12/2023
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	38,608	38,939	3,089
2	Of which the standardised approach	20,690	21,357	1,655
3	Of which the Foundation IRB (F-IRB) approach	17,261	16,894	1,381
4	Of which slotting approach			
EU 4a	Of which equities under the simple riskweighted approach			
5	Of which the Advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach	308	322	25
6	Counterparty credit risk - CCR	1,111	1,079	89
7	Of which the standardised approach	287	252	23
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)			
EU 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	44	62	4
EU 8b	Of which credit valuation adjustment - CVA	94	89	8
9	Of which other CCR	686	676	55
10	Not applicable			
11	Not applicable			
12	Not applicable			
13	Not applicable			
14	Not applicable			
15	Settlement risk	—	—	—
16	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	939	969	75
17	Of which SEC-IRBA approach			
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	665	700	53
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	274	269	22
EU 19a	Of which 1250%	—	—	—
20	Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	811	509	65
21	Of which the standardised approach	811	509	65
22	Of which IMA			
EU 22a	Large exposures	—	—	—
23	Operational risk	5,047	3,339	404
EU 23a	Of which basic indicator approach			
EU 23b	Of which standardised approach	5,047	3,339	404
EU 23c	Of which advanced measurement approach			
24	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)*	641	962	51
25	Not applicable			
26	Not applicable			
27	Not applicable			
28	Not applicable			
29	**Total**	46,516	44,834	3,721

*The amount is shown for information only, as these exposures are already included in row 1 Credit risk (excluding CCR) and related ''of which''.

3: Table EU OVC - ICAAP information

As per Article 438 points (a) and (c) the following table below provides information on the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process and ongoing assessment of the bank's risks and how the bank intends to mitigate those risks.

Legal basis	Row number	Qualitative information	
Article 438(a) CRR	(a)	Approach to assessing the adequacy of the internal capital.	An annual Material Risk Assessment (MRA) is conducted to identify all relevant (current and anticipated) material risks which are then assessed from a capital perspective. The sub-risks are identified as part of the MRA process including risks surrounding the quality and composition of capital as well as measurement and forecasting risk. Capital adequacy risk is primarily evaluated through the annual financial planning and the Group's ICAAP processes where the level of capital required to support growth plans and meet regulatory requirements is assessed over the three year planning horizon. Plans are assessed across a range of scenarios ranging from base case and moderate downside scenarios to a severe but plausible stress using the Group's stress testing methodologies. The ICAAP is fully integrated and embedded in the strategic, financial and risk management processes of the Group. The Business Model and Capital Adequacy (BMCA) Framework sets out the key processes, governance arrangements and roles and responsibilities which support the ICAAP. The BMCA Framework was updated in 2023 to reflect the work of the Climate Stress Testing project regarding Climate Stress Testing models, roles and responsibilities and governance requirements relating to climate stress testing across the Group. The climate stress testing approach and associated models consider the impact of physical and transition risks across a number of scenarios on the Group's exposures. The initial scope of climate stress testing activities and climate modelling in the Group is primarily focused on the credit risk implications for its loan portfolio via both transition and physical risk (See Climate & Environmental Risk on page 193 of the Annual Financial Report 2023). Embedding of the ICAAP is facilitated through capital planning, the setting of risk appetite and risk adjusted performance monitoring. In addition to the capital plan, a capital contingency plan is in place which identifies and quantifies actions which are available to the Group in order to mitigate against the impact of a stress event. Trigger points at which these actions will be considered are also identified. The impact of changing regulatory requirements, changes in the risk profile of the Group's balance sheet, other internal factors, and changing external risks are regularly assessed by first and second line of defence teams via regular monitoring of performance against the agreed financial plan, monthly capital updates to ALCo and Group Risk Committees and are also assessed via quarterly internal stress testing. A further set of triggers and capital options are set out in the Group's Recovery Plan, which presents the actions available to the Group to restore viability in the event of extreme stress. The Group uses risk adjusted return on capital for capital allocation purposes and as a behavioural driver of sound risk management. The use of risk adjusted return on capital for portfolio management and in new lending decisions continues to be an area of focus and a key consideration for pricing of lending products, both at portfolio level and individually for large transactions. The Board reviews and approves the ICAAP on an annual basis and is also responsible for approving a capital adequacy statement attesting that the Board has reviewed and is satisfied with the capital adequacy of the Group.
Article 438(c) CRR	(b)	Upon demand from the relevant competent authority, the result of the institution's internal capital adequacy assessment process.	Not applicable as the competent authority has not requested disclosure of the results of the ICAAP.

Chapter 2. Disclosure of own funds

4: Template EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds

As per Article 437, points (a), (d), (e) and (f) the following template provides a breakdown of the constituent elements of Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c.'s transitional own funds. Regulatory adjustments comprise deductions from own funds and prudential filters. It includes a cross-reference to the corresponding rows in template EU CC2 to facilitate full reconciliation of accounting and regulatory own funds.

Main movements between June to December 2023 for CET1 are as follows:
• Capital levels increased mainly due to a lower deferred tax asset (DTA) deduction. Capital includes full year profits offset by proposed dividend and share buyback.

Main movements between June to December 2023 for total risk exposures increased as detailed below:
• Operational risk increased by € 1.9 bn due to higher 3-year average income.
• Credit risk (excluding CCR and article 3 adjustment) increased by € 1.3 bn mainly due to increases in respect of the Ulster Bank tracker (and linked) mortgage portfolio migration.
• RWEAs of € 0.3 bn have been recognised as an Article 3 adjustment due to the Ulster Bank tracker (and linked) mortgage portfolio to transfer - a decrease of € 1.6 bn from June 2023 (€ 1.9 bn).
• Counterparty credit risk decreased by € 0.2 bn reflecting a reduction in derivatives and in securities financing transactions.
• Market risk increased by € 0.5 bn which is mainly driven by an increase in interest rate risk.
• Securitisation remained relatively static over the period.

Capital ratios decreased as a result of the above capital and RWEAs movement.

All restrictions applied to the calculation of own funds in accordance with CRR.
Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. applies an Article 3 deduction of € 26 m at 31 December 2023, which is predominately driven by the application of calendar provisioning to legacy non-performing exposures. Calendar provisioning is a Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (“SREP”) recommendation to ensure minimum coverage levels on long term NPE exposures. The difference between the SREP recommended coverage levels and the IFRS 9 ECL coverage is taken as a CET1 deduction.
Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. has recognised additional RWEAs as an Article 3 adjustment as mentioned above for the remaining Ulster Bank exposures to transfer.

		(a)	(b)
		Amounts	**Source based on reference numbers/ letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation**
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves		
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	3,023	33 & 34
	of which: Ordinary stock	1,637	33
2	Retained earnings	7,329	36
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	(412)	38
EU-3a	Funds for general banking risk	—	
4	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1	—	
5	Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)	—	
EU-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	—	37
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**9,941**	
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments		
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	(54)	
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	(448)	10
9	Not applicable		
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met) (negative amount)	(2,110)	15
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	249	39
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	—	
13	Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets (negative amount)	—	
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	—	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	—	
16	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative amount)	(5)	
17	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	—	
18	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	—	

19	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	—	
20	Not applicable		
EU-20a	Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative	—	
EU-20b	of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)	—	
EU-20c	of which: securitisation positions (negative amount)	—	
EU-20d	of which: free deliveries (negative amount)	—	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met) (negative amount)	—	
22	Amount exceeding the 17,65% threshold (negative amount)	—	
23	of which: direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities	—	
24	Not applicable		
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	—	
EU-25a	Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)	(83)	
EU-25b	Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items except where the institution suitably adjusts the amount of CET1 items insofar as such tax charges reduce the amount up to which those items may be used to cover risks or losses (negative amount)	—	
26	Not applicable		
27	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 items of the institution (negative amount)	—	
27a	Other regulatory adjustments	383	
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)**	**(2,068)**	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital**	**7,873**	
	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments		
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	1,115	41
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	1,115	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	—	
33	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (4) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1	—	
EU-33a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a(1) CRR subject to phase out from AT1	—	
EU-33b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b(1) CRR subject to phase out from AT1	—	
34	Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital (including minority interests not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	—	
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	—	
36	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**1,115**	
	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments		
37	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments (negative amount)	(3)	
38	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	—	
39	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	—	
40	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	—	
41	Not applicable		
42	Qualifying T2 deductions that exceed the T2 items of the institution (negative amount)	—	
42a	Other regulatory adjustments to AT1 capital	—	
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	**(3)**	
44	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	**1,113**	
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**8,986**	
	Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments		
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	1,548	31
47	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (5) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2 as described in Article 486(4) CRR	—	
EU-47a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a (2) CRR subject to phase out from T2	—	

EU-47b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b (2) CRR subject to phase out from T2	—	
48	Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including minority interests and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	—	
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	—	
50	Credit risk adjustments	110	
51	**Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**1,658**	
	Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments		
52	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)	(3)	
53	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	—	
54	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	—	
54a	Not applicable		
55	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	—	
56	Not applicable		
EU-56a	Qualifying eligible liabilities deductions that exceed the eligible liabilities items of the institution (negative amount)	—	
EU-56b	Other regulatory adjustments to T2 capital	(69)	
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**(71)**	
58	**Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**1,587**	
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	**10,573**	
60	**Total Risk exposure amount**	**46,516**	
	Capital ratios and requirements including buffers		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	16.93 %	
62	Tier 1 capital	19.32 %	
63	Total capital	22.73 %	
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirement	7.99 %	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50 %	
66	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement	0.99 %	
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	— %	
EU-67a	of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer	— %	
EU-67b	of which: additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage	— %	
68	**Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) available after meeting the minimum capital requirements**	**12.43 %**	
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		
72	Direct and indirect holdings of own funds and eligible liabilities of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	88	
73	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 17.65% thresholds and net of eligible short positions)	4,211	
74	Not applicable		
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17,65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met)	115	
	Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2		
76	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to the application of the cap)	—	
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	262	
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	150	
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	110	
	Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2014 and 1 Jan 2022)		
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	—	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	—	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	—	

83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	—	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	—	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	—	

5: Template EU CC2 - reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements

As per Article 437(a), this template outlines the differences between the scope of accounting consolidation and the scope of regulatory consolidation, showing the link between
Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. balance sheet in the audited financial statements and the numbers that are used in the composition of own funds disclosure template (EU CC1).

		a	b	c
		Balance sheet as in published financial statements	**Under regulatory scope of consolidation**	**Reference**
		As at period end	**As at period end**	
Assets - Breakdown by asset classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements				
1	Cash and balances at central banks	34,238	34,238	
2	Derivative financial instruments	2,730	2,730	
3	Loans and advances to banks	12,246	12,246	
4	Loans and advances to customers	30,178	29,603	
5	Securities financing	10,873	10,873	
6	Investment securities	26,857	26,857	
7	Investments accounted for using the equity method	187	187	
8	Investments in Group undertakings	4,455	4,369	
9	Intangible assets	735	735	
10	*Of which are deducted from Own funds*		448	8
11	Property, plant and equipment	484	484	
12	Other assets	179	187	
13	Current taxation	2	2	
14	Deferred tax assets	2,207	2,224	
15	*Of which are deducted from Own funds*		2,110	10
16	Prepayments and accrued income	479	479	
17	**Total assets**	**125,850**	**125,214**	
Liabilities - Breakdown by liability classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements				
18	Deposits by central banks and banks	6,090	6,090	
19	Customer accounts	92,058	91,423	
20	Securities financing	1,119	1,119	
21	Lease liabilities	256	256	
22	Derivative financial instruments	2,425	2,425	
23	Current taxation	1	1	
24	Deferred tax liabilities	7	7	
25	Retirement benefit liabilities	14	14	
26	Other liabilities	666	671	
27	Accruals and deferred income	512	512	
28	Provisions for liabilities and commitments	149	149	
29	Subordinated liabilities and other capital instruments - Of which External	61	61	
30	- Of which AIB Group plc	9,810	9,810	
31	*Of which are allowable for own funds purposes*		1,548	46
32	**Total liabilities**	**113,168**	**112,538**	
Shareholders' Equity				
33	Share capital	1,637	1,637	1
34	Share premium	1,386	1,386	1
35	Reserves	8,544	8,538	
36	*Of which Retained earnings*		7,329	2
37	*Of which Current year Profit less foreseeable charges*		—	EU-5a
38	*Of which AOCI and other Reserves*		(412)	3
39	*Of which Cash flow hedges deducted from own funds*		(249)	11
40	**Total shareholders' equity**	**11,567**	**11,561**	
41	Other equity interests - AIB Group plc	1,115	1,115	30
42	**Total equity**	**12,682**	**12,676**	
43	**Total liabilities and equity**	**125,850**	**125,214**	

6: Table EU CCA - Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments

As per Article 437 points (b) and (c) the following template outlines the main features of Common Equity Tier 1 instruments, Additional Tier 1 instruments and Tier 2 instruments. No new own funds instruments were issued in 2023.

	Instrument name	Ordinary shares	€500m callable subordinated step-up floating rate notes due October 2017 (maturity extended to 2035 as a result of the SLO)	£368m subordinated notes due June 2019 (maturity extended to 2035 as a result of the SLO)	£500m subordinated callable fixed/ floating rate notes due March 2025 (maturity extended to 2035 as a result of the SLO)	€500m additional tier 1 perpetual contingent temporary write down securities	€500m subordinated tier 2 notes due 2029, callable 2024	€625m additional tier 1 perpetual contingent temporary write down securities	€1,000m subordinated tier 2 notes due 2031, callable 2026
1	Issuer	AIB Group plc	Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c.	Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c.	Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c.	AIB Group plc	AIB Group plc	AIB Group plc	AIB Group plc
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	IE00BF0L3536	XS0232498393	XS0435957682	XS0214107053	XS2056697951	XS2080767010	XS2010031057	XS2230399441
2a	Public or private placement	Public	Public	Public	Public	Public	Public	Public	Public
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Irish Law	English Law, with subordination governed by Irish law	English Law, with subordination governed by Irish law	English Law, with subordination governed by Irish law	Irish Law	Irish Law	Irish Law	Irish Law
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Regulatory treatment									
4	Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	Common Equity Tier 1	N/A	Tier 2	Tier 2	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	Common Equity Tier 1	N/A	Tier 2	Tier 2	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2
6	Eligible at solo/ (sub-)consolidated/ solo&(sub-)consolidated	Group and solo	Group and solo	Group and solo	Group and solo	Group and solo (the external issuance is downstreamed to Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. in similar format)	Group and solo (the external issuance is downstreamed to Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. in similar format)	Group and solo (the external issuance is downstreamed to Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. in similar format)	Group and solo (the external issuance is downstreamed to Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. in similar format)
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Ordinary shares	Subordinated notes	Subordinated notes	Subordinated notes	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital or eligible liabilities (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	€1,671 m	NIL	€47 m	€1 m	€496 m (net of transaction costs)	€500 m	€619 m (net of transaction costs)	€1,000 m
9	Nominal amount of instrument	€1,671 m	€25.5 m	£79 m	£1 m	€500 m	€500 m	€625 m	€1,000 m
EU-9a	Issue price	€0.625 each (current issue price)	99.935	100	99.321	Par	99.58	Par	99.952
EU-9b	Redemption price	Non-redeemable	Nominal amount	Nominal amount	Nominal amount	Par	Par	Par	Par
10	Accounting classification	Shareholders' equity	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost	Equity - other equity interest	Liability - amortised cost	Equity - other equity interest	Liability - amortised cost
11	Original date of issuance	Multiple (ordinary shares)	24/10/2005	25/06/2009	10/03/2005	9/10/2019	19/11/2019	23/06/2020	30/09/2020
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Dated	Dated	Dated	Perpetual	Dated	Perpetual	Dated

13	Original maturity date	No maturity	24/10/2035	25/06/2035	10/03/2035	No maturity	19/11/2029	No maturity	30/05/2031
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N/A	From interest payment date October 2012	N/A	From interest payment date March 2020	9/10/2024	19/11/2024	23/06/2025	30/05/2026
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A	Quarterly thereafter	N/A	Quarterly thereafter	9 October 2024 to First Reset Date (9 April 2025) or any Interest Payment Date thereafter	N/A	23 June 2025 to First Reset Date (23 December 2025) or any Interest Payment Date thereafter	N/A
Coupons / dividends									
17	Fixed or floating dividend/ coupon	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
18	Coupon rate and any related index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0525	0.01875	0.0625	0.02875
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No	No	No however payment of coupon on AT1 is fully discretionary	No	No however payment of coupon on AT1 is fully discretionary	No
EU-20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary	Mandatory	Fully discretionary	Mandatory
EU-20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary	Mandatory	Fully discretionary	Mandatory
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Non-cumulative	Cumulative	Non-cumulative	Cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
30	Write-down features	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No

31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	If the consolidated CET1 ratio of AIB Group plc. at any time falls below 7% (a trigger event), subject to certain conditions, the AT1 instrument will be written down in whole or in part	N/A	If the consolidated CET1 ratio of AIB Group plc. at any time falls below 7% (a trigger event), subject to certain conditions, the AT1 instrument will be written down in whole or in part	N/A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Fully or partially	N/A	Fully or partially	N/A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Temporary	N/A	Temporary	N/A
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	To the extent permitted in order to comply with regulatory capital and other requirements, AIB Group plc. may at its sole and full discretion reinstate any previously written down amount.	N/A	To the extent permitted in order to comply with regulatory capital and other requirements, AIB Group plc. may at its sole and full discretion reinstate any previously written down amount.	N/A
34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EU-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	1	2(b)	2(b)	2(b)	2(a)	2(b)	2(a)	2(b)
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Most junior Instrument type immediately senior: AT1	Subordinated in right of payment to ordinary creditors, including depositors. Instrument type immediately senior: Senior Non Preferred Notes	Subordinated in right of payment to ordinary creditors, including depositors. Instrument type immediately senior: Senior Non Preferred Notes	Subordinated in right of payment to ordinary creditors, including depositors. Instrument type immediately senior: Senior Non Preferred Notes	The securities, which do not carry voting rights, rank pari passu with holders of other tier 1 instruments (excluding ordinary shares). They rank ahead of the holders of ordinary share capital but junior to the claims of Tier 2 investors and Senior Creditors. Instrument type immediately senior: Dated Subordinated Notes	Senior to Tier 1 instruments and junior to Senior Creditors Instrument type immediately senior: Senior Non Preferred Notes	The securities, which do not carry voting rights, rank pari passu with holders of other tier 1 instruments (excluding ordinary shares). They rank ahead of the holders of ordinary share capital but junior to the claims of Tier 2 investors and Senior Creditors. Instrument type immediately senior: Dated Subordinated Notes	Senior to Tier 1 instruments and junior to Senior Creditors Instrument type immediately senior: Senior Non Preferred Notes
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37a	Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	Please see excel Pillar 3 book for link: 1. AIB HoldCo Prospectus	Please see excel Pillar 3 book for link: SERIES 50 ISIN XS232498393 EMTN 2005	Please see excel Pillar 3 book for link: EMTN.090623. Final Terms (Series 109)	Please see excel Pillar 3 book for link: EMTN.050308. Final Terms (Series 43)	https://aib.ie/content/dam/frontdoor/investorrelations/docs/debt-investors/aib-group-plc-at1-prospectus.pdf	https://aib.ie/content/dam/frontdoor/investorrelations/docs/issuance%20programme/xs2080767010.pdf	https://aib.ie/content/dam/frontdoor/investorrelations/docs/debt-investors/aib-group-plc-at1-prospectus-2020.pdf	https://aib.ie/content/dam/frontdoor/investorrelations/docs/issuance%20programme/xs2230399441.pdf

7: Template IFRS 9/Article 468-FL - Comparison of institutions' own funds and capital and leverage ratios with and without the application of transitional arrangements for IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs, and with and without the application of the temporary treatment in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR

As per Article 473a and Article 468, the following template shows key metrics as required by the EBA/GL/2020/12 relating to IFRS 9.

On 1 January 2018, IFRS 9 transitional capital arrangements were implemented by Regulation (EU) 2017/2395. Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. elected to apply the transitional arrangements at individual entity level and disclosed both transitional and fully loaded CET1 ratios until the end of the transitional period. The transitional benefit was phased out over a 5-year period with 95% applicable for 2018; 85% for 2019; 70% for 2020; 50% for 2021; 25% for 2022 with no transitional benefit from 1 January 2023 onwards.

Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. also applies the transitional arrangements as per Regulation (EU) 2020/873 of the European Parliament and of the Council which allows any increase in new expected credit loss provisions on non-credit impaired loans to be added back to CET1 from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2024. The transitional benefit is phased out over a 5-year period with 100% applicable for 2020 and 2021; 75% for 2022; 50% for 2023; 25% for 2024; with no transitional benefit from 1 January 2025 onwards.

The transitional arrangements, implemented under a modified static approach, allow for transitional relief on the 'day 1' impact on adoption of IFRS 9 (static element) and for the increase between 'day 1' and the reporting date (modified element), subject to eligibility. For the static element, all credit provisions are eligible for transition, whereas for the modified element, credit impaired are excluded.

Separate calculations are performed for standardised and IRB (both foundation and advanced) portfolios, reflecting the different ways these frameworks take account of credit provisions. Under the standardised approach, increases in credit provisions for both the static and the modified elements are eligible for transition. In addition, under the standardised approach the credit provision amount not deducted from CET1 is risk weighted at 100%. Under the IRB approach, for both the static and modified elements, credit provisions are only eligible for transitional relief to the extent that they exceed regulatory expected losses. However, where the credit provision is higher than regulatory expected loss, the excess is added back to Tier 2 capital.

Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. is not applying the temporary treatment specified in Article 468. Own funds, capital and leverage ratios reflect the full impact of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Main movements between September to December 2023 are as follows:
- The IFRS 9 capital adjustment decreased due to a lower IFRS 9 transitional addback with a lower impact on the ratios.
- Capital remained relatively static over the period.
- The leverage ratio has decreased due to higher exposures partially offset by an increase in Tier 1 capital.

		a	b	c	d	e
		31/12/2023	30/09/2023	30/06/2023	31/03/2023	31/12/2022
Available capital (amounts)						
1	CET1 capital [1]	7,873	7,817	7,747	7,681	8,345
2	CET1 capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	7,668	7,571	7,510	7,498	7,960
2a	CET1 capital as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through OCI (other comprehensive income) in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied					
3	Tier 1 capital [1]	8,986	8,930	8,860	8,794	9,458
4	Tier 1 capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	8,781	8,684	8,623	8,611	9,073
4a	Tier 1 capital as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through OCI in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied					
5	Total capital [1]	10,573	10,475	10,405	10,337	11,000
6	Total capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	10,436	10,337	10,275	10,259	10,718
6a	Total capital as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through OCI in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied					
Risk-weighted assets (amounts)						
7	Total risk-weighted assets [1]	46,516	44,834	44,632	45,147	42,977
8	Total risk-weighted assets as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	46,373	44,724	44,524	45,061	42,787
Capital ratios						
9	CET1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	16.93%	17.44%	17.36%	17.01%	19.42%
10	CET1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	16.54%	16.93%	16.87%	16.64%	18.60%
10a	CET1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if fair value through OCI the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied					
11	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	19.32%	19.92%	19.85%	19.48%	22.01%

12	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	18.94%	19.42%	19.37%	19.11%	21.21%
12a	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if fair value through OCI the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied					
13	Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	22.73%	23.36%	23.31%	22.90%	25.59%
14	Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	22.51%	23.11%	23.08%	22.77%	25.05%
14a	Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through OCI in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied					
Leverage ratio						
15	Leverage ratio total exposure measure	129,630	126,090	123,836	121,519	121,223
16	Leverage ratio	6.93%	7.08%	7.15%	7.24%	7.80%
17	Leverage ratio as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	6.78%	6.90%	6.98%	7.10%	7.51%
17a	Leverage ratio as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through OCI in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied					

[1] Transitional CET1, Tier 1 and total capital and RWEAs are calculated applying the IFRS 9 transitional arrangements of the CRR as amended by CRR II applicable as at the reporting date.

Chapter 3. Disclosure of countercyclical capital buffers

8: Template EU CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer

As per Article 440(a), the following template sets out geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant to the calculation of the countercyclical capital buffer. The template contains an overview of the exposure distribution for all countries. The relevant credit exposures include all the classes of exposure other than those under Article 112, letters from a) to f), of regulation (EU) 575/2013. The following portfolios are excluded: exposures to central administrations or central banks; exposures to regional administrations or local authorities; exposures to public-sector entities; exposures to multilateral development banks; exposures to international organisations; exposures to institutions. The Central Bank of Ireland ("CBI") increased the Irish countercyclical capital buffer from 0.5% to 1% in November 2023. The Bank of England ("BoE") increased the UK countercyclical capital buffer from 1% to 2% in July 2023.

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk				Own fund requirements						
		Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA[1]	Value of trading book exposures for internal models	Securitisation exposures Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Relevant credit risk exposures – Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total	Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights (%)	Countercyclical buffer rate (%)
010	**Breakdown by country:**													
	Ireland : 001	22,167	10,500	83		1,101	33,851	2,077	4	50	2,131	26,636	72.00 %	1.00 %
	United Kingdom : 002	2,557	1,609	0		0	4,165	308	0	0	308	3,855	10.42 %	2.00 %
	Algeria : 003	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Andorra : 004	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Argentina : 005	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Australia : 006	4	7	0		0	11	1	0	0	1	11	0.03 %	1.00 %
	Austria : 007	0	3	0		0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0.01 %	— %
	Bahamas : 008	173	0	0		0	173	14	0	0	14	173	0.47 %	— %
	Bahrain : 009	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Bangladesh : 010	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Barbados : 011	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Belgium : 012	0	48	0		0	49	5	0	0	5	61	0.16 %	— %
	Bermuda : 013	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Bolivia, Plurinational State Of : 014	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Bosnia and Herzegovina : 015	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Brazil : 016	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Bulgaria : 017	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	2.00 %
	Canada : 018	3	92	0		0	94	8	0	0	8	94	0.25 %	— %
	Cayman Islands : 019	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Chile : 020	0	2	0		0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.01 %	— %
	China : 021	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Costa Rica : 022	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Croatia : 023	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	1.00 %
	Cuba : 024	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Cyprus : 025	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	0.50 %
	Czech Republic : 026	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	2.00 %
	Denmark : 027	1	33	0		0	34	3	0	0	3	41	0.11 %	2.50 %
	Egypt : 028	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Estonia : 029	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	1.50 %
	Finland : 030	6	69	0		0	74	6	0	0	6	73	0.20 %	— %
	France : 031	201	675	0		31	906	66	0	0	66	824	2.23 %	0.50 %
	Gambia : 032	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Germany : 033	47	393	0		0	440	30	0	0	30	379	1.03 %	0.75 %
	Gibraltar : 034	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Greece : 035	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Guernsey : 036	18	38	0		0	56	6	0	0	6	74	0.20 %	— %
	Holy See (Vatican City State) : 037	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Hong Kong : 038	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	1.00 %
	Hungary : 039	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	India : 040	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Isle Of Man : 041	56	150	0		0	205	14	0	0	14	177	0.48 %	— %
	Israel : 042	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Italy : 043	34	82	0		0	116	7	0	0	7	91	0.25 %	— %
	Jamaica : 044	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Japan : 045	0	1	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.00 %	— %
	Jersey : 046	13	19	0		55	87	4	0	1	5	57	0.15 %	— %
	Kenya : 047	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Korea, Republic Of : 048	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Kuwait : 049	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Latvia : 050	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Lebanon : 051	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Liberia : 052	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Lithuania : 053	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	1.00 %
	Luxembourg : 054	251	512	0		0	763	60	0	0	60	750	2.03 %	0.50 %
	Macao : 055	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Malaysia : 056	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Malta : 057	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Mayotte : 058	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Moldova, Republic of : 059	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Monaco : 060	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Netherlands : 061	59	456	0		114	629	48	0	9	57	709	1.92 %	1.00 %
	New Zealand : 062	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Nicaragua : 063	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Norway : 064	0	73	0		0	73	6	0	0	6	77	0.21 %	2.50 %
	Oman : 065	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Pakistan : 066	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Paraguay : 067	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Peru : 068	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Philippines : 069	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Poland : 070	1	15	0		0	15	2	0	0	2	19	0.05 %	— %

	Portugal : 071	0	55	0		0	55	3	0	0	3	38	0.10 %	— %
	Puerto Rico : 072	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Qatar : 073	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Romania : 074	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	1.00 %
	Russian Federation : 075	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Saudi Arabia : 076	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Singapore : 077	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Slovakia : 078	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	1.50 %
	Slovenia : 079	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	0.50 %
	South Africa : 080	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Spain : 081	60	180	0		0	241	16	0	0	16	202	0.55 %	— %
	Sweden : 082	0	106	0		0	106	6	0	0	6	77	0.21 %	2.00 %
	Switzerland : 083	2	73	0		0	75	5	0	0	5	66	0.18 %	— %
	Taiwan, Province Of China : 084	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Tanzania, United Republic of : 085	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Thailand : 086	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Uganda : 087	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	United Arab Emirates : 088	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	United States : 089	111	2,000	0		1,094	3,205	185	0	15	200	2,503	6.77 %	— %
	Vietnam : 090	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Virgin Islands, British : 091	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Zambia : 092	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
	Zimbabwe : 093	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 %	— %
020	Total	25,765	17,190	83		2,395	45,433	2,881	4	75	2,960	36,995	100.00 %	

[1] Includes exposures to countries outside of Ireland but all are allocated to Ireland as trading book exposures represent less than 2% of the aggregate risk weighted exposures.

9: Template EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

As per Article 440 point (b), the following template provides the additional countercyclical capital buffer requirement. The Central Bank of Ireland ("CBI") increased the Irish countercyclical capital buffer from 0.5% to 1% in November 2023. The Bank of England ("BoE") increased the UK countercyclical capital buffer from 1% to 2% in July 2023.

		a
1	Total risk exposure amount[1]	46,516
2	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	0.99 %
3	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	460

1 This includes all credit risk (including counterparty credit risk and securitisations), operational risk, market risk & CVA.

Chapter 4. Disclosure of the leverage ratio

10: Template EU LR1 - LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

As per Article 451(1) point (b), the following template provides a reconciliation of the total assets in the Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. financial statements under IFRS and the total leverage exposure. The template includes a breakdown of all adjustments that lead from the total assets as reported in the financial statements to the Leverage Ratio (LR) exposure measure on a transitional basis.

Main movements between June to December 2023 are as follows:
• Primarily driven by the acquisition of loans from Ulster Bank and increased balances with Central Banks (growth in deposits and debt securities issued), partially offset by securities financing.
• The movement in off-balance sheet relates to increases in underlying business activity and Ulster Bank loans acquisition.

		a
		Applicable amount
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	125,850
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	(636)
3	(Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference)	—
4	(Adjustment for temporary exemption of exposures to central banks (if applicable))	—
5	(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (i) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	—
6	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	—
7	Adjustment for eligible cash pooling transactions	—
8	Adjustment for derivative financial instruments	1,806
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	259
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	4,515
11	(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital)	—
EU-11a	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	—
EU-11b	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	—
12	Other adjustments [1]	(2,162)
13	**Total exposure measure**	**129,630**

[1] Other adjustments mainly relate to asset amounts deducted in determining tier 1 capital both on a transitional and fully loaded basis for example deferred tax asset and intangible assets.

11: Template EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure

As per Article 451(1), points (a) and (b) and Article 451(3) (taking into account, where applicable, point (c) of Article 451(1) and Article 451(2) CRR), the following template provides a detailed breakdown of the components of the LR denominator, as well as information on the actual LR, minimum requirements and buffers. Article 451(2) is not applicable to Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. is not a public development credit institution as defined in Article 429a(2). This information is on a transitional basis. Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. does not have any promotional loan exposures.

There was a increase in Tier 1 capital between June to December 2023 mainly due to the following:
• Capital levels increased mainly due to a lower deferred tax asset (DTA) deduction. Capital includes full year profits offset by proposed dividend and share buyback.

The LR decreased over the second half of the year due to higher exposures partially offset by an increase in Tier 1 capital.

		CRR leverage ratio exposures	
		a	b
		31/12/2023	30/06/2023
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	111,616	105,647
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	—	—
3	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	—	—
4	Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset	—	—
5	(General credit risk adjustments to on-balance sheet items)	—	—
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	(2,168)	(2,284)
7	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	109,448	103,364
Derivative exposures			
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	3,516	3,658
EU-8a	Derogation for derivatives: replacement costs contribution under the simplified standardised approach	—	—
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	1,020	1,058
EU-9a	Derogation for derivatives: Potential future exposure contribution under the simplified standardised approach	—	—
EU-9b	Exposure determined under Original Exposure Method	—	—
10	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (SA-CCR)	—	—
EU-10a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (simplified standardised approach)	—	—
EU-10b	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (original Exposure Method)	—	—
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	—	—
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	—	—
13	**Total derivatives exposures**	**4,536**	**4,716**
Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures			
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	14,677	15,490
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	(3,803)	(3,954)
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	259	121
EU-16a	Derogation for SFTs: Counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Articles 429e(5) and 222 CRR	—	—
17	Agent transaction exposures	—	—
EU-17a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposure)	—	—
18	**Total securities financing transaction exposures**	**11,132**	**11,657**
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	13,653	12,929
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(9,088)	(8,777)
21	(General provisions deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures)	(50)	(53)
22	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**4,515**	**4,100**

Excluded exposures			
EU-22a	(Exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	—	—
EU-22b	(Exposures exempted in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a (1) CRR (on and off-balance sheet))	—	—
EU-22c	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Public sector investments)	—	—
EU-22d	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Promotional loans):	—	—
EU-22e	(Excluded passing-through promotional loan exposures by non-public development banks (or units))	—	—
EU-22f	(Excluded guaranteed parts of exposures arising from export credits)	—	—
EU-22g	(Excluded excess collateral deposited at triparty agents)	—	—
EU-22h	(Excluded CSD related services of CSD/institutions in accordance with point (o) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	—	—
EU-22i	(Excluded CSD related services of designated institutions in accordance with point (p) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	—	—
EU-22j	(Reduction of the exposure value of pre-financing or intermediate loans)	—	—
EU-22k	**(Total exempted exposures)**	—	—
Capital and total exposure measure			
23	Tier 1 capital	8,986	8,860
24	**Total exposure measure**	**129,630**	**123,836**
Leverage ratio			
25	Leverage ratio (%)	6.93 %	7.15 %
EU-25	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of the exemption of public sector investments and promotional loans) (%)	6.93 %	7.15 %
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) (%)	6.93 %	7.15 %
26	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00 %	3.00 %
EU-26a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	— %	— %
EU-26b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital	— %	— %
27	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	— %	— %
EU-27a	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00 %	3.00 %
Choice on transitional arrangements and relevant exposures			
EU-27b	Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure	Transitional	Transitional
Disclosure of mean values			
28	Mean value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	11,297	9,827
29	Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	10,873	11,536
30	Total exposure measure (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	130,054	122,127
30a	Total exposure measure (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	130,054	122,127
31	Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	6.91 %	7.25 %
31a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	6.91 %	7.25 %

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

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

		a
		CRR leverage ratio exposures
EU-1	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:**	**111,616**
EU-2	Trading book exposures	—
EU-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	111,616
EU-4	Covered bonds	4,102
EU-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	41,412
EU-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE, not treated as sovereigns	5
EU-7	Institutions	23,907
EU-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	10,085
EU-9	Retail exposures	4,688
EU-10	Corporates	14,559
EU-11	Exposures in default	720
EU-12	Other exposures (e.g. equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	12,138

13: Table EU LRA - Disclosure of LR qualitative information

As per Article 435(1), points (d) and (e) the table below provides qualitative information the management of the risk of excessive leverage and factors that had an impact on the leverage ratio during the period.

Row number	Qualitative information	
(a)	Description of the processes used to manage the risk of excessive leverage	As per Article 451(1)(d) the Group ensures the avoidance of excessive leverage through its capital allocation process as part of the annual financial planning process. The use of capital and risk adjusted return on capital by business area is monitored at the Asset & Liability Committee ("ALCo") at each meeting, and updates are provided by the CFO to the Board on a quarterly basis. In addition to limits for usage of capital, the ALCo monitors an overall Group leverage risk appetite limit.
(b)	Description of the factors that had an impact on the leverage ratio during the period to which the disclosed leverage ratio refers	As per Article 451(1)(e) the transitional leverage ratio decreased to 7.5% at 31 December 2023 from 8.2% at 30 June 2023. Main movements between June to December 2023 are as follows: • Primarily driven by the acquisition of loans from Ulster Bank and increased balances with Central Banks (growth in deposits and debt securities issued), partially offset by securities financing. • The movement in off-balance sheet relates to increases in underlying business activity and Ulster Bank loans acquisition.

Chapter 5. Disclosure of exposures to credit risk, dilution risk and credit quality

14: Table EU CRB - Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets

As per Article 442, points (a) and (b) the table below provides additional qualitative and quantitative information:

Legal basis	Row number	Qualitative information	
Article 442 (a) and (b) CRR	a	The scope and definitions of 'past-due' and 'impaired' exposures used for accounting purposes and the differences, if any, between the definitions of past due and default for accounting and regulatory purposes as specified by the EBA Guidelines on the application of the definition of default in accordance with Article 178 CRR.	The Group's definition of default is aligned with the EBA 'Guidelines on the application of the definition of default' under Article 178 of Capital Requirements Regulation and ECB Banking Supervision Guidance to Banks on Non-performing loans. The Group has aligned the definitions of 'non-performing', 'classification of default' and IFRS 9 Stage 3 'credit impaired', with the exception of loans measured at fair value through profit or loss, and those loans which have been derecognised and newly originated in Stage 1 or POCI (purchased or originated credit impaired) which are no longer classified as credit impaired but continue to be classified as non-performing and in default. This alignment ensures consistency with the Group's internal credit risk management and assessment practices. Loans are identified as non-performing or defaulted by a number of characteristics. The key criteria resulting in a classification of non-performing are: – Where the Group considers a borrower to be unlikely to pay their loans in full without realisation of collateral, regardless of the existence of any past-due amount; or – The borrower is 90 days or more past due on any material loan. Day count starts when any material amount of principal, interest or fee has not been paid by a borrower on the due date. The criteria for the definition of financial distress and forbearance are included in the Group's Forbearance Policy. Criteria for identification and treatment of non-performing exposures and unlikeliness to pay are included in the Group's Definition of Default and Credit Impairment Policy. Further details on the Group's non-performing loans are outlined under template 17: EU CR2: Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related net accumulated recoveries.
Article 442 (a) and (b) CRR	b	The extent of past-due exposures (more than 90 days) that are not considered to be impaired and the reasons for this.	In line with the Group's definition of default which is aligned to the EBA 'Guidelines on the application of the definition of default' under Article 178 of Capital Requirements Regulation and ECB Banking Supervision Guidance to Banks on Non-performing loans, all exposures 90 DPD are deemed impaired.

Article 442 (a) and (b) CRR	c	Description of methods used for determining general and specific credit risk adjustments.	The Group, in estimating its ECL allowance does so in line with the expected credit loss impairment model as set out by the International Financial Reporting Standard 9 Financial Instruments ("the standard"). This model requires a timely recognition of ECL across the Group. The standard does not prescribe specific approaches to be used in estimating ECL allowances, but stresses that the approach must reflect the following: – An unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes; – Underlying models should be point in time and forward looking – recognising economic conditions; – The ECL must reflect the time value of money; – A lifetime ECL is calculated for financial assets in Stages 2 and 3 and Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired ("POCI"); and – The ECL calculation must incorporate reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The standard defines credit loss as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate ("EIR") or an approximation thereof (see 'Measurement' section below). ECLs are defined in the standard as the weighted average of credit losses across multiple macroeconomic scenarios, with weights assigned based on the probability of each scenario occurring and are an estimate of credit losses over the life of a financial instrument. The ECL model applies to financial instruments measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. In addition, the ECL approach applies to lease receivables, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss. A key principle of the ECL model is to reflect any relative deterioration or improvement in the credit quality of financial instruments occurring (e.g. change in the risk of a default). The ECL amount recognised as a loss allowance or provision depends on the extent of credit deterioration since initial recognition together with the impact on credit risk parameters. Bases of Measurement Under the standard, there are two measurement bases: – 12-month ECL (Stage 1), which applies to all financial instruments from initial recognition as long as there has been no significant increase in credit risk; and – Lifetime ECL (Stages 2 and 3 and POCI), which applies when a significant increase in credit risk has been identified on an account (Stage 2), an account has been identified as being credit-impaired (Stage 3) or when an account meets the POCI criteria. Staging Financial assets are allocated to stages dependent on credit quality relative to when assets were originated. A financial asset, including financial assets acquired by the Group, can only originate in either Stage 1 or POCI.

Credit risk at origination
Credit risk at origination ("CRAO") is a key input into the staging allocation process. The origination date of an account is determined by the date on which the Group became irrevocably committed to the contractual obligation and the account was first graded on an appropriate model.

For undrawn credit facilities, the Group uses the date of origination as the date when it becomes party to the irrevocably contractual arrangements or irrevocable commitment. For overdrafts which have both drawn and undrawn components, the date of origination is the same for both.

The Group uses best available information for facilities which originated prior to a credit risk rating model or scorecard being in place.

For accounts that originated prior to 1 January 2018, a neutral view of the macroeconomic outlook at the time is used, i.e. where macroeconomic variables are used in the Lifetime PD models, long-run averages are used instead of historical forecasts.

Stage 1 characteristics
Obligations are classified Stage 1 at origination or at acquisition by the Group, unless POCI, with a 12 month ECL being recognised. These obligations remain in Stage 1 unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Accounts can also return to Stage 1 if they no longer meet either the Stage 2 or Stage 3 criteria, subject to satisfaction of the appropriate probation periods, in line with regulatory requirements.

Stage 2 characteristics
Obligations where there has been a ‘significant increase in credit risk’ (“SICR”) since initial recognition but do not have objective evidence of credit impairment are classified as Stage 2. For these assets, lifetime ECLs are recognised.

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred on its financial obligations since their initial recognition. This assessment is performed on individual obligations rather than at a portfolio level. If the increase is considered significant, the obligation will be allocated to Stage 2 and a lifetime expected credit loss will apply to the obligation. If the change is not considered significant, a 12 month expected credit loss will continue to apply and the obligation will remain in Stage 1.

SICR assessment
The Group’s SICR assessment is determined based on both quantitative and qualitative measures:

Quantitative measure: This measure reflects an arithmetic assessment of the change in credit risk arising from changes in the probability of default. The Group compares each obligation’s annualised average probability weighted residual origination lifetime probability of default (“LTPD”) (see ‘Credit risk at origination’) to its current estimated annualised average probability weighted residual LTPD at the reporting date. If the difference between these two LTPDs meets the quantitative definition of SICR, the Group transfers the financial obligation into Stage 2. Increases in LTPD may be due to credit deterioration of the individual obligation or due to macroeconomic factors or a combination of both. The Group has determined that an account had met the quantitative measure if the average residual LTPD at the reporting date was at least double the average residual LTPD at origination, and the difference between the LTPDs was at least 50bps or 85bps in the case of residential mortgages. The appropriateness of this threshold is kept under review by the Group.

			Qualitative measure: This measure reflects the assessment of the change in credit risk based on the Group's credit management and the individual characteristics of the financial asset. This is not model driven and seeks to capture any change in credit quality that may not be already captured by the quantitative criteria. The qualitative assessment reflects pro-active credit management including monitoring of account activity on an individual or portfolio level, knowledge of client behaviour, and cognisance of industry and economic trends. The criteria for this Qualitative trigger include, for example: – A downgrade to watch grade of the borrower's/facility's credit grade reflecting the increased credit management focus on these accounts; and/or – Forbearance has been provided and the account is within the probationary period. – Lender assessed SICR triggers: For non-retail portfolios, a suite of lender assessed triggers are in place to ensure appropriate and timely identification of increased credit risk, which when occur, trigger a SICR event. The criteria for this lender assessed trigger include, for example: – A post distressed restructure payment default occurs where the borrower is neither in default nor forborne; – A material adverse event has occurred for the borrower which may impact the borrower's ability to repay such as: adverse publicity which raises concerns over the viability of a business; loss of key personnel (CEO/CFO/COO) which raises concerns over the strategy/viability of the business or significant negative macroeconomic events (including but not limited to economic or market volatility, changes in legislation and technological threats to an industry, changes in access to markets) where the financial impact to the borrower is deemed material. Backstop indicators: The Group has adopted the rebuttable presumption within IFRS 9 that loans greater than 30 days past due represent a significant increase in credit risk. Where SICR criteria are no longer a trigger, the account can exit Stage 2 and return to Stage 1. Stage 3 characteristics Defaulted loans (with the exception of newly originated loans that are in Stage 1 or POCI) are classed as credit impaired and allocated to Stage 3. Where default criteria are no longer met, the borrower exits Stage 3 subject to probation period, in line with regulatory requirements. The key criteria resulting in a classification of default are: – Where the Group considers a borrower to be unlikely to pay their loans in full without realisation of collateral, regardless of the existence of any past-due amount; or – The borrower is 90 days or more past due on any material loan (day count starts when any material amount of principal, interest or fee has not been paid by a borrower at the date it was due). Identification of non-performing exposures and unlikeliness to pay are included in the Group's Definition of Default and Credit Impairment Policy.

Purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI)
POCIs are assets originated credit impaired and that have a discount to the contractual value when measured at fair value. The Group uses an appropriate discount rate for measuring ECL in the case of POCIs which is the credit-adjusted effective interest rate. This rate is used to discount the expected cash flows of such assets to fair value on initial recognition.

POCI obligations remain outside of the normal stage allocation process for the lifetime of the obligation. The ECL for POCI obligations is always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The amount recognised as a loss allowance for these assets is the cumulative change in lifetime expected credit losses since the initial recognition of the assets rather than the total amount of lifetime expected credit losses.

Measurement of expected credit loss
The measurement of ECL is estimated through one of the following approaches:
i) Standard approach: This approach is used for the majority of exposures where each ECL input parameter (Probability of Default - PD, Loss Given Default - LGD, Exposure at Default - EAD, and Prepayments - PP) is developed in line with standard modelling methodology. The Group's IFRS 9 models have been developed and approved in line with the Group's Model Risk Management Framework.

ii) Simplified approach: For portfolios not on the standard approach, the Group has followed a simplified approach. This approach consists of applying portfolio level ECL averages, drawn from similar portfolios, where it is not possible to estimate individual parameters. These generally relate to portfolios where specific IFRS 9 models have not been developed due to immateriality, low volumes or where there are no underlying grading models. As granular PDs are not available for these portfolios, a non-standard approach to staging is required with reliance on the qualitative criteria (along with the 30 days past due back-stop).

iii) Discounted cash-flows ("DCFs"): Assets are grouped together and modelled based on asset classification and sector with the exception of those Stage 3 assets where a DCF is used. DCFs are used as an input to the ECL calculation for Stage 3 credit impaired exposures where gross credit exposure is ≥ € 1 m (Republic of Ireland) or ≥ £ 500,000 (UK). Multiple DCFs are captured where gross credit exposure is ≥ € 5 m (Republic of Ireland) or ≥ £ 5 m (UK) or cases in scope for the Group Leveraged Lending Policy, to reflect the case specific impacts of up and downside scenarios for these higher value exposures.

Collateral valuations and the estimated time to realisation of collateral is a key component of the DCF model. The Group incorporates forward looking information in the assessment of individual borrowers through the credit assessment process. Where a single DCF is utilised this assessment produces a base case ECL. This is then adjusted to incorporate the impact of multiple scenarios on the base ECL, by using a proportional uplift obtained from ECL modelled sensitivities in the same/similar portfolio. Where a range of scenarios are captured through multiple DCF's these are probability weighted to produce the final ECL. An adjustment is made for cases with very low final ECL to ensure a minimum level of ECL is maintained, this is derived through reference to ECL model outputs.

iv) Management judgement: Where the estimate of ECL does not adequately capture all available forward looking information about the range of possible outcomes, or where there is a significant degree of uncertainty, management judgement may be considered appropriate for an adjustment to ECL. The management adjustment must consider all relevant and supportable information, including but not limited to, historical data analysis, predictive modelling and management experience. The methodology to incorporate the adjustment should consider the degree of any relevant over collateralisation (headroom) and should not result in a zero overall ECL unless there is sufficient headroom to support this.

Effective interest rate
The ECL must incorporate the time value of money discounted to the reporting date using the effective interest rate ("EIR") determined at initial recognition or an approximation thereof.

- The Group uses an approximation approach based on the account level interest rate when calculating ECL which is applied to both drawn and undrawn commitments.
- This approach is subject to an annual assessment that all approximations remain appropriate and do not result in a material misstatement of the ECL.
- The Group has tested the appropriateness of using current interest rates as an approximation for the discount rates required for measuring ECLs. This testing determined that using the current interest rates as the discount rates is an appropriate approximation.

Policy elections and simplifications
Low credit risk exemption
The Group utilises practical expedients, as allowed by IFRS 9, for the stage allocation of particular financial instruments which are deemed 'low credit risk'. This practical expedient permits the Group to assume, without more detailed analysis, that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have 'low credit risk' at the reporting date. The Group allocates such assets to Stage 1.

Under IFRS 9, the credit risk on a financial instrument is considered low if:

- the financial instrument has a low risk of default;
- the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and
- adverse changes in economic business conditions in the longer term may, (but will not necessarily) reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

This low credit risk exemption is applied to particular assets within the debt securities investment portfolio and for loans and advances to banks, specifically, assets which have an internal grade equivalent to an external investment grade rating (BBB-) or higher.

The Group applies a quantitative backstop trigger of tripling of probability of default subject to a minimum threshold movement of 30bps to determine whether assets subject to the low credit risk exemption should be allocated to Stage 2. Additionally, if any of such assets are on a watch list based on agreed criteria, they are allocated to Stage 2.

Short term cash
The Group's IFRS 9 Impairment Policy does not require calculation of an ECL for short term cash at central banks and other banks which have a low risk of default with a very low risk profile. The calculation of the ECL at each reporting date would be immaterial given these exposures' short term nature and their daily management.

Lease receivables and trade receivables
For lease receivables, the Group has elected to use its standard approach for both stage allocation and the ECL calculation and has elected to use an expedient (simplified approach) for trade receivables.

IFRS 9 ECL Credit risk models
The IFRS 9 ECL models provide the risk parameters which are the inputs into the model driven estimate of ECL which used across all Stage 1 and Stage 2 assets plus all non-DCF Stage 3 exposures on the standard approach to ECL.

IFRS 9 Portfolio Delineation
The IFRS 9 models are delineated into retail and non-retail portfolios. The retail IFRS 9 portfolios provide exposure level risk parameter estimates which take into account borrower level characteristics and metrics where appropriate, whilst the non-retail portfolios provide metrics which are either borrower or connection level estimates.

Probability of default
Probability of default ("PD") is the likelihood that an account or borrower defaults over an observation period, given that they are not currently in default, for each year of the expected contractual lifetime of the exposure. The PD is a point in time estimate which is reflective of the current and expected economic conditions.

In order to capture the appropriate risk dynamics across the lifetime of the exposure the development process considers:

- Macroeconomic effects captured through factors such as unemployment rate and GDP;
- Cross-sectional risk discriminators in particular the internal rating model outputs plus other factors such as forbearance and days past due; and
- Seasoning factors such as product type, delinquency and forbearance status.

Loss given default
Loss given default ("LGD") is a current assessment of the amount that will not be recovered in the event of default, taking account of future conditions. It can be thought of as the difference between the amount owed to the Group (i.e. the exposure) and the net present value of future cash flows less any relevant costs expected to be incurred in the recovery process. If an account returns to performing from default (excluding any loss making concession) or if the discounted post-default recoveries are equal to or greater than the exposure, the realised loss is zero.

The LGD modelling approach depends on whether the facility has underlying security and, if so, the nature of that security. The following sets out the general approaches to the portfolios:

– Retail portfolios

For unsecured loans, a cash flow curve, which estimates the cumulative cash received following default until the loan is written-off or returns to performing, is used to estimate the future recovery amount. This is discounted at the effective interest rate and compared to the current outstanding balance. Any shortfall between the recovery amount and the outstanding balance is the LGD used to estimate ECL. Where appropriate, this may then be adjusted to reflect economic conditions.

For secured loans the following may be considered:

- The value of underlying collateral is estimated at the forecasted time of disposal (taking into account forecasted market price growth/falls and haircuts on market values that are expected at the date of sale plus associated costs) in order to calculate the future recovery amount;
- The potential for the exposure to be deleveraged through a portfolio sale taking into account the costs associated with same; and
- Paths for returning to the performing portfolios such as forbearance and self-cure.

– Non-retail portfolios

For unsecured loans, characteristics such as borrower sector and nature of collateral linked to affiliated accounts under the same customer group are used to determine future losses based on historical experience of discounted recoveries.
For secured loans, the value of the underlying property collateral is estimated at the reporting date. This is used to estimate the ECL based on historical experience of discounted recoveries.

Exposure at default
Exposure at default ("EAD") is defined as the exposure amount that will be owed by a customer at the time of default. This will comprise changes in the exposure amount between the reporting date and the date that the customer defaults. This may be due to repayments, interest and fees charged and additional drawdowns by the customer.

			Prepayments For term credit products, prepayment occurs where a customer fully prepays an account prior to the end of its contractual term. For revolving credit products, 'prepayment' is defined as the cessation of use and withdrawal of the facility provided that the account was not in default prior to closure. Prepayment is used in the lifetime ECL calculation for Stage 2 loans to account for the proportion of the facilities/customers that prepay each year. Determining the period over which to measure ECL Both the origination date and the expected maturity of a facility must be determined for ECL purposes. The origination date is used to measure credit risk at origination. The expected maturity is used for assets in Stage 2, where the ECL must be estimated over the remaining life of the facility. The expected maturity approach is: – Term credit products: the contractual maturity date, with exposure and survival probability adjusted to reflect behaviour i.e. amortisation and prepayment; – Revolving credit products: the period may extend beyond the contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk, e.g. overdrafts and credit cards. The Group's approach is to use a modelled behavioural life estimate for these obligations for ECL calculation purposes. Forward looking indicators in the models For ECL calculations reliant on models in the standard and simplified approaches, forward looking indicators are incorporated into the models through the use of macroeconomic variables. These have been identified statistically as the key macroeconomic variables that drive the parameter being assessed (e.g. PD or LGD). The final model structure incorporates these as inputs with the 12 month and lifetime calculations utilising the macroeconomic forecasts for each scenario. In circumstances where there is a risk that the modelled output fails to capture the appropriate response to changes in the macroeconomic environment such as inflation and interest rate changes, these risks are captured through the use of post model adjustments.
Article 442 (a) and (b) CRR	d	The institution's own definition of a restructured exposure used for the implementation of point (d) of Article 178(3) CRR specified by the EBA Guidelines on default in accordance with Article 178 CRR when different from the definition of forborne exposure defined in Annex V to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 680/2014.	The definition of restructured exposures is aligned to the definition of forborne exposures.

15: Template EU CR1 - Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions

As per Article 442, points (c) and (e) the template below presents gross carrying amount (including accrued interest) of performing and non-performing exposures and the related accumulated impairment, provisions, accumulated change in fair value due to credit risk, accumulated partial write-off, and collateral and financial guarantees received, according to the scope of regulatory consolidation.

The main movements between June to December 2023 are as follows:

- 'Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits' has increased by € 3.2 bn, this is primarily driven by an increase in customer accounts and deposits by banks.
- Loans and advances performing exposures has increased by € 2.3 bn. This is primarily driven by the acquisition of loans from Ulster Bank and new lending exceeding redemptions, partially offset by securities financing.
- The increase in off-balance sheet is largely due to underlying business activity, including the acquisition from Ulster Bank.

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees received	
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
			Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3		Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3			
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	44,746	44,742	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
010	Loans and advances[1]	41,791	36,648	5,095	1,089	—	1,056	(658)	(136)	(523)	(371)	—	(381)	(102)	23,065	560
020	*Central banks*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
030	*General governments*	80	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
040	*Credit institutions*	10,750	10,750	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	9,547	—
050	*Other financial corporations*	3,370	3,137	232	26	—	26	(29)	(3)	(25)	(26)	—	(26)	—	1,650	—
060	*Non-financial corporations*	18,770	14,948	3,778	754	—	745	(527)	(102)	(425)	(243)	—	(248)	(30)	6,820	404
070	*Of which SMEs*	7,278	4,756	2,522	656	—	647	(289)	(44)	(245)	(203)	—	(207)	(24)	3,968	367
080	*Households*	8,821	7,733	1,085	308	—	285	(101)	(29)	(73)	(101)	—	(107)	(72)	5,048	155
090	Debt securities	26,695	26,686	10	—	—	—	(5)	(3)	(1)	—	—	—	—	12,443	—
100	*Central banks*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110	*General governments*	7,141	7,141	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	264	—
120	*Credit institutions*	16,225	16,225	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	9,784	—
130	*Other financial corporations*	2,561	2,561	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,395	—
140	*Non-financial corporations*	768	758	10	—	—	—	(2)	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	13,587	12,630	956	66	—	61	38	10	27	13	—	12		—	—
160	*Central banks*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
170	*General governments*	365	365	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
180	*Credit institutions*	492	492	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
190	*Other financial corporations*	1,692	1,689	3	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
200	*Non-financial corporations*	7,498	6,777	720	44	—	40	28	7	21	11	—	10		—	—
210	*Households*	3,539	3,307	232	18	—	17	9	3	6	2	—	2		—	—
220	***Total***	***126,819***	***120,706***	***6,065***	***1,155***	***—***	***1,118***	***(701)***	***(150)***	***(551)***	***(383)***	***—***	***(393)***	***(102)***	***35,508***	***560***

[1] Loans and advances includes amortised loans (including Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired (POCI)) and Fair Value Through the P&L (FVTPL) loans. The 'of which' staging columns do not include FVTPL or POCI values as these are not subject to IFRS9 staging.

16: Template EU CR1-A - Maturity of exposures

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

The main movements between June to December 2023 are Loans and advances maturity bands which reflects net new business and the acquisition of loans from Ulster Bank.

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Net exposure value					
		On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
1	Loans and advances	6,803	8,626	16,406	10,016	—	41,850
2	Debt securities	23	2,552	12,681	11,435	—	26,691
3	***Total***	***6,826***	***11,177***	***29,087***	***21,451***	***—***	***68,541***

17: Template EU CR2 - Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances

As per point (f) of Article 442 the template below presents movements of gross carrying amounts (including accrued interest) of non-performing loans and advances between December 2022 to December 2023. The non-performing values in this template are in accordance with Article 178 Default of an obligor.

The inflows on NPLs is primarily due to reclassifications from performing. The outflows on NPLs is mainly due to loan repayments.

		a
		Gross carrying amount
010	**Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances**	**1,178**
020	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	911
030	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	(1,000)
040	Outflows due to write-offs	(73)
050	Outflow due to other situations	(927)
060	**Final stock of non-performing loans and advances**	**1,089**

18: Template EU CQ1 - Credit quality of forborne exposures

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

Performing forborne loans & non-performing forborne loans decreased between June to December 2023 by € 0.3 bn and € 0.2 bn, respectively.

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
		Performing forborne	Non-performing forborne			On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures		Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures
				Of which defaulted	Of which impaired				
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
010	Loans and advances	430	430	430	429	(97)	(162)	452	229
020	*Central banks*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
030	*General governments*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
040	*Credit institutions*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
050	*Other financial corporations*	11	16	16	16	(1)	(15)	10	—
060	*Non-financial corporations*	293	304	304	304	(88)	(110)	282	168
070	*Households*	126	111	111	110	(7)	(37)	160	61
080	Debt Securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
090	Loan commitments given	50	6	6	6	3	—	—	—
100	***Total***	***480***	***436***	***436***	***434***	***(100)***	***(162)***	***452***	***229***

19: Template EU CQ3 - Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days

As per Article 442 point (d) the template below presents the gross carrying amount/nominal amount (including accrued interest) of performing and non-performing exposures according to the scope of regulatory consolidation. For the on-balance sheet exposures, the template shows the breakdown by past-due band.

The gross non-performing loan ('NPL') ratio at 31 December 2023 was 2.54% decreased from 3.30% at December 2022. This ratio is calculated, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/637, as the ratio of the gross value of non-performing loans and advances to the gross value of total loans and advances.

The main movements between December 2022 and December 2023 are as follows:

- Loans and advances gross carrying amount increased during the year by € 7.2 bn driven by the acquisition of loans from Ulster Bank, new lending exceeding redemptions and higher lending related to securities financing.
- Increase in Households of € 3.8 bn is primarily driven by to the acquisition of loans from Ulster Bank.
- Off-balance sheet exposures increased in the period by € 0.8 bn primarily due to the acquisition of the Ulster Bank corporate and commercial exposures and increased business activity.

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount											
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures								
			Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days	Past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days		Unlikely to pay that are not past due or are past due ≤ 90 days	Past due > 90 days ≤ 180 days	Past due > 180 days ≤ 1 year	Past due > 1 year ≤ 2 years	Past due > 2 years ≤ 5 years	Past due > 5 years ≤ 7 years	Past due > 7 years	Of which defaulted
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	44,746	44,746	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
010	Loans and advances	41,791	41,742	49	1,089	667	80	225	66	29	7	15	1,089
020	*Central banks*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
030	*General governments*	80	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
040	*Credit institutions*	10,750	10,750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
050	*Other financial corporations*	3,370	3,370	—	26	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
060	*Non-financial corporations*	18,770	18,764	6	754	499	10	181	48	9	2	6	754
070	*Of which SMEs*	7,278	7,272	6	656	412	10	178	44	8	2	3	656
080	*Households*	8,821	8,778	43	308	142	70	44	18	20	4	9	308
090	Debt securities	26,695	26,695	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100	*Central banks*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110	*General governments*	7,141	7,141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
120	*Credit institutions*	16,225	16,225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
130	*Other financial corporations*	2,561	2,561	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140	*Non-financial corporations*	768	768	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	13,587			66								66
160	*Central banks*	—			—								—
170	*General governments*	365			—								—
180	*Credit institutions*	492			—								—
190	*Other financial corporations*	1,692			4								4
200	*Non-financial corporations*	7,498			44								44
210	*Households*	3,539			18								18
220	***Total***	***126,819***	***113,183***	***49***	***1,155***	***667***	***80***	***225***	***66***	***29***	***7***	***15***	***1,155***

20: Template EU CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography

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

The on-balance sheet exposures is a total of debt securities and loans and advances only. This balance excludes cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits. Individual countries disclosed based on combined on and off-balance sheet exposures reflect the top 10 country exposures and represents 95% of total exposure.

The main movement between June and December 2023 is as follows:
- The increase is largely due to the acquisition of loans from Ulster Bank and new lending exceeding redemptions.

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Gross carrying/nominal amount				Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance-sheet commitments and financial guarantees given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
			Of which non-performing *		Of which subject to impairment *			
				Of which defaulted				
010	***On-balance-sheet exposures***	**69,575**		**1,089**		**(1,034)**		—
020	*Ireland*	44,283		895		(813)		—
030	*United Kingdom*	6,177		6		(14)		—
040	*France*	4,966		—		(11)		—
050	*United States*	3,299		7		(56)		—
060	Canada	1,876		—		(4)		—
061	Spain	1,815		—		(5)		—
062	Germany	694		2		(4)		—
063	Luxembourg	767		155		(93)		—
064	Netherlands	751		—		(13)		—
065	Australia	693		—		—		—
070	*Other countries*[1]	4,255		23		(20)		—
080	***Off-balance-sheet exposures***	**13,653**		**66**			**50**	
090	*Ireland*	11,928		66			47	
100	*United Kingdom*	894		—			—	
110	*France*	209		—			—	
120	*United States*	186		—			1	
130	Canada	7		—			—	
131	*Spain*	13		—			—	
132	*Germany*	117		—			—	
133	*Luxembourg*	43		—			—	
134	*Netherlands*	35		—			—	
135	*Australia*	3		—			—	
140	*Other countries*[2]	218		—			1	
150	***Total***	***83,228***		***1,155***		***(1,034)***	***50***	—

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

[1] Other countries comprise exposures with Algeria, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Bulgaria, Cayman Islands, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Guam, Guernsey, Holy See (Vatican City State), Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Isle Of Man, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jersey, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montserrat, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Other Countries (exposures with Suprantional organisations), Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Province Of China Taiwan, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Republic Of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic Of Tanzania, Vietnam, Zimbabwe.

[2] Other countries comprise exposures with Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Bosnia And Herzegovina, Brazil, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Bulgaria, Cayman Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Isle Of Man, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jersey, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mexico, Monaco, Montserrat, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Province Of China Taiwan, Qatar, Réunion, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent And The Grenadine, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

21: Template EU CQ5 - Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry

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

The main movement between June to December 2023 is as follows:

- Increase in NFCs mainly due to Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply and Real estate activities, partially offset by decrease in Manufacturing.

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
			Of which non-performing *		Of which loans and advances subject to impairment *		
				Of which defaulted			
010	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	669		49		(32)	—
020	Mining and quarrying	34		1		(1)	—
030	Manufacturing	2,090		22		(51)	—
040	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,791		—		(8)	—
050	Water supply	164		—		(1)	—
060	Construction	1,020		31		(70)	—
070	Wholesale and retail trade	1,462		42		(44)	—
080	Transport and storage	1,024		7		(13)	—
090	Accommodation and food service activities	1,781		63		(130)	—
100	Information and communication	1,203		7		(19)	—
110	Financial and insurance activities	—		—		—	—
120	Real estate activities	5,307		491		(332)	—
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	546		6		(10)	—
140	Administrative and support service activities	352		12		(9)	—
150	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	—		—		—	—
160	Education	144		3		(1)	—
170	Human health services and social work activities	1,055		11		(34)	—
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	284		2		(3)	—
190	Other services	600		8		(14)	—
200	***Total***	***19,524***		***754***		***(770)***	—

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

22: Template EU CQ7 - Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes

As per Article 442 point (c) the template below presents information on the instruments that were cancelled in exchange for the collateral obtained by taking possession and on the value of the collateral obtained by taking possession.

Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. has no balances to report for this template for 31 December 2023.

		a	b
		Collateral obtained by taking possession	
		Value at initial recognition	Accumulated negative changes
010	Property, plant and equipment (PP&E)	—	—
020	Other than PP&E	—	—
030	Residential immovable property	—	—
040	Commercial Immovable property	—	—
050	Movable property (auto, shipping, etc.)	—	—
060	Equity and debt instruments	—	—
070	Other collateral	—	—
080	***Total***	**—**	**—**

Chapter 6. Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques

23: Table EU CRC - Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques

As per Article 453, points (a) to (e), this table provides qualitative information on the mitigation of credit risk.

<table>
<tr><th>Legal basis</th><th>Row number</th><th colspan="2">Qualitative information</th></tr>
<tr><td>Article 453(a)</td><td>(a)</td><td>A description of the core features of the policies and processes for on- and off-balance sheet netting and an indication of the extent to which institutions make use of balance sheet netting;</td><td>Risk mitigation techniques, as set out in credit policies, are used in the management of credit portfolios.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported on the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

AIB mitigates counterparty credit risk arising from derivative and repurchase exposures through the use of market standard netting agreements and collateral in the case of repurchase agreements (for example, International Swaps and Derivatives Association ("ISDA") master agreements and Global Master Repurchase Agreements ("GMRA")). Where supported by legal analysis on enforceability, AIB exposure to the counterparty is netted against amounts the counterparty owes AIB in accordance with relevant regulatory and internal policies.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Article 453(b)</td><td>(b)</td><td>The core features of policies and processes for eligible collateral evaluation and management;</td><td>Methodologies for valuing immovable property collateral
Details on the valuation rule methodologies applied and processes used to assess the value of immovable property assets taken as collateral are described in the Group Property Valuation Policy and Property Valuation Guidance. Both documents are subject to an annual review.

As property loans, including residential mortgages, represent a significant concentration within the Group's loans and advances to customer's portfolio, some key principles have been applied in respect of the valuation of property collateral held by the Group.

The value of immovable property collateral is assessed at loan origination and at certain stages throughout the credit lifecycle in accordance with the Group Property Valuation Policy e.g. at annual review where required.

In accordance with the Group Property Valuation Policy and Property Valuation Guidelines, the Group employs a number of methods to assist in reaching appropriate valuations for property collateral held:

a. External valuation firms on the Group's Valuers Panel, are engaged by the Group to undertake valuations of immovable property collateral in accordance with the rules set out in the Group Property Valuation Policy.
b. Independent professional internal valuations are completed in limited circumstances (e.g. agricultural land) using a desktop valuation approach by professional qualified internal valuers who are independent of the credit process in the second line of defence. The assets being valued by this means must have an independent professional external valuation completed within the past 3 years.
c. Internal valuations are completed by first line of defence Case Managers pursuant to the rules in the Property Valuation Policy and in line with the Property Valuation Guidance, which provides appropriate valuation methodology guidance. These include the following valuation methodologies;
i. Index valuation approach – used for residential property;
ii. Comparable valuation approach – a basic level of valuation methodology used to value agricultural land or as a sense check for the valuation of residential, commercial or development land;
iii. Commercial investment valuation approach – used for the valuation of commercial property using the Groups commercial investment yield matrices;
iv. Residual valuation approach – used for the valuation of development land or land with development potential; and
v. Profits valuation approach – used for the valuation of trading assets e.g., hotels, licensed premises, convenience stores etc. using the Groups stabilized earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) matrices.

Methodologies for valuing movable property collateral
Details on the valuation rule methodologies applied and processes used to assess the value of movable property assets such as plant and machinery, marine vessels etc. taken as collateral are described in the Group Property Valuation Policy and Movable Property Valuation Guidance & Operational Procedures and are both reviewed annually.

The value of movable property collateral is assessed at loan origination and at certain stages throughout the credit life cycle in accordance with the Group Property Valuation Policy e.g. at annual review where required.

In accordance with the Group Property Valuation Policy and Movable Property Valuation Guidance & Operational Procedures, the Group employs a number of methods to assist in reaching appropriate valuations for movable property collateral held:

a. External Valuation firms are engaged by the Group to undertake valuations of movable collateral and for marine vessel assets the firms must be on the Group's Valuers Panel, and in accordance with the rules set out in the Group Property Valuation Policy.

b. Internal valuations are completed by first line of defence Case Managers pursuant to the rules in the Property Valuation Policy and in line with the Movable Property Valuation Guidance & Operational Procedures, which provides appropriate valuation methodology guidance for the different movable collateral types of moveable collateral.</td></tr>
</table>

Article 453(c)	(c)	A description of the main types of collateral taken by the institution to mitigate credit risk;	Credit risk mitigation may include a requirement to obtain collateral as set out in the Group's lending policies. Where collateral and/or guarantees are required, they are usually taken as a secondary source of repayment in the event of a borrower's default. Guarantors typically include corporates, individuals, financial institutions and sovereigns. Their creditworthiness is assessed on an individual case- by-case basis. The Group maintains policies which detail the acceptability of specific classes of collateral. The principal collateral types for loans and advances are: –Charges over business assets such as premises, inventory and accounts receivable; –Charges over other movable collateral assets such as plant & machinery, marine vessels etc; –Mortgage/legal charge over residential and commercial real estate; and –Charges over financial instruments such as debt securities and equities. The nature and level of collateral required depends on a number of factors such as the type of the credit facility, the term of the credit facility and the amount of exposure. Collateral held as security for financial assets, other than for loans and advances, is determined by the nature of the instrument. Debt securities and treasury products are generally unsecured, with the exception of asset backed securities, which are secured by a portfolio of financial assets. Collateral is not usually held against loans and advances to banks, including central banks, except where securities are held as part of reverse repurchase or securities borrowing transactions or where a collateral agreement has been entered into under a master netting agreement or where the bank purchases covered bonds as part of its liquidity portfolio. For non-mortgage/non-property lending, where collateral is taken, it will typically include a charge over the business assets such as inventory and accounts receivables. In some cases, a charge over property collateral or a personal guarantee supported by a lien over personal assets may also be taken. Where cash flows arising from the realisation of collateral held are included in the expected credit loss assessments, in many cases management rely on valuations or business appraisals from independent external professionals.
Article 453(d)	(d)	For guarantees and credit derivatives used as credit protection, the main types of guarantor and credit derivative counterparty and their creditworthiness used for the purposes of reducing capital requirements, excluding those used as part of synthetic securitisation structures;	The perceived strength of a borrower's repayment capacity is the primary factor in granting a loan. The Group uses various approaches to help mitigate risks relating to individual credits, including transaction structure, collateral and guarantees. Collateral and/or guarantees are usually required as a secondary source of repayment in the event of a borrower's default. At a portfolio level, credit risk is assessed in relation to the degree of name, sector and geographic concentration. Changes in concentrations are tracked on a regular basis across the Group's loan portfolio. Where potential risk concentrations are identified, the risk capital implications are assessed and, where appropriate, risk mitigation options (e.g. disposals, securitisations, hedging strategies) are considered. The main types of collateral for loans and advances to customers are described under point (c) above. Credit policy and credit management standards are controlled and set centrally by the credit risk function. As per EU CR3 nil exposures are secured by credit derivatives at 31 December 2023.
Article 453(e)	(e)	Information about market or credit risk concentrations within the credit mitigation taken;	See point (d) above.

24: Template EU CR3 - CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques

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

The main movements between June to December 2023 are as follows:

- Loans and advances unsecured carrying amount has increased by € 2.7 bn, this is primarily driven by an increase in 'Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits'.
- Loans and advances secured carrying amount has increased by € 2.9 bn, this is driven by the acquisition of the Ulster Bank tracker (and linked) mortgage portfolio.

		Unsecured carrying amount	**Secured carrying amount**			
				Of which **secured by collateral**	Of which **secured by financial guarantees**	
						Of which **secured by credit derivatives**
		a	b	c	d	e
1	Loans and advances	62,972	23,625	23,191	433	—
2	Debt securities	14,248	12,443	12,199	244	
3	Total	77,219	36,068	35,390	678	—
4	*Of which non-performing exposures*	158	560	544	16	—
EU-5	*Of which defaulted*	158	560			

Chapter 7. Disclosure of the use of the standardised approach

25: Template EU CR4 - Standardised approach - Credit risk exposure and CRM effects

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

The RWA density of 24.51% decreased by 0.89 % mainly due to increase in central bank exposures.

CRM measures reflect a number of government issued guarantee schemes that result in exposures after the use of CRM moving from corporate, retail, high risk and exposures in default to central governments or central banks.

	Exposure classes	Exposures before CCF and before CRM		Exposures post CCF and post CRM		RWAs and RWAs density	
		On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	RWAs	RWAs density (%)
		a	b	c	d	e	f
1	Central governments or central banks	37,743	—	37,956	—	286	0.75 %
2	Regional government or local authorities	5	270	5	—	1	20.00 %
3	Public sector entities	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Multilateral development banks	—	—	113	—	—	—
5	International organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Institutions	20,775	288	20,775	288	398	1.89 %
7	Corporates	2,956	2,365	2,898	953	2,612	67.81 %
8	Retail	4,688	4,009	4,483	65	3,156	69.38 %
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	8,539	344	8,539	141	6,133	70.66 %
10	Exposures in default	576	37	563	6	610	107.28 %
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk	818	424	812	183	1,493	150.00 %
12	Covered bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Collective investment undertakings	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Equity	4,698	—	4,698	—	4,911	104.53 %
16	Other items	1,935	—	1,935	—	1,090	56.36 %
17	**TOTAL**	**82,732**	**7,737**	**82,777**	**1,636**	**20,690**	**24.51 %**

Chapter 8. Disclosure of use of the IRB approach to credit risk

26: Template EU CR7 - IRB approach - Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques

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

Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. has not used credit derivatives as a credit risk mitigant for exposures rated under the IRB approach.

		Pre-credit derivatives risk weighted exposure amount	Actual risk weighted exposure amount
		a	b
1	**Exposures under F-IRB**	**17,256**	**17,256**
2	Central governments and central banks	301	301
3	Institutions	1,472	1,472
4	Corporates	15,483	15,483
4.1	*of which Corporates - SMEs*	2,363	2,363
4.2	*of which Corporates - Specialised lending*	2,161	2,161
5	**Exposures under A-IRB**	**308**	**308**
6	Central governments and central banks	—	—
7	Institutions	—	—
8	Corporates	—	—
8.1	*of which Corporates - SMEs*	—	—
8.2	*of which Corporates - Specialised lending*	—	—
9	Retail	308	308
9.1	*of which Retail – SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral*	—	—
9.2	*of which Retail – non-SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral*	308	308
9.3	*of which Retail – Qualifying revolving*	—	—
9.4	*of which Retail – SMEs - Other*	—	—
9.5	*of which Retail – Non-SMEs- Other*	—	—
10	**TOTAL (including F-IRB exposures and A-IRB exposures)**	**17,563**	**17,563**

27: Template EU CR7-A - IRB approach - Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques

As per Article 453 point (g), this template discloses more granular information on the type of CRM techniques that the Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. applies.

A-IRB		Total exposures	Credit risk Mitigation techniques											Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEAs	
			Funded credit Protection (FCP)									Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP)		**RWEA without substitution effects** (reduction effects only)	**RWEA with substitution effects** (both reduction and substitution effects)
			Part of exposures covered by **Financial Collaterals (%)**	Part of exposures covered by **Other eligible collaterals (%)**	Part of exposures covered by **Immovable property Collaterals (%)**	Part of exposures covered by **Receivables (%)**	Part of exposures covered by **Other physical collateral (%)**	Part of exposures covered by **Other funded credit protection (%)**	Part of exposures covered by **Cash on deposit (%)**	Part of exposures covered by **Life insurance policies (%)**	Part of exposures covered by **Instruments held by a third party (%)**	Part of exposures covered by **Guarantees (%)**	Part of exposures covered by **Credit Derivatives (%)**		
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
1	Central governments and central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Corporates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.1	*Of which Corporates – SMEs*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.2	*Of which Corporates – Specialised lending*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.3	*Of which Corporates – Other*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Retail	526	—	98.98%	98.98%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	308	308
4.1	*Of which Retail – Immovable property SMEs*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.2	Of which Retail – Immovable property non-SMEs	526	—	98.98%	98.98%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	308	308
4.3	*Of which Retail – Qualifying revolving*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.4	*Of which Retail – Other SMEs*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.5	*Of which Retail – Other non-SMEs*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Total	526	—	98.98%	98.98%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	308	308

F-IRB		Total exposures	Credit risk Mitigation techniques											Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWEAs	
			Funded credit Protection (FCP)									Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP)		**RWEA without substitution effects** (reduction effects only)	**RWEA with substitution effects** (both reduction and substitution effects)
			Part of exposures covered by **Financial Collaterals (%)**	Part of exposures covered by **Other eligible collaterals (%)**	Part of exposures covered by **Immovable property Collaterals (%)**	Part of exposures covered by **Receivables (%)**	Part of exposures covered by **Other physical collateral (%)**	Part of exposures covered by **Other funded credit protection (%)**	Part of exposures covered by **Cash on deposit (%)**	Part of exposures covered by **Life insurance policies (%)**	Part of exposures covered by **Instruments held by a third party (%)**	Part of exposures covered by **Guarantees (%)**	Part of exposures covered by **Credit Derivatives (%)**		
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
1	Central governments and central banks	3,975	—	— %	— %	—	—		—	—	—	— %	—	285	301
2	Institutions	6,299	—	— %	— %	—	—		—	—	—	3.88 %	—	1,485	1,472
3	Corporates	16,481	—	7.54%	7.54%	—	—		—	—	—	0.65 %	—	15,485	15,483
3.1	*Of which Corporates – SMEs*	2,186	—	2.58%	2.58%	—	—		—	—	—	4.43 %	—	2,365	2,363
3.2	*Of which Corporates – Specialised lending*	2,779	—	— %	— %	—	—		—	—	—	— %	—	2,161	2,161
3.3	*Of which Corporates – Other*	11,516	—	10.30%	10.30%	—	—		—	—	—	0.09 %	—	10,960	10,960
4	Total	26,756	—	4.64%	4.64%	—	—		—	—	—	1.31 %	—	17,256	17,256

28: Template EU CR8 - RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach

As per Article 438 point (h) the template below analyses the movements in risk weighted exposure amounts under the IRB approach within the period. This template excludes counterparty credit risk of € 0.8 bn (September 2023: € 0.7 bn).

Main movements between September to December 2023 are as follows:
• Asset size increase driven primarily by new business outpacing redemptions.
• Asset quality impact during the quarter was mainly driven by grade migration within the retail and the corporate portfolios.
• Foreign exchange movement is down due to weakening EUR against USD.

		Risk weighted exposure amount			
		a	b	c	d
		31/12/2023	30/09/2023	30/06/2023	31/03/2023
1	**Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the previous reporting period**	**17,216**	**16,964**	**16,674**	**16,330**
2	Asset size (+/-)	538	79	(135)	478
3	Asset quality (+/-)	(31)	108	(17)	(87)
4	Model updates (+/-)	—	—	391	—
5	Methodology and policy (+/-)	—	—	—	—
6	Acquisitions and disposals (+/-)	—	—	—	—
7	Foreign exchange movements (+/-)	(127)	65	51	(47)
8	Other (+/-)	—	—	—	—
9	**Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the reporting period**	**17,596**	**17,216**	**16,964**	**16,674**

Chapter 9. Disclosure of remuneration policy

29: Table EU REMA - Remuneration policy

As per Articles 450(1), points (a) to (f), and points (j) and (k), and Article 450(2) see table below

Introduction

These disclosures provide information about the AIB’s remuneration policies and practices and, more specifically, qualitative information about:

a) the bodies that oversee remuneration;

b) the design and structure of the remuneration system for those individuals who have been identified as Material Risk Takers (MRTs);

c) the ways in which current and future risks are taken into account in the remuneration processes;

d) the ratios between fixed and variable remuneration set in accordance with the regulatory requirements;

e) the ways in which AIB seeks to link performance and remuneration;

f) the ways in which AIB seeks to adjust remuneration to take account of long term performance;

g) the main parameters and rationale for any variable components scheme and any other non-cash benefit;

h) Upon demand from the relevant Member State or competent authority, the total remuneration for each member of the management body or senior management;

i) the use of derogations in Article 94(3) CRD;

j) These disclosures also include quantitative information, in aggregate form about the amounts and structure of the remuneration of MRTs in AIB and. should be read in conjunction with the information contained in the Corporate Governance Remuneration Statement of AIB's Annual Financial Report.

Qualitative disclosures

a) Information relating to the bodies that oversee remuneration

Allied Irish Banks plc has adopted the overarching principles and parameters of the remuneration policy set by the AIB Group plc Remuneration Committee, as disclosed in the AIB Group plc Annual Financial Report, and Pillar 3 Disclosures on Remuneration.

Main body overseeing the remuneration policy

The Remuneration Policy is governed by the Remuneration Committee (the Committee) on behalf of the Board. Its members are non-executive directors of AIB.

The Committee is responsible for determining the Remuneration Policy and for overseeing its implementation. The Committee oversees the operation and effectiveness of the Remuneration Policy, including the process for the identification of MRTs.

The Committee further ensures that the Remuneration Policy and practices are subject to a review at least annually, taking into account the alignment of remuneration to the Group’s culture for all employees and directors. The annual review is informed by appropriate input from the Group’s risk and internal audit functions to ensure that remuneration policies and practices are operating as intended, are consistently applied across the Group and are compliant with regulatory requirements.

The remuneration of Executive Directors, ExCo members and Group Heads of Risk, Compliance and Audit is directly overseen by the Remuneration Committee. The Remuneration Committee delegates authority to management to approve individual remuneration proposals for other MRTs within the agreed policy.

The Committee met on seven occasions during 2023.

External consultants

The Committee was supported in its work by Korn Ferry as the external remuneration consultants appointed by the Committee in October 2022. Korn Ferry is a signatory to the voluntary code of conduct in relation to remuneration consulting in the UK.
Aside from their work supporting the Committee, during 2023 Korn Ferry and its network firms provided professional services in the ordinary course of business including advisory, regulatory and taxation related services to AIB. Korn Ferry may, from time to time, provide services to individual Directors as part of directorships or executive roles held outside of the Group. The Committee is satisfied that the advice received is independent and objective.

Scope of Remuneration Policy

The scope of the Remuneration Policy includes all financial benefits and extends to all areas, including all individual subsidiaries, entities, branches and to all employees and directors of the Group, including at consolidated and sub-consolidated levels.

Material Risk Takers (MRTs)

AIB’s MRTs have been identified in line with the relevant regulations and principally comprise the following:

i. Executive and non-executive members of the boards of directors of Allied Irish Banks plc;

ii. ExCo Members;

iii. Heads of material business units and their direct reports who have managerial responsibility for subordinated business units;

iv. Heads of Risk, Compliance and Internal Audit and their direct reports, who are head of sub-functions;

v. Members of the most senior credit committee at group level who have responsibility for initiating, approving or vetoing credit proposals;

vi. Senior management responsible for legal, accounting policies and procedures, finance (including taxation and budgeting), human resources, remuneration policy, IT, information security, economic analysis, the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, managing outsourcing arrangements and other key risk functions; and

vii. Other key risk takers or higher remunerated staff whose professional activities individually or collectively exert influence on the institution’s risk profile, including the ability to enter into transactions, contracts and other risk positions or to approve or veto the introduction of new products.

For Allied Irish Banks plc, 196 individuals were identified as MRTS during 2023 (2022: 180).

b) Information relating to the design and structure of the remuneration system for MRTs

Key features and objectives of remuneration policy

The Group's remuneration philosophy aims to ensure that all employees are rewarded fairly and competitively for their contribution to the Group's future success and growth.

The Group Remuneration Policy sets the framework for all remuneration related policies, procedures and practices for all employees and directors of the Group. It is designed to foster a truly customer focused culture; create long term sustainable value for customers and shareholders; attract, develop, motivate and retain the right calibre of individuals; and safeguard the Group's capital, liquidity and risk positions.

The Group is committed to a simple, transparent and affordable reward structure that clearly links performance and remuneration using a combination of "What" objectives and "How" behaviours. Remuneration of all employees, including MRTs, is designed to promote high performance, a strong risk management culture, and risk-taking aligned to risk appetite.

The Group also aims to align remuneration with industry peers and competitors for talent in each principal geographical location, as assessed against market benchmarks. However, notwithstanding the partial easing of the Government's remuneration restrictions , the application of market aligned remuneration policies and practices continued to be constrained for employees and directors in 2023 by a cap on individual salaries of €500,000 and a limit on variable remuneration of €20,000 per employee in each twelve month period.

As a result of the restrictions in place, most of the Group's MRTs received only fixed remuneration in 2022. This comprised a basic salary, allowances, defined contribution pension benefits and other benefits in accordance with local market practice, for example medical insurance and income protection. As a result of the restrictions in place, the Group's MRTs predominantly received fixed remuneration in 2023. This comprised a basic salary, allowances, defined contribution pension benefits and other benefits in accordance with local market practice, for example medical insurance and income protection. AIB employees are eligible for inclusion in a variable remuneration scheme based on company performance. Awards are assessed on a combination of financial and non-financial performance and can be made in cash or where feasible, in shares or a combination of both. AIB ensures that the form of awards complies with regulatory obligations around the nature and form of payments under the plan.

Decision-making process for determining remuneration policy

As articulated above, the remuneration policy applicable during 2023 continued to be constrained by the remuneration restrictions in place. This resulted in limited options being available to the Group and their shareholders during 2023.

Review of remuneration policy

The Committee conducted its annual review of the Group Remuneration Policy and was satisfied that the Policy was operating effectively and as intended given the remuneration restrictions applicable to most MRTs.

The Committee also considered how executive remuneration aligned to wider employee remuneration, how the Policy aligned to the culture of the Group and its five strategic pillars, and how transparent the Group's remuneration policies and practices were to the wider employee population.

Internal control functions

The remuneration of employees in Audit, Risk and Compliance functions is determined independently of the businesses that they oversee. Remuneration is commensurate with their role in AIB and based on performance against objectives linked to their specific functional roles. In line with regulatory guidelines, the remuneration of control functions will predominantly consist of fixed remuneration and the methods used for determining their remuneration will not compromise employees' objectivity and independence.

Guaranteed variable remuneration

AIB does not award guaranteed variable remuneration to new or existing employees.

The Group may compensate new employees for loss of income from previous employment, for example because an unvested deferred bonus has been forfeited. Such buy-out awards are made only in exceptional cases where they are necessary to attract highly specialised key staff and are subject to Remuneration Committee approval. Any buy-out awards are limited to the first year of employment but payments may be deferred over a number of years and are subject to appropriate requirements on deferral, retention, performance and malus and clawback, taking into consideration the terms of the award made by the previous employer.

Severance pay

Severance payments seek to provide appropriate compensation in cases of early termination of contract and reflect performance achieved over time. They do not reward failure or misconduct and are not awarded where an event has occurred which allows for the immediate cancellation of an employment contract or dismissal of an employee. The Group Remuneration Policy defines the maximum severance pay that can be awarded to an individual and is linked to the number of years of service.

Severance payments for all categories of staff, including MRTs, are made in accordance with defined criteria and the Group's exit framework. All severance proposals are reviewed individually with input from relevant functions. The Remuneration Committee is made aware of severance payments made to MRTs.

c) Description of the ways in which current and future risks are taken into account in the remuneration processes

AIB employees are eligible for inclusion in a variable remuneration scheme based on company performance. All variable remuneration arrangements are designed in a way that promotes the interests of AIB's stakeholders and fully complies with applicable regulatory requirements. Irish government remuneration restrictions limit variable remuneration to €20,000 per employee in each twelve month period. The constraints of the remuneration restrictions in place during 2023, in particular, the inability to offer competitive executive remuneration, represented a key risk to the Group. The Remuneration Committee reviews the Remuneration policy at least annually.

In considering both current and future risks, a holistic assessment across each material risk of the firm is undertaken by the CRO and Head of Compliance in the first instance. This assessment leverages information from a number of sources and is presented to the Board Risk Committee for its review and assessment to determine if any adjustment is warranted. The Remuneration Committee then makes a determination as to the extent to which bonuses should be reduced to account for risk. This may result in a downwards adjustment to the overall bonus pool and / or adjustments to individual bonus outcomes.

d) The ratios between fixed and variable remuneration set in accordance with point (g) of Article 94(1) CRD

In line with regulatory requirements, AIB operates a fixed to variable remuneration ratio of 1:1 (albeit that remuneration for employees and MRTs consisted predominantly of fixed remuneration in 2023).

e) Description of the ways in which the institution seeks to link performance during a performance measurement period with levels of remuneration

The Group's performance management framework is a key enabler of strategy, putting the Group's brand values at the centre of ongoing conversations about performance, achievement and personal development. The Group's brand values provide the behavioural framework for how employees work, interact with each other and serve the customer. The framework helps to create a high performance culture where strong performance is recognised and poor performance proactively addressed.

The Group's strategic objectives are cascaded down through the organisation to create a link to individual employees' objectives and to enable an understanding of how individual employees contribute to the delivery of the Group's overall strategy.

Performance outcomes for all employees, including MRTs, using a combination of "What" objectives and "How" behaviours, inform individual remuneration and provide a clear link between performance and remuneration.

AIB employees are eligible for inclusion in a variable remuneration scheme based on company performance. It is possible to reduce the level of the award to reflect risk adjustments and awards are subject to the Group's Policy on malus and clawback, including where participants leave the Group during the year. The annual pay review process links basic pay increases to individual performance.

Main performance criteria and metrics

As part of the performance assessment framework, an individual's performance is assessed against a combination of both financial and non-financial measures. This includes an assessment of their performance against objectives set at the beginning of the year which reflect the seniority and role of the MRT in question, incorporating both the "What" and the "How", feedback from colleagues and clients and any relevant input from risk and compliance. This helps to reinforce appropriate behaviours and so mitigate operational, consumer and reputational risks.

Link between performance and individual variable remuneration

AIB employees are eligible for inclusion in a variable remuneration scheme based on company performance. All variable remuneration arrangements are designed in a way that promotes the interests of AIB's stakeholders and fully complies with applicable regulatory requirements. Awards are assessed on a combination of financial and non-financial performance and can be made in cash or where feasible, in shares or a combination of both.

Determining the instruments awarded

For the AIB variable remuneration scheme, awards are assessed on a combination of financial and non-financial performance and can be made in cash or where feasible, in shares or a combination of both.

Adjustments in the event of weak performance

Any discretionary risk adjustment considered by the Remuneration Committee has the potential to apply to either individuals, teams, business units or AIB as a whole.

f) Description of the ways in which the institution seeks to adjust remuneration to take account of long term performance

AIB ensures that the form of awards complies with regulatory obligations around the nature and form of payments under the plan. It is possible to reduce the level of the award to reflect risk adjustments and awards are subject to the Group's Policy on malus and clawback, including where participants leave the Group during the year.

Ex post adjustments (malus and clawback)

For all AIB MRTs, the Remuneration Committee (the Committee) has the discretion to reduce or impose further conditions on variable pay awards prior to vesting (malus). It also has the discretion to recover incentives after they have vested (clawback). The Committee reviews actual outcomes in the context of underlying business performance and can apply malus and/or clawback to variable remuneration at its discretion.

Malus may be applied to all deferred variable remuneration awarded to MRTs for the duration of the applicable deferral period.

Clawback may be applied:

- for those MRTs in receipt of a deferred element, for the duration of the deferral period plus the holding period;
- for those MRTs not subject to deferral, for a 3 year period.

The Remuneration Committee considers the application of malus and / or clawback where it believes at least one of the following triggers is met:

- Discovery of a material misstatement resulting in an adjustment in the historical audited accounts of an AIB Group company;
- The discovery that any information used to determine the number of shares was based on error, or inaccurate or misleading information;
- Action or conduct of a participant which amounts to fraud or gross misconduct;
- Events or the behaviour of a participant have led to the censure of an AIB Group company by a regulatory authority or have had a significant detrimental impact on the reputation of any AIB Group company provided that the Committee is satisfied that the relevant participant was responsible for the censure or reputational damage and that the censure or reputational damage is attributable to them;
- A material failure of risk management;
- Corporate failure of an AIB Group company;
- Where a participant participated in or was responsible for conduct which resulted in significant losses to the Group;

- Where a participant failed to meet appropriate standards of fitness and propriety;
- Where an AIB Group company or business unit suffers a significant intrinsic downturn in its financial performance;
- Where there are significant increases in an AIB Group company or business unit's economic or regulatory capital base (for example, as a result of regulatory intervention);
- Any other circumstances the Committee considers relevant.

g) The description of the main parameters and rationale for any variable components scheme and any other non-cash benefit

All variable remuneration arrangements are designed in a way that promotes the interests of AIB's stakeholders and fully complies with applicable regulatory requirements. Awards are assessed on a combination of financial and non-financial performance and can be made in cash or where feasible, in shares or a combination of both.

h) Upon demand from the relevant Member State or competent authority, the total remuneration for each member of the management body or senior management

The required information would be provided if requested.

i) Use of derogations in Article 94(3) CRD

AIB plc does benefit from the derogation laid down in Article 94(3)(b) CRD because 170 MRTs received variable remuneration in respect of their performance in 2023 which did not exceed €50,000 and which did not represent more than one-third of their total remuneration for 2023. The policies on deferral, pay-out in shares and retention periods were not applied to these individuals.

The aggregated 2023 remuneration of the 170 MRTs benefiting from this derogation was:

- total fixed remuneration: €41.5 million
- total variable remuneration: €1.6 million
- total remuneration: €43.1 million

j) The total remuneration for each member of the management body or senior management.

Quantitative information on the remuneration of the collective management body, differentiating between executive and non-executive members in accordance with Article 450(2) CRR, is disclosed in the tables in these disclosures.

30: Template EU REM1 - Remuneration awarded for the financial year

As per Article 450(1), point (h)(i) and (h)(ii) the table below discloses the amounts of remuneration awarded for the financial year, split into fixed remuneration including a description of the fixed components, and variable remuneration, and the number of beneficiaries; the amounts and forms of awarded variable remuneration, split into cash, shares, share-linked instruments and other types separately for the part paid upfront and the deferred part. Variable remuneration predominantly relates to awards made under AIB's variable remuneration scheme and severance payments, in addition to cost of living awards.

			a	b	c	d
			MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other senior management	Other identified staff
1	Fixed remuneration	Number of identified staff	13	2	13	168
2		Total fixed remuneration	1.6	1.2	5.8	37.7
3		Of which: cash-based	1.6	1.2	5.8	37.7
4		(Not applicable in the EU)				
EU-4a		Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests	—	—	—	—
5		Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	—	—	—	—
EU-5x		Of which: other instruments	—	—	—	—
6		(Not applicable in the EU)				
7		Of which: other forms	—	—	—	—
8		(Not applicable in the EU)				
9	Variable remuneration	Number of identified staff	—	2	13	161
10		Total variable remuneration	—	—	0.6	2.4
11		Of which: cash-based	—	—	0.6	2.4
12		Of which: deferred	—	—	—	—
EU-13a		Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests	—	—	—	—
EU-14a		Of which: deferred	—	—	—	—
EU-13b		Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	—	—	—	—
EU-14b		Of which: deferred	—	—	—	—
EU-14x		Of which: other instruments	—	—	—	—
EU-14y		Of which: deferred	—	—	—	—
15		Of which: other forms	—	—	—	—
16		Of which: deferred	—	—	—	—
17	Total remuneration (2 + 10)		1.6	1.2	6.4	40.1

31: Template EU REM2 - Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions’ risk profile (identified staff)

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

		a	b	c	d
		MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other senior management	Other identified staff
	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards				
1	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards - Number of identified staff	—	—	—	—
2	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards -Total amount	—	—	—	—
3	Of which guaranteed variable remuneration awards paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap	—	—	—	—
	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year				
4	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year - Number of identified staff	—	—	—	—
5	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year - Total amount	—	—	—	—
	Severance payments awarded during the financial year				
6	Severance payments awarded during the financial year - Number of identified staff	—	—	1	5
7	Severance payments awarded during the financial year - Total amount	—	—	0.40	1
8	Of which paid during the financial year	—	—	—	0
9	Of which deferred	—	—	—	—
10	Of which severance payments paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap	—	—	0.10	—
11	Of which highest payment that has been awarded to a single person	—	—	0.40	0.30

32: Template EU REM3 - Deferred remuneration

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

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

33: Template EU REM4 - Remuneration of 1 million EUR or more per year

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

		a
	EUR	Identified staff that are high earners as set out in Article 450(i) CRR
1	1 000 000 to below 1 500 000	—
2	1 500 000 to below 2 000 000	—
3	2 000 000 to below 2 500 000	—
4	2 500 000 to below 3 000 000	—
5	3 000 000 to below 3 500 000	—
6	3 500 000 to below 4 000 000	—
7	4 000 000 to below 4 500 000	—
8	4 500 000 to below 5 000 000	—
9	5 000 000 to below 6 000 000	—
10	6 000 000 to below 7 000 000	—
11	7 000 000 to below 8 000 000	—
12	> 8 000 000	—

34: Template EU REM5 - Information on remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions’ risk profile (identified staff)

As per Articles 450(1), point (g) the table below disclose the aggregate quantitative information on remuneration, broken down by business area. Variable remuneration predominantly relates to awards made under AIB’s variable remuneration scheme and severance payments, in addition to cost of living awards.

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
		Management body remuneration			Business areas						
		MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Total MB	Investment banking	Retail banking	Asset management	Corporate functions	Independent internal control functions	All other	Total
1	Total number of identified staff										196
2	Of which: members of the MB	13	2	15							
3	Of which: other senior management				1	2	—	9	1	—	
4	Of which: other identified staff				33	40	—	45	50	0	
5	Total remuneration of identified staff	2	1	3	9	11	—	16	12	0	
6	Of which: variable remuneration	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	
7	Of which: fixed remuneration	2	1	3	8	10	—	14	11	0	

CRR Roadmap

CRR Ref	Article Name	AIB PLC compliance reference
Article 431	**Article 431 Disclosure requirements and policies**	
Article 431(1)	Institutions shall publicly disclose the information referred to in Titles II and III in accordance with the provisions laid down in this Title, subject to the exceptions referred to in Article 432.	Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. Pillar 3 Disclosures at 31 December 2023 ("P3").
Article 431(2)	Institutions that have been granted permission by the competent authorities under Part Three for the instruments and methodologies referred to in Title III of this Part shall publicly disclose the information laid down therein.	AIB will publicly disclose the relevant information under Title III Qualifying Requirements for the Use of Particular Instruments or Methodologies that AIB has been granted permission by the competent authority under Part Three for the instruments and methodologies. See Article 452 to 455 below for details.
Article 431(3)	The management body or senior management shall adopt formal policies to comply with the disclosure requirements laid down in this Part and put in place and maintain internal processes, systems and controls to verify that the institutions' disclosures are appropriate and in compliance with the requirements laid down in this Part. At least one member of the management body or senior management shall attest in writing that the relevant institution has made the disclosures required under this Part in accordance with the formal policies and internal processes, systems and controls. The written attestation and the key elements of the institution's formal policies to comply with the disclosure requirements shall be included in institutions' disclosures. Information to be disclosed in accordance with this Part shall be subject to the same level of internal verification as that applicable to the management report included in the institution's financial report. Institutions shall also have policies in place to verify that their disclosures convey their risk profile comprehensively to market participants. Where institutions find that the disclosures required under this Part do not convey the risk profile comprehensively to market participants, they shall publicly disclose information in addition to the information required to be disclosed under this Part. Nonetheless, institutions shall only be required to disclose information that is material and not proprietary or confidential as referred to in Article 432.	The Group maintains a formal Pillar 3 disclosure policy which is reviewed annually and subject to approval within the Group's internal governance framework. This applies to Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. The Pillar 3 disclosures have been subject to internal review procedures and have not been audited by the Group's external auditors. Introduction: Attestation that disclosures are in accordance with formal policies and internal processes, systems and controls.
Article 431(4)	All quantitative disclosures shall be accompanied by a qualitative narrative and any other supplementary information that may be necessary in order for the users of that information to understand the quantitative disclosures, noting in particular any significant change in any given disclosure compared to the information contained in the previous disclosures.	AIB will ensure all quantitative disclosures will be accompanied by a qualitative narrative and any other supplementary information that may be necessary in order for the users of that information to understand the quantitative disclosures, noting in particular any significant change in any given disclosure compared to the information contained in the previous disclosures.
Article 431(5)	Institutions shall, if requested, explain their rating decisions to SMEs and other corporate applicants for loans, providing an explanation in writing when asked. The administrative costs of that explanation shall be proportionate to the size of the loan.	AIB provides explanations of ratings decisions to SMEs whose loan applications were declined in writing, if requested. AIB participates in a formal appeals process, overseen by a Government appointed Head of Credit Review. In the case of larger corporates, written explanations are not usually requested as direct discussions with relationship managers takes place.
Article 432	**Article 432 Non-material, proprietary or confidential information**	
Article 432(1)	With the exception of the disclosures laid down in point (c) of Article 435(2) and in Articles 437 and 450, institutions may omit one or more of the disclosures listed in Titles II and III where the information provided by those disclosures is not regarded as material. Information in disclosures shall be regarded as material where its omission or misstatement could change or influence the assessment or decision of a user of that information relying on it for the purpose of making economic decisions. EBA shall issue guidelines, in accordance with Article 16 of Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010, on how institutions have to apply materiality in relation to the disclosure requirements of Titles II and III.	AIB complies with all relevant disclosure requirements with regards to materiality.

Article 432(2)	Institutions may also omit one or more items of information referred to in Titles II and III where those items include information that is regarded as proprietary or confidential in accordance with this paragraph, except for the disclosures laid down in Articles 437 and 450. Information shall be regarded as proprietary to institutions where disclosing it publicly would undermine their competitive position. Proprietary information may include information on products or systems that would render the investments of institutions therein less valuable, if shared with competitors. Information shall be regarded as confidential where the institutions are obliged by customers or other counterparty relationships to keep that information confidential. EBA shall issue guidelines, in accordance with Article 16 of Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010, on how institutions have to apply proprietary and confidentiality in relation to the disclosure requirements of Titles II and III.	AIB does not omit any information on the grounds that it may be proprietary or confidential.
Article 432(3)	In the exceptional cases referred to in paragraph 2, the institution concerned shall state in its disclosures the fact that specific items of information are not being disclosed and the reason for not disclosing those items, and publish more general information about the subject matter of the disclosure requirement, except where that subject matter is, in itself, proprietary or confidential.	Not applicable.
Article 433	**Article 433 Frequency and scope of disclosures**	
Article 433	Institutions shall publish the disclosures required under Titles II and III in the manner set out in Articles 433a, 433b and 433c. Annual disclosures shall be published on the same date as the date on which institutions publish their financial statements or as soon as possible thereafter. Semi-annual and quarterly disclosures shall be published on the same date as the date on which the institutions publish their financial reports for the corresponding period where applicable or as soon as possible thereafter. Any delay between the date of publication of the disclosures required under this Part and the relevant financial statements shall be reasonable and, in any event, shall not exceed the timeframe set by competent authorities pursuant to Article 106 of Directive 2013/36/EU.	This publication is in line with Article 433a. The Pillar 3 disclosures are published as soon as possible after the publication of the financial report for the corresponding period on an annual and semi-annual basis. The quarterly Pillar 3 disclosures are published as soon as possible after the submission of the quarterly returns to the regulator.
Article 433a	**Article 433a Disclosures by large institutions**	
Article 433a(1)	Large institutions shall disclose the information outlined below with the following frequency:	Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary prepares disclosures in line with this article.
Article 433a(1)(a)	(a) all the information required under this Part on an annual basis;	See below for applicable disclosure requirements. Not applicable. Annual - Template EU INS1 - Insurance participations. Article 49 is not applicable. Not applicable. Annual - Template EU INS2 - Financial conglomerates - Information on own funds and capital adequacy ratio. AIB is not a financial conglomerate. Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13. Annual - Template EU MRB - Qualitative disclosure requirements for institutions using the internal Market Risk Models.
Article 433a(1)(b)	(b) on a semi-annual basis the information referred to in:	See below for applicable disclosure requirements.
Article 433a(1)(b)(i)	(i) point (a) of Article 437;	Semi-annual - Template EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds. Semi-annual - EU CC2 - Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements.
Article 433a(1)(b)(ii)	(ii) point (e) of Article 438;	Not applicable. Semi-annual - Template EU CR10 - Specialised lending and equity exposures under the simple risk weighted approach. AIB does not use the simple risk weight approach for specialised lending or equity exposures.
Article 433a(1)(b)(iii)	(iii) points (e) to (l) of Article 439;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 433a(1)(b)(iv)	(iv) Article 440;	Semi-annual - Template EU CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer. Semi-annual - Template EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer.

Article 433a(1)(b)(v)	(v) points (c), (e), (f) and (g) of Article 442;	Semi-annual - Template EU CR1 - Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions. Semi-annual - Template EU CR1-A - Maturity of exposures. Semi annual - Template EU CR2 - Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances, (Note at year end if publishing EU CR2-a, AIB will not publish EU CR2); Not applicable. Annual & threshold - Template EU CR2a - Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related net accumulated recoveries. Allied Irish Bank p.l.c.'s NPL ratio is lower than 5%. Semi-annual - Template EU CQ1 - Credit quality of forborne exposures. Not applicable. Annual & threshold - Template EU CQ2 - Quality of forbearance. Allied Irish Bank p.l.c.'s NPL ratio is lower than 5%. Annual - Template EU CQ3 - Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days. Annual & threshold based (cols b and d); Semi annual (cols a, c, e, f and g only)- Template EU CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography. Note column (b) and (d) are not applicable, because Allied Irish Bank p.l.c.'s NPL ratio is lower than 5%. Annual & threshold based (cols b and d); Semi annual (cols a, c, e and f) - Template EU CQ5 - Credit quality of loans and advances by industry. Note column (b) and (d) are not applicable, because Allied Irish Bank p.l.c.'s NPL ratio is lower than 5%. Not applicable. Annual & threshold - Template EU CQ6 - Collateral valuation - loans and advances. Allied Irish Bank p.l.c.'s NPL ratio is lower than 5%. Semi-annual - Template EU CQ7 - Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes. Not applicable. Annual & threshold - Template EU CQ8 - Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes – vintage breakdown. Allied Irish Bank p.l.c.'s NPL ratio is lower than 5%. taking possession and execution processes – vintage breakdown.
Article 433a(1)(b)(vi)	(vi) point (e) of Article 444;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 433a(1)(b)(vii)	(vii) Article 445;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 433a(1)(b)(viii)	(viii) point (a) and (b) of Article 448(1);	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 433a(1)(b)(ix)	(ix) point (j) to (l) of Article 449;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 433a(1)(b)(x)	(x) points (a) and (b) of Article 451(1);	Semi-annual - Template EU LR1 - LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures. Semi-annual - Template EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure. Semi-annual - Template EU LR3 - LRSpl: Split-up of on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures).
Article 433a(1)(b)(xi)	(xi) Article 451a(3);	Not applicable due to derogation Article 8 for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. Semi annual - Template EU LIQ2 - Net Stable Funding Ratio.
Article 433a(1)(b)(xii)	(xii) point (g) of Article 452;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.

Article 433a(1)(b)(xiii)	(xiii) points (f) to (j) of Article 453;	Semi-annual - Template EU CR3 – CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques. Semi-annual - Template EU CR4 – standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects. Semi-annual - Template EU CR7 – IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques. Semi-annual - Template EU CR7-A – IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques.
Article 433a(1)(b)(xiv)	(xiv) points (d), (e) and (g) of Article 455;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c.. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 433a(1)(c)	(c) on a quarterly basis the information referred to in:	See below for applicable disclosure requirements.
Article 433a(1)(c)(i)	(i) points (d) and (h) of Article 438;	Quarterly - Template EU OV1 – Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts. Quarterly - Template EU CR8 – RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach. Not applicable. Quarterly - Template EU CCR7 – RWEA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM. AIB does not use the IMM and instead use SA-CCR for derivatives under counterparty credit risk. Not applicable. Quarterly - Template EU MR2–B - RWEA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA. All market risk is treated under standardised approach.
Article 433a(1)(c)(ii)	(ii) the key metrics referred to in Article 447;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 433a(1)(c)(iii)	(iii) Article 451a(2).	Not applicable due to derogation Article 8 for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c.: Quarterly - Template EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR. Quarterly - Table EU LIQB on qualitative information on LCR, which compliments template EU LIQ1.
Article 433a(2)	By way of derogation from paragraph 1, large institutions other than G-SIIs that are non-listed institutions shall disclose the information outlined below with the following frequency:	Not applicable.
Article 433a(2)(a) & (b)	(a) all the information required under this Part on an annual basis; (b) the key metrics referred to in Article 447 on a semi-annual basis.	Not applicable.
Article 433a(3)	Large institutions that are subject to Article 92a or 92b shall disclose the information required under Article 437a on a semi-annual basis, except for the key metrics referred to in point (h) of Article 447, which are to be disclosed on a quarterly basis.	Not applicable.
Article 433b	**Article 433b Disclosures by small and non-complex institutions**	Not applicable.
Article 433b(1)	Small and non-complex institutions shall disclose the information outlined below with the following frequency:	Not applicable.
Article 433b(1)(a)	(a) on an annual basis the information referred to in:	Not applicable.
Article 433b(1)(a)(i)	(i) points (a), (e) and (f) of Article 435(1);	Not applicable.
Article 433b(1)(a)(ii)	(ii) point (d) of Article 438;	Not applicable.
Article 433b(1)(a)(iii)	(iii) points (a) to (d), (h), (i), (j) of Article 450(1);	Not applicable.
Article 433b(1)(b)	(b) on a semi-annual basis the key metrics referred to in Article 447.	Not applicable.
Article 433b(2)	By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, small and non-complex institutions that are non- listed institutions shall disclose the key metrics referred to in Article 447 on an annual basis.	Not applicable.
Article 433c	**Article 433c Disclosures by other institutions**	Not applicable.
Article 433c(1)	Institutions that are not subject to Article 433a or 433b shall disclose the information outlined below with the following frequency:	Not applicable.

Article 433c(1)(a)	(a) all the information required under this Part on an annual basis;	Not applicable.
Article 433c(1)(b)	(b) the key metrics referred to in Article 447 on a semi-annual basis.	Not applicable.
Article 433c(2)	By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, other institutions that are non-listed institutions shall disclose the following information on an annual basis:	Not applicable.
Article 433c(2)(a)	(a) points (a), (e) and (f) of Article 435(1);	Not applicable.
Article 433c(2)(b)	(b) points (a, (b) and (c) of Article 435(2);	Not applicable.
Article 433c(2)(c)	(c) point (a) of Article 437;	Not applicable.
Article 433c(2)(d)	(d) points (c) and (d) of Article 438;	Not applicable.
Article 433c(2)(e)	(e) the key metrics referred to in Article 447;	Not applicable.
Article 433c(2)(f)	(f) points (a) to (d), (h) to (k) of Article 450(1).	Not applicable.
Article 434	**Article 434 Means of disclosures**	
Article 434(1)	Institutions shall disclose all the information required under Titles II and III in electronic format and in a single medium or location. The single medium or location shall be a standalone document that provides a readily accessible source of prudential information for users of that information or a distinctive section included in or appended to the institutions' financial statements or financial reports containing the required disclosures and being easily identifiable to those users.	The Pillar 3 disclosures are published on AIB Group's website (https://aib.ie/investorrelations).
Article 434(2)	Institutions shall make available on their website or, in the absence of a website, in any other appropriate location an archive of the information required to be disclosed in accordance with this Part. That archive shall be kept accessible for a period of time that shall be no less than the storage period set by national law for information included in the institutions' financial reports.	The Pillar 3 disclosures are published on AIB Group's website (https://aib.ie/investorrelations). Pillar 3 reports from previous years are also available on this website.
Article 434a	**Article 434a Uniform disclosure formats**	
Article 434a	EBA shall develop draft implementing technical standards specifying uniform disclosure formats, and associated instructions in accordance with which the disclosures required under Titles II and III shall be made. Those uniform disclosure formats shall convey sufficiently comprehensive and comparable information for users of that information to assess the risk profiles of institutions and their degree of compliance with the requirements laid down in Parts One to Seven. To facilitate the comparability of information, the implementing technical standards shall seek to maintain consistency of disclosure formats with international standards on disclosures. Uniform disclosure formats shall be tabular where appropriate. EBA shall submit those draft implementing technical standards to the Commission by 28 June 2020. Power is conferred on the Commission to adopt those implementing technical standards in accordance with Article 15 of Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010.	EBA published the final version of the ITS on 21/04/2021: Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 of 15 March 2021 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to public disclosures by institutions of the information referred to in Titles II and III of Part Eight of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1423/2013, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1555, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/200 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2295. AIB is compliant with the amended version as per EU official journal.
Article 435	**Article 435 Disclosure of risk management objectives and policies**	
Article 435(1)	Institutions shall disclose their risk management objectives and policies for each separate category of risk, including the risks referred to in this Title. Those disclosures shall include:	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 435(1)(a)	(a) the strategies and processes to manage those categories of risks;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 435(1)(b)	(b) the structure and organisation of the relevant risk management function including information on the basis of its authority, its powers and accountability in accordance with the institution's incorporation and governing documents;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 435(1)(c)	(c) the scope and nature of risk reporting and measurement systems;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 435(1)(d)	(d) the policies for hedging and mitigating risk, and the strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges and mitigants;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.

Article 435(1)(e)	(e) a declaration approved by the management body on the adequacy of the risk management arrangements of the relevant institution providing assurance that the risk management systems put in place are adequate with regard to the institution's profile and strategy;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 435(1)(f)	(f) a concise risk statement approved by the management body succinctly describing the relevant institution's overall risk profile associated with the business strategy; that statement shall include:	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 435(1)(f)(i)	(i) key ratios and figures providing external stakeholders a comprehensive view of the institution's management of risk, including how the risk profile of the institution interacts with the risk tolerance set by the management body;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 435(1)(f)(ii)	(ii) information on intragroup transactions and transactions with related parties that may have a material impact of the risk profile of the consolidated group.	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 435(2)	Institutions shall disclose the following information regarding governance arrangements:	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 435(2)(a)	(a) the number of directorships held by members of the management body;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 435(2)(b)	(b) the recruitment policy for the selection of members of the management body and their actual knowledge, skills and expertise;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 435(2)(c)	(c) the policy on diversity with regard to selection of members of the management body, its objectives and any relevant targets set out in that policy, and the extent to which those objectives and targets have been achieved;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 435(2)(d)	(d) whether or not the institution has set up a separate risk committee and the number of times the risk committee has met;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 435(2)(e)	(e) the description of the information f low on risk to the management body.	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 436	**Article 436 Disclosure of the scope of application**	Introduction.
Article 436	Institutions shall disclose the following information regarding the scope of application of this Regulation as follows:	See below for applicable disclosure requirements.
Article 436(a)	(a) the name of the institution to which this Regulation applies;	Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c.
Article 436(b)	(b) a reconciliation between the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting framework and the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the requirements on regulatory consolidation pursuant to Sections 2 and 3 of Title II of Part One; that reconciliation shall outline the differences between the accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and the legal entities included within the regulatory scope of consolidation where it differs from the accounting scope of consolidation; the outline of the legal entities included within the regulatory scope of consolidation shall describe the method of regulatory consolidation where it is different from the accounting consolidation method, whether those entities are fully or proportionally consolidated and whether the holdings in those legal entities are deducted from own funds;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 436(c)	(c) a breakdown of assets and liabilities of the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the requirements on regulatory consolidation pursuant to Sections 2 and 3 of Title II of Part One, broken down by type of risks as referred to under this Part;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 436(d)	(d) a reconciliation identifying the main sources of differences between the carrying value amounts in the financial statements under the regulatory scope of consolidation as defined in Sections 2 and 3 of Title II of Part One, and the exposure amount used for regulatory purposes; that reconciliation shall be supplemented by qualitative information on those main sources of differences;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 436(e)	(e) for exposures from the trading book and the non-trading book that are adjusted in accordance with Article 34 and Article 105, a breakdown of the amounts of the constituent elements of an institution's prudent valuation adjustment, by type of risks, and the total of constituent elements separately for the trading book and non-trading book positions;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 436(f)	(f) any current or expected material practical or legal impediment to the prompt transfer of own funds or to the repayment of liabilities between the parent undertaking and its subsidiaries;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 436(g)	(g) the aggregate amount by which the actual own funds are less than required in all subsidiaries that are not included in the consolidation, and the name or names of those subsidiaries;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.

Article 436(h)	(h) where applicable, the circumstances under which use is made of the derogation referred to in Article 7 or the individual consolidation method laid down in Article 9.	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 437	**Article 437 Disclosure of own funds**	
Article 437	Institutions shall disclose the following information regarding their own funds:	See below for applicable disclosure requirements.
Article 437(a)	(a) a full reconciliation of Common Equity Tier 1 items, Additional Tier 1 items, Tier 2 items and the filters and deductions applied to own funds of the institution pursuant to Articles 32 to 36, 56, 66 and 79 with the balance sheet in the audited financial statements of the institution;	Semi-annual - Template EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds. Semi-annual - Template EU CC2 - reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements.
Article 437(b)	(b) a description of the main features of the Common Equity Tier 1 and Additional Tier 1 instruments and Tier 2 instruments issued by the institution;	Annual - Template EU CCA - Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments.
Article 437(c)	(c) the full terms and conditions of all Common Equity Tier 1, Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 instruments;	Annual - Template EU CCA - Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments.
Article 437(d)	(d) a separate disclosure of the nature and amounts of the following:	Semi-annual - Template EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds.
Article 437(d)(i)	(i) each prudential filter applied pursuant to Articles 32 to 35;	Semi-annual - Template EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds.
Article 437(d)(ii)	(ii) items deducted pursuant to Articles 36, 56 and 66;	Semi-annual - Template EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds.
Article 437(d)(iii)	(iii) items not deducted pursuant to Articles 47, 48, 56, 66 and 79;	Semi-annual - Template EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds.
Article 437(e)	(e) a description of all restrictions applied to the calculation of own funds in accordance with this Regulation and the instruments, prudential filters and deductions to which those restrictions apply;	Semi-annual - Template EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds.
Article 437(f)	(f) a comprehensive explanation of the basis on which capital ratios are calculated where those capital ratios are calculated by using elements of own funds determined on a basis other than the basis laid down in this Regulation.	Semi-annual - Template EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds.
Article 437a	**Article 437a Disclosure of own funds and eligible liabilities**	
Article 437a	Institutions that are subject to Article 92a or 92b shall disclose the following information regarding their own funds and eligible liabilities:	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 437a(a)	(a) the composition of their own funds and eligible liabilities, their maturity and their main features;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 437a(b)	(b) the ranking of eligible liabilities in the creditor hierarchy;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 437a(c)	(c) the total amount of each issuance of eligible liabilities instruments referred to in Article 72b and the amount of those issuances that is included in eligible liabilities items within the limits specified in Article 72b(3) and (4);	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 437a(d)	(d) the total amount of excluded liabilities referred to in Article 72a(2).	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 438	**Article 438 Disclosure of own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure amounts**	
Article 438	Institutions shall disclose the following information regarding their compliance with Article 92 of this Regulation and with the requirements laid down in Article 73 and in point (a) of Article 104(1) of Directive 2013/36/EU:	See below for applicable disclosure requirements.
Article 438(a)	(a) a summary of their approach to assessing the adequacy of their internal capital to support current and future activities;	Annual - Table EU OVC – ICAAP information.
Article 438(b)	(b) the amount of the additional own funds requirements based on the supervisory review process as referred to in point (a) of Article 104(1) of Directive 2013/36/EU and its composition in terms of Common Equity Tier 1, additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 instruments;	Annual disclosure requirement on Template EU KM1 – Key metrics template.
Article 438(c)	(c) upon demand from the relevant competent authority, the result of the institution's internal capital adequacy assessment process;	Annual - Table EU OVC – ICAAP information.
Article 438(d)	(d) the total risk-weighted exposure amount and the corresponding total own funds requirement determined in accordance with Article 92, to be broken down by the different risk categories set out in Part Three and, where applicable, an explanation of the effect on the calculation of own funds and risk-weighted exposure amounts that results from applying capital floors and not deducting items from own funds;	Quarterly - Template EU OV1 – Overview of total risk exposure amounts. Additional explanation is currently not relevant.
Article 438(e)	(e) the on- and off-balance-sheet exposures, the risk-weighted exposure amounts and associated expected losses for each category of specialised lending referred to in Table 1 of Article 153(5) and the on- and off-balance- sheet exposures and risk-weighted exposure amounts for the categories of equity exposures set out in Article 155(2);	Not applicable. Semi-annual - Template EU CR10 - Specialised lending and equity exposures under the simple risk weighted approach. AIB does not use the simple risk weight approach for specialised lending or equity exposures.

Article 438(f)	(f) the exposure value and the risk-weighted exposure amount of own funds instruments held in any insurance undertaking, reinsurance undertaking or insurance holding company that the institutions do not deduct from their own funds in accordance with Article 49 when calculating their capital requirements on an individual, sub-consolidated and consolidated basis;	Not applicable. Annual - Template EU INS1 - Insurance participations. Article 49 is not applicable.
Article 438(g)	(g) the supplementary own funds requirement and the capital adequacy ratio of the financial conglomerate calculated in accordance with Article 6 of Directive 2002/87/EC and Annex I to that Directive where method 1 or 2 set out in that Annex is applied;	Not applicable. Annual - Template EU INS2 - Financial conglomerates - Information on own funds and capital adequacy ratio. AIB is not a financial conglomerate.
Article 438(h)	(h) the variations in the risk-weighted exposure amounts of the current disclosure period compared to the immediately preceding disclosure period that result from the use of internal models, including an outline of the key drivers explaining those variations.	Quarterly - Template EU CR8 – RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach. Not applicable. Quarterly - Template EU CCR7 – RWEA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM. AIB does not use the IMM and instead use SA-CCR for derivatives under counterparty credit risk. Not applicable. Quarterly - Template EU MR2–B - RWEA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA. All market risk is treated under standardised approach.
Article 439	**Article 439 Disclosure of exposures to counterparty credit risk**	
Article 439	Institutions shall disclose the following information regarding their exposure to counterparty credit risk as referred to in Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three:	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 439(a)	(a) a description of the methodology used to assign internal capital and credit limits for counterparty credit exposures, including the methods to assign those limits to exposures to central counterparties;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 439(b)	(b) a description of policies related to guarantees and other credit risk mitigants, such as the policies for securing collateral and establishing credit reserves;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 439(c)	(c) a description of policies with respect to General Wrong-Way risk and Specific Wrong-Way risk as defined in Article 291;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 439(d)	(d) the amount of collateral the institution would have to provide if its credit rating was downgraded;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 439(e)	(e) the amount of segregated and unsegregated collateral received and posted per type of collateral, further broken down between collateral used for derivatives and securities financing transactions;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 439(f)	(f) for derivative transactions, the exposure values before and after the effect of the credit risk mitigation as determined under the methods set out in Sections 3 to 6 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three, whichever method is applicable, and the associated risk exposure amounts broken down by applicable method;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 439(g)	(g) for securities financing transactions, the exposure values before and after the effect of the credit risk mitigation as determined under the methods set out in Chapters 4 and 6 of Title II of Part Three, whichever method is used, and the associated risk exposure amounts broken down by applicable method;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 439(h)	(h) the exposure values after credit risk mitigation effects and the associated risk exposures for credit valuation adjustment capital charge, separately for each method as set out in Title VI of Part Three;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 439(i)	(i) the exposure value to central counterparties and the associated risk exposures within the scope of Section 9 of Chapter 6 of Title II of Part Three, separately for qualifying and non-qualifying central counterparties, and broken down by types of exposures;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 439(j)	(j) the notional amounts and fair value of credit derivative transactions; credit derivative transactions shall be broken down by product type; within each product type, credit derivative transactions shall be broken down further by credit protection bought and credit protection sold;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 439(k)	(k) the estimate of alpha where the institution has received the permission of the competent authorities to use its own estimate of alpha in accordance with Article 284(9);	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 439(l)	(l) separately, the disclosures included in point (e) of Article 444 and point (g) of Article 452;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 439(m)	(m) for institutions using the methods set out in Sections 4 to 5 of Chapter 6 of Title II Part Three, the size of their on- and off-balance-sheet derivative business as calculated in accordance with Article 273a(1) or (2), as applicable.	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.

Article 439	Where the central bank of a Member State provides liquidity assistance in the form of collateral swap transactions, the competent authority may exempt institutions from the requirements in points (d) and (e) of the first subparagraph where that competent authority considers that the disclosure of the information referred to therein could reveal that emergency liquidity assistance has been provided. For those purposes, the competent authority shall set out appropriate thresholds and objective criteria.	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 440	**Article 440 Disclosure of countercyclical capital buffers**	
Article 440	Institutions shall disclose the following information in relation to their compliance with the requirement for a countercyclical capital buffer as referred to in Chapter 4 of Title VII of Directive 2013/36/EU:	See below for applicable disclosure requirements.
Article 440(a)	(a) the geographical distribution of the exposure amounts and risk-weighted exposure amounts of its credit exposures used as a basis for the calculation of their countercyclical capital buffer;	Semi-annual - Template EU CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer.
Article 440(b)	(b) the amount of their institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer.	Semi-annual - Template EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer.
Article 441	**Article 441 Disclosure of indicators of global systemic importance**	
Article 441	G-SIIs shall disclose, on an annual basis, the values of the indicators used for determining their score in accordance with the identification methodology referred to in Article 131 of Directive 2013/36/EU.	Not applicable. AIB is an O-SII.
Article 442	**Article 442 Disclosure of exposures to credit risk and dilution risk**	
Article 442	Institutions shall disclose the following information regarding their exposures to credit risk and dilution risk:	See below for applicable disclosure requirements.
Article 442(a)	(a) the scope and definitions that they use for accounting purposes of ‘past due’ and ‘impaired’ and the differences, if any, between the definitions of ‘past due’ and ‘default’ for accounting and regulatory purposes;	Annual - Table EU CRB - Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets.
Article 442(b)	(b) a description of the approaches and methods adopted for determining specific and general credit risk adjustments;	Annual - Table EU CRB - Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets.
Article 442(c)	(c) information on the amount and quality of performing, non-performing and forborne exposures for loans, debt securities and off-balance-sheet exposures, including their related accumulated impairment, provisions and negative fair value changes due to credit risk and amounts of collateral and financial guarantees received;	Semi-annual - Template EU CR1 - Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions. Not applicable. Annual & threshold - Template EU CR2a - Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related net accumulated recoveries. Allied Irish Bank p.l.c.'s NPL ratio is lower than 5%. Semi-annual - Template EU CQ1 - Credit quality of forborne exposures. Annual & threshold - Template EU CQ2 - Quality of forbearance. Allied Irish Bank p.l.c.'s NPL ratio is lower than 5%. Annual & threshold based (cols b and d); Semi annual (cols a, c, e, f and g only)- Template EU CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography. Note column (b) and (d) are not applicable, because Allied Irish Bank p.l.c.'s NPL ratio is lower than 5%. Annual & threshold based (cols b and d); Semi annual (cols a, c, e and f) - Template EU CQ5 - Credit quality of loans and advances by industry. Note column (b) and (d) are not applicable, because Allied Irish Bank p.l.c.'s NPL ratio is lower than 5%. Not applicable. Annual & threshold - Template EU CQ6 - Collateral valuation - loans and advances. Allied Irish Bank p.l.c.'s NPL ratio is lower than 5%. Semi-annual - Template EU CQ7 - Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes. Not applicable. Annual & threshold - Template EU CQ8 - Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes – vintage breakdown. Allied Irish Bank p.l.c.'s NPL ratio is lower than 5%.
Article 442(d)	(d) an ageing analysis of accounting past due exposures;	Annual - Template EU CQ3 - Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days.

Article 442(e)	(e) the gross carrying amounts of both defaulted and non-defaulted exposures, the accumulated specific and general credit risk adjustments, the accumulated write-offs taken against those exposures and the net carrying amounts and their distribution by geographical area and industry type and for loans, debt securities and off- balance-sheet exposures;	Semi-annual - Template EU CR1 - Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions. Annual & threshold based (columns b and d); Semi-annual (columns a, c, e, f and g only) - Template EU CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography. Note column (b) and (d) are not applicable as Allied Irish Bank p.l.c.'s NPL ratio is lower than 5%. Annual & threshold based (columns b and d); Semi annual (columns a, c, e and f) - Template EU CQ5 - Credit quality of loans and advances by industry. Note column (b) and (d) are not applicable as Allied Irish Bank p.l.c.'s NPL ratio is lower than 5%.
Article 442(f)	(f) any changes in the gross amount of defaulted on- and off-balance-sheet exposures, including, as a minimum, information on the opening and closing balances of those exposures, the gross amount of any of those exposures reverted to non-defaulted status or subject to a write-off;	Semi annual - Template EU CR2 - Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances, (Note at year end if publishing EU CR2-a, AIB will not publish EU CR2); Note Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c.'s NPL is lower than 5%. Not applicable. Annual & threshold - Template EU CR2a: Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related net accumulated recoveries. Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c.'s NPL ratio is lower than 5%.
Article 442(g)	(g) the breakdown of loans and debt securities by residual maturity.	Semi-annual - Template EU CR1-A - Maturity of exposures.
Article 443	**Article 443 Disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered assets**	
Article 443	Institutions shall disclose information concerning their encumbered and unencumbered assets. For those purposes, institutions shall use the carrying amount per exposure class broken down by asset quality and the total amount of the carrying amount that is encumbered and unencumbered. Disclosure of information on encumbered and unencumbered assets shall not reveal emergency liquidity assistance provided by central banks.	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 444	**Article 444 Disclosure of the use of the Standardised Approach**	
Article 444	Institutions calculating their risk-weighted exposure amounts in accordance with Chapter 2 of Title II of Part Three shall disclose the following information for each of the exposure classes set out in Article 112:	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 444(a)	(a) the names of the nominated ECAIs and ECAs and the reasons for any changes in those nominations over the disclosure period;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 444(b)	(b) the exposure classes for which each ECAI or ECA is used;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 444(c)	(c) a description of the process used to transfer the issuer and issue credit ratings onto items not included in the trading book;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 444(d)	(d) the association of the external rating of each nominated ECAI or ECA with the risk weights that correspond to the credit quality steps as set out in Chapter 2 of Title II of Part Three, taking into account that it is not necessary to disclose that information where the institutions comply with the standard association published by EBA;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 444(e)	(e) the exposure values and the exposure values after credit risk mitigation associated with each credit quality step as set out in Chapter 2 of Title II of Part Three, by exposure class, as well as the exposure values deducted from own funds.	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 445	**Article 445 Disclosure of exposure to market risk**	
Article 445	Institutions calculating their own funds requirements in accordance with points (b) and (c) of Article 92(3) shall disclose those requirements separately for each risk referred to in those points. In addition, own funds requirements for the specific interest rate risk of securitisation positions shall be disclosed separately.	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 446	**Article 446 Disclosure of operational risk management**	
Article 446	Institutions shall disclose the following information about their operational risk management:	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 446(a)	(a) the approaches for the assessment of own funds requirements for operation risk that the institution qualifies for;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 446(b)	(b) where the institution makes use of it, a description of the methodology set out in Article 312(2), which shall include a discussion of the relevant internal and external factors being considered in the institution's advanced measurement approach;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 446(c)	(c) in the case of partial use, the scope and coverage of the different methodologies used.	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.

Article 447	Article 447 Disclosure of key metrics	
Article 447	Institutions shall disclose the following key metrics in a tabular format:	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13. However Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. will publish the full Template EU KM1 – Key metrics template annually, whilst fulfilling its annual disclosure requirement for Article 438 point (b), which is contained in EU KM1.
Article 447(a)	(a) the composition of their own funds and their own funds requirements as calculated in accordance with Article 92;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13. However Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. will publish the full Template EU KM1 – Key metrics template annually, whilst fulfilling its annual disclosure requirement for Article 438 point (b), which is contained in EU KM1.
Article 447(b)	(b) the total risk exposure amount as calculated in accordance with Article 92(3);	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13. However Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. will publish the full Template EU KM1 – Key metrics template annually, whilst fulfilling its annual disclosure requirement for Article 438 point (b), which is contained in EU KM1.
Article 447(c)	(c) where applicable, the amount and composition of additional own funds which the institutions are required to hold in accordance with point (a) of Article 104(1) of Directive 2013/36/EU;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13. However Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. will publish the full Template EU KM1 – Key metrics template annually, whilst fulfilling its annual disclosure requirement for Article 438 point (b), which is contained in EU KM1.
Article 447(d)	(d) their combined buffer requirement which the institutions are required to hold in accordance with Chapter 4 of Title VII of Directive 2013/36/EU;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13. However Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. will publish the full Template EU KM1 – Key metrics template annually, whilst fulfilling its annual disclosure requirement for Article 438 point (b), which is contained in EU KM1.
Article 447(e)	(e) their leverage ratio and the total exposure measure as calculated in accordance with Article 429;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13. However Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. will publish the full Template EU KM1 – Key metrics template annually, whilst fulfilling its annual disclosure requirement for Article 438 point (b), which is contained in EU KM1.
Article 447(f)	(f) the following information in relation to their liquidity coverage ratio as calculated in accordance with the delegated act referred to in Article 460(1):	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13. However Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. will publish the full Template EU KM1 – Key metrics template annually, whilst fulfilling its annual disclosure requirement for Article 438 point (b), which is contained in EU KM1.
Article 447(f)(i)	(i) the average or averages, as applicable, of their liquidity coverage ratio based on end-of-the-month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13. However Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. will publish the full Template EU KM1 – Key metrics template annually, whilst fulfilling its annual disclosure requirement for Article 438 point (b), which is contained in EU KM1.
Article 447(f)(ii)	(ii) the average or averages, as applicable, of total liquid assets, after applying the relevant haircuts, included in the liquidity buffer pursuant to the delegated act referred to in Article 460(1), based on end-of-the- month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13. However Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. will publish the full Template EU KM1 – Key metrics template annually, whilst fulfilling its annual disclosure requirement for Article 438 point (b), which is contained in EU KM1.
Article 447(f)(iii)	(iii) the averages of their liquidity outflows, inflows and net liquidity outflows as calculated pursuant to the delegated act referred to in Article 460(1), based on end-of-the-month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13. However Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. will publish the full Template EU KM1 – Key metrics template annually, whilst fulfilling its annual disclosure requirement for Article 438 point (b), which is contained in EU KM1.
Article 447(g)	(g) the following information in relation to their net stable funding requirement as calculated in accordance with Title IV of Part Six:	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13. However Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. will publish the full Template EU KM1 – Key metrics template annually, whilst fulfilling its annual disclosure requirement for Article 438 point (b), which is contained in EU KM1.
Article 447(g)(i)	(i) the net stable funding ratio at the end of each quarter of the relevant disclosure period;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13. However Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. will publish the full Template EU KM1 – Key metrics template annually, whilst fulfilling its annual disclosure requirement for Article 438 point (b), which is contained in EU KM1.
Article 447(g)(ii)	(ii) the available stable funding at the end of each quarter of the relevant disclosure period;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13. However Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. will publish the full Template EU KM1 – Key metrics template annually, whilst fulfilling its annual disclosure requirement for Article 438 point (b), which is contained in EU KM1.

Article 447(g)(iii)	(iii) the required stable funding at the end of each quarter of the relevant disclosure period;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13. However Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. will publish the full Template EU KM1 – Key metrics template annually, whilst fulfilling its annual disclosure requirement for Article 438 point (b), which is contained in EU KM1.
Article 447(h)	(h) their own funds and eligible liabilities ratios and their components, numerator and denominator, as calculated in accordance with Articles 92a and 92b and broken down at the level of each resolution group, where applicable.	Not applicable AIB is not a G-SII.
Article 448	**Article 448 Disclosure of exposures to interest rate risk on positions not held in the trading book**	
Article 448(1)	As from 28 June 2021, institutions shall disclose the following quantitative and qualitative information on the risks arising from potential changes in interest rates that affect both the economic value of equity and the net interest income of their non-trading book activities referred to in Article 84 and Article 98(5) of Directive 2013/36/EU:	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 448(1)(a)	(a) the changes in the economic value of equity calculated under the six supervisory shock scenarios referred to in Article 98(5) of Directive 2013/36/EU for the current and previous disclosure periods;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 448(1)(b)	(b) the changes in the net interest income calculated under the two supervisory shock scenarios referred to in Article 98(5) of Directive 2013/36/EU for the current and previous disclosure periods;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 448(1)(c)	(c) a description of key modelling and parametric assumptions, other than those referred to in points (b) and (c) of Article 98(5a) of Directive 2013/36/EU used to calculate changes in the economic value of equity and in the net interest income required under points (a) and (b) of this paragraph;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 448(1)(d)	(d) an explanation of the significance of the risk measures disclosed under points (a) and (b) of this paragraph and of any significant variations of those risk measures since the previous disclosure reference date;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 448(1)(e)	(e) the description of how institutions define, measure, mitigate and control the interest rate risk of their non- trading book activities for the purposes of the competent authorities' review in accordance with Article 84 of Directive 2013/36/EU, including:	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 448(1)(e)(i)	(i) a description of the specific risk measures that the institutions use to evaluate changes in their economic value of equity and in their net interest income;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 448(1)(e)(ii)	(ii) a description of the key modelling and parametric assumptions used in the institutions' internal measurement systems that would differ from the common modelling and parametric assumptions referred to in Article 98(5a) of Directive 2013/36/EU for the purpose of calculating changes to the economic value of equity and to the net interest income, including the rationale for those differences;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 448(1)(e)(iii)	(iii) a description of the interest rate shock scenarios that institutions use to estimate the interest rate risk;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 448(1)(e)(iv)	(iv) the recognition of the effect of hedges against those interest rate risks, including internal hedges that meet the requirements laid down in Article 106(3);	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 448(1)(e)(v)	(v) an outline of how often the evaluation of the interest rate risk occurs;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 448(1)(f)	(f) the description of the overall risk management and mitigation strategies for those risks;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 448(1)(g)	(g) average and longest repricing maturity assigned to non-maturity deposits.	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 448(2)	By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, the requirements set out in points (c) and (e)(i) to (e) (iv) of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to institutions that use the standardised methodology or the simplified standardised methodology referred to in Article 84(1) of Directive 2013/36/EU.	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 449	**Article 449 Disclosure of exposures to securitisation positions**	
Article 449	Institutions calculating risk-weighted exposure amounts in accordance with Chapter 5 of Title II of Part Three or own funds requirements in accordance with Article 337 or 338 shall disclose the following information separately for their trading book and non-trading book activities:	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.

Article 449(a)	(a) a description of their securitisation and re-securitisation activities, including their risk management and investment objectives in connection with those activities, their role in securitisation and re-securitisation transactions, whether they use the simple, transparent and standardised securitisation (STS) as defined in point (10) of Article 242, and the extent to which they use securitisation transactions to transfer the credit risk of the securitised exposures to third parties with, where applicable, a separate description of their synthetic securitisation risk transfer policy;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 449(b)	(b) the type of risks they are exposed to in their securitisation and re-securitisation activities by level of seniority of the relevant securitisation positions providing a distinction between STS and non-STS positions and:	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 449(b)(i)	(i) the risk retained in own-originated transactions;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 449(b)(ii)	(ii) the risk incurred in relation to transactions originated by third parties;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 449(c)	(c) their approaches for calculating the risk-weighted exposure amounts that they apply to their securitisation activities, including the types of securitisation positions to which each approach applies and with a distinction between STS and non-STS positions;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 449(d)	(d) a list of SSPEs falling into any of the following categories, with a description of their types of exposures to those SSPEs, including derivative contracts:	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 449(d)(i)	(i) SSPEs which acquire exposures originated by the institutions;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 449(d)(ii)	(ii) SSPEs sponsored by the institutions;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 449(d)(iii)	(iii) SSPEs and other legal entities for which the institutions provide securitisation-related services, such as advisory, asset servicing or management services;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 449(d)(iv)	(iv) SSPEs included in the institutions' regulatory scope of consolidation;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 449(e)	(e) a list of any legal entities in relation to which the institutions have disclosed that they have provided support in accordance with Chapter 5 of Title II of Part Three;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 449(f)	(f) a list of legal entities affiliated with the institutions and that invest in securitisations originated by the institutions or in securitisation positions issued by SSPEs sponsored by the institutions;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 449(g)	(g) a summary of their accounting policies for securitisation activity, including where relevant a distinction between securitisation and re-securitisation positions;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 449(h)	(h) the names of the ECAIs used for securitisations and the types of exposure for which each agency is used;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 449(i)	(i) where applicable, a description of the Internal Assessment Approach as set out in Chapter 5 of Title II of Part Three, including the structure of the internal assessment process and the relation between internal assessment and external ratings of the relevant ECAI disclosed in accordance with point (h), the control mechanisms for the internal assessment process including discussion of independence, accountability, and internal assessment process review, the exposure types to which the internal assessment process is applied and the stress factors used for determining credit enhancement levels;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 449(j)	(j) separately for the trading book and the non-trading book, the carrying amount of securitisation exposures, including information on whether institutions have transferred significant credit risk in accordance with Articles 244 and 245, for which institutions act as originator, sponsor or investor, separately for traditional and synthetic securitisations, and for STS and non-STS transactions and broken down by type of securitisation exposures;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 449(k)	(k) for the non-trading book activities, the following information:	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 449(k)(i)	(i) the aggregate amount of securitisation positions where institutions act as originator or sponsor and the associated risk-weighted assets and capital requirements by regulatory approaches, including exposures deducted from own funds or risk weighted at 1 250 %, broken down between traditional and synthetic securitisations and between securitisation and re-securitisation exposures, separately for STS and non-STS positions, and further broken down into a meaningful number of risk-weight or capital requirement bands and by approach used to calculate the capital requirements;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.

Article 449(k)(ii)	(ii) the aggregate amount of securitisation positions where institutions act as investor and the associated risk-weighted assets and capital requirements by regulatory approaches, including exposures deducted from own funds or risk weighted at 1 250 %, broken down between traditional and synthetic securitisations, securitisation and re-securitisation positions, and STS and non-STS positions, and further broken down into a meaningful number of risk weight or capital requirement bands and by approach used to calculate the capital requirements;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 449(l)	(l) for exposures securitised by the institution, the amount of exposures in default and the amount of the specific credit risk adjustments made by the institution during the current period, both broken down by exposure type.	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 449a	**Article 449a Disclosure of environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks)**	
Article 449a	From 28 June 2022, large institutions which have issued securities that are admitted to trading on a regulated market of any Member State, as defined in point (21) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU, shall disclose information on ESG risks, including physical risks and transition risks, as defined in the report referred to in Article 98(8) of Directive 2013/36/EU. The information referred to in the first paragraph shall be disclosed on an annual basis for the first year and biannually thereafter.	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 450	**Article 450 Disclosure of remuneration policy**	
Article 450(1)	Institutions shall disclose the following information regarding their remuneration policy and practices for those categories of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the institutions:	See below for applicable disclosure requirements.
Article 450(1)(a)	(a) information concerning the decision-making process used for determining the remuneration policy, as well as the number of meetings held by the main body overseeing remuneration during the financial year, including, where applicable, information about the composition and the mandate of a remuneration committee, the external consultant whose services have been used for the determination of the remuneration policy and the role of the relevant stakeholders;	Annual - Table EU REMA - Remuneration policy.
Article 450(1)(b)	(b) information about the link between pay of the staff and their performance;	Annual - Table EU REMA - Remuneration policy.
Article 450(1)(c)	(c) the most important design characteristics of the remuneration system, including information on the criteria used for performance measurement and risk adjustment, deferral policy and vesting criteria;	Annual - Table EU REMA - Remuneration policy.
Article 450(1)(d)	(d) the ratios between fixed and variable remuneration set in accordance with point (g) of Article 94(1) of Directive 2013/36/EU;	Annual - Table EU REMA - Remuneration policy.
Article 450(1)(e)	(e) information on the performance criteria on which the entitlement to shares, options or variable components of remuneration is based;	Annual - Table EU REMA - Remuneration policy.
Article 450(1)(f)	(f) the main parameters and rationale for any variable component scheme and any other non-cash benefits;	Annual - Table EU REMA - Remuneration policy.
Article 450(1)(g)	(g) aggregate quantitative information on remuneration, broken down by business area;	Annual - Template EU REM5 - Information on remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff).
Article 450(1)(h)	(h) aggregate quantitative information on remuneration, broken down by senior management and members of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the institutions, indicating the following:	See below for applicable disclosure requirements.
Article 450(1)(h)(i)	(i) the amounts of remuneration awarded for the financial year, split into fixed remuneration including a description of the fixed components, and variable remuneration, and the number of beneficiaries;	Annual - Template EU REM1 - Remuneration awarded for the financial year.
Article 450(1)(h)(ii)	(ii) the amounts and forms of awarded variable remuneration, split into cash, shares, share-linked instruments and other types separately for the part paid upfront and the deferred part;	Annual - Template EU REM1 - Remuneration awarded for the financial year.
Article 450(1)(h)(iii)	(iii) the amounts of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance periods, split into the amount due to vest in the financial year and the amount due to vest in subsequent years;	Annual - Template EU REM3 - Deferred remuneration.
Article 450(1)(h)(iv)	(iv) the amount of deferred remuneration due to vest in the financial year that is paid out during the financial year, and that is reduced through performance adjustments;	Annual - Template EU REM3 - Deferred remuneration.

Article 450(1)(h)(v)	(v) the guaranteed variable remuneration awards during the financial year, and the number of beneficiaries of those awards;	Annual - Template EU REM2 - Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff).
Article 450(1)(h)(vi)	(vi) the severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year;	Annual - Template EU REM2 - Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff).
Article 450(1)(h)(vii)	(vii) the amounts of severance payments awarded during the financial year, split into paid upfront and deferred, the number of beneficiaries of those payments and highest payment that has been awarded to a single person;	Annual - Template EU REM2 - Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff).
Article 450(1)(i)	(i) the number of individuals that have been remunerated EUR 1 million or more per financial year, with the remuneration between EUR 1 million and EUR 5 million broken down into pay bands of EUR 500 000 and with the remuneration of EUR 5 million and above broken down into pay bands of EUR 1 million;	Annual - Template EU REM4 - Remuneration of 1 million EUR or more per year.
Article 450(1)(j)	(j) upon demand from the relevant Member State or competent authority, the total remuneration for each member of the management body or senior management;	Annual - Not applicable. AIB will disclose relevant information on request.
Article 450(1)(k)	(k) information on whether the institution benefits from a derogation laid down in Article 94(3) of Directive 2013/36/EU. For the purposes of point (k) of the first subparagraph of this paragraph, institutions that benefit from such a derogation shall indicate whether they benefit from that derogation on the basis of point (a) or (b) of Article 94(3) of Directive 2013/36/EU. They shall also indicate for which of the remuneration principles they apply the derogation(s), the number of staff members that benefit from the derogation(s) and their total remuneration, split into fixed and variable remuneration.	Annual - Table EU REMA - Remuneration policy.
Article 450(2)	For large institutions, the quantitative information on the remuneration of institutions' collective management body referred to in this Article shall also be made available to the public, differentiating between executive and non-executive members. Institutions shall comply with the requirements set out in this Article in a manner that is appropriate to their size, internal organisation and the nature, scope and complexity of their activities and without prejudice to Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council.	Annual - Table EU REMA - Remuneration policy.
Article 451	**Article 451 Disclosure of the leverage ratio**	
Article 451(1)	Institutions that are subject to Part Seven shall disclose the following information regarding their leverage ratio as calculated in accordance with Article 429 and their management of the risk of excessive leverage:	See below for applicable disclosure requirements.
Article 451(1) (a)	(a) the leverage ratio and how the institutions apply Article 499(2);	Annual (for rows 28 to 31a), Semi-annual (for rows up to row 28) - Template EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure.
Article 451(1)(b)	(b) a breakdown of the total exposure measure referred to in Article 429(4), as well as a reconciliation of the total exposure measure with the relevant information disclosed in published financial statements;	Semi-annual - Template EU LR1 - LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures. Annual (for rows 28 to 31a), Semi-annual (for rows up to row 28) - Template EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure. Semi-annual - Template EU LR3 - LRSpl: Split-up of on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures).
Article 451(1)(c)	(c) where applicable, the amount of exposures calculated in accordance with Articles 429(8) and 429a(1) and the adjusted leverage ratio calculated in accordance with Article 429a(7);	Annual (for rows 28 to 31a), Semi-annual (for rows up to row 28) - Template EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure.
Article 451(1)(d)	(d) a description of the processes used to manage the risk of excessive leverage;	Annual - Table EU LRA: Free format text boxes for disclosure on qualitative items.
Article 451(1)(e)	(e) a description of the factors that had an impact on the leverage ratio during the period to which the disclosed leverage ratio refers.	Annual - Table EU LRA: Free format text boxes for disclosure on qualitative items.
Article 451(2)	Public development credit institutions as defined in Article 429a(2) shall disclose the leverage ratio without the adjustment to the total exposure measure determined in accordance with point (d) of the first subparagraph of Article 429a(1).	Not applicable. AIB is not a public development credit institutions. This would impact the following table if it were applicable to AIB: Template EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure.
Article 451(3)	In addition to points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 of this Article, large institutions shall disclose the leverage ratio and the breakdown of the total exposure measure referred to in Article 429(4) based on averages calculated in accordance with the implementing act referred to in Article 430(7).	Annual (for rows 28 to 31a), Semi-annual (for rows up to row 28) - Template EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure.
Article 451a	**Article 451a Disclosure of liquidity requirements**	

Article 451a(1)	Institutions that are subject to Part Six shall disclose information on their liquidity coverage ratio, net stable funding ratio and liquidity risk management in accordance with this Article.	Not applicable due to derogation Article 8 for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c.
Article 451a(2)	Institutions shall disclose the following information in relation to their liquidity coverage ratio as calculated in accordance with the delegated act referred to in Article 460(1):	Not applicable due to derogation Article 8 for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c.: Quarterly - Template EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR; Quarterly - Table EU LIQB on qualitative information on LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1.
Article 451a(2) point (a)	(a) the average or averages, as applicable, of their liquidity coverage ratio based on end-of-the-month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period;	Not applicable due to derogation Article 8 for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c.: Quarterly - Template EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR; Quarterly - Table EU LIQB on qualitative information on LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1.
Article 451a(2) point (b)	(b) the average or averages, as applicable, of total liquid assets, after applying the relevant haircuts, included in the liquidity buffer pursuant to the delegated act referred to in Article 460(1), based on end-of-the-month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period, and a description of the composition of that liquidity buffer;	Not applicable due to derogation Article 8 for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c.: Quarterly - Template EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR; Quarterly - Table EU LIQB on qualitative information on LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1.
Article 451a(2) point (c)	(c) the averages of their liquidity outflows, inflows and net liquidity outflows as calculated in accordance with the delegated act referred to in Article 460(1), based on end-of-the-month observations over the preceding 12 months for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period and the description of their composition.	Not applicable due to derogation Article 8 for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c.: Quarterly - Template EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR; Quarterly - Table EU LIQB on qualitative information on LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1.
Article 451a(3)	Institutions shall disclose the following information in relation to their net stable funding ratio as calculated in accordance with Title IV of Part Six:	Not applicable due to derogation Article 8 for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. Semi-annual - Template EU LIQ2 - Net Stable Funding Ratio.
Article 451a(3)(a)	(a) quarter-end figures of their net stable funding ratio calculated in accordance with Chapter 2 of Title IV of Part Six for each quarter of the relevant disclosure period;	Not applicable due to derogation Article 8 for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. Semi-annual - Template EU LIQ2 - Net Stable Funding Ratio.
Article 451a(3)(b)	(b) an overview of the amount of available stable funding calculated in accordance with Chapter 3 of Title IV of Part Six;	Not applicable due to derogation Article 8 for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. Semi-annual - Template EU LIQ2 - Net Stable Funding Ratio.
Article 451a(3)(c)	(c) an overview of the amount of required stable funding calculated in accordance with Chapter 4 of Title IV of Part Six.	Not applicable due to derogation Article 8 for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. Semi-annual - Template EU LIQ2 - Net Stable Funding Ratio.
Article 451a(4)	Institutions shall disclose the arrangements, systems, processes and strategies put in place to identify, measure, manage and monitor their liquidity risk in accordance with Article 86 of Directive 2013/36/EU.	Not applicable due to derogation Article 8 for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. Annual - Table EU LIQA - Liquidity risk management
	TITLE III QUALIFYING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE USE OF PARTICULAR INSTRUMENTS OR METHODOLOGIES	
Article 452	**Article 452 Disclosure of the use of the IRB Approach to credit risk**	
Article 452	Institutions calculating the risk-weighted exposure amounts under the IRB Approach to credit risk shall disclose the following information:	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 452(a)	(a) the competent authority's permission of the approach or approved transition;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 452(b)	(b) for each exposure class referred to in Article 147, the percentage of the total exposure value of each exposure class subject to the Standardised Approach laid down in Chapter 2 of Title II of Part Three or to the IRB Approach laid down in Chapter 3 of Title II of Part Three, as well as the part of each exposure class subject to a roll-out plan; where institutions have received permission to use own LGDs and conversion factors for the calculation of risk-weighted exposure amounts, they shall disclose separately the percentage of the total exposure value of each exposure class subject to that permission;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.

Article 452(c)	(c) the control mechanisms for rating systems at the different stages of model development, controls and changes, which shall include information on:	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 452(c)(i)	(i) the relationship between the risk management function and the internal audit function;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 452(c)(ii)	(ii) the rating system review;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 452(c)(iii)	(iii) the procedure to ensure the independence of the function in charge of reviewing the models from the functions responsible for the development of the models;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 452(c)(iv)	(iv) the procedure to ensure the accountability of the functions in charge of developing and reviewing the models;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 452(d)	(d) the role of the functions involved in the development, approval and subsequent changes of the credit risk models;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 452(e)	(e) the scope and main content of the reporting related to credit risk models;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 452(f)	(f) a description of the internal ratings process by exposure class, including the number of key models used with respect to each portfolio and a brief discussion of the main differences between the models within the same portfolio, covering:	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 452(f)(i)	(i) the definitions, methods and data for estimation and validation of PD, which shall include information on how PDs are estimated for low default portfolios, whether there are regulatory floors and the drivers for differences observed between PD and actual default rates at least for the last three periods;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 452(f)(ii)	(ii) where applicable, the definitions, methods and data for estimation and validation of LGD, such as methods to calculate downturn LGD, how LGDs are estimated for low default portfolio and the time lapse between the default event and the closure of the exposure;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 452(f)(iii)	(iii) where applicable, the definitions, methods and data for estimation and validation of conversion factors, including assumptions employed in the derivation of those variables;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 452(g)	(g) as applicable, the following information in relation to each exposure class referred to in Article 147:	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 452(g)(i)	(i) their gross on-balance-sheet exposure;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 452(g)(ii)	(ii) their off-balance-sheet exposure values prior to the relevant conversion factor;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 452(g)(iii)	(iii) their exposure after applying the relevant conversion factor and credit risk mitigation;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 452(g)(iv)	(iv) any model, parameter or input relevant for the understanding of the risk weighting and the resulting risk exposure amounts disclosed across a sufficient number of obligor grades (including default) to allow for a meaningful differentiation of credit risk;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 452(g)(v)	(v) separately for those exposure classes in relation to which institutions have received permission to use own LGDs and conversion factors for the calculation of risk-weighted exposure amounts, and for exposures for which the institutions do not use such estimates, the values referred to in points (i) to (iv) subject to that permission;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 452(h)	(h) institutions' estimates of PDs against the actual default rate for each exposure class over a longer period, with separate disclosure of the PD range, the external rating equivalent, the weighted average and arithmetic average PD, the number of obligors at the end of the previous year and of the year under review, the number of defaulted obligors, including the new defaulted obligors, and the annual average historical default rate.	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 452(h)	For the purposes of point (b) of this Article, institutions shall use the exposure value as defined in Article 166.	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 453	**Article 453 Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques**	
Article 453	Institutions using credit risk mitigation techniques shall disclose the following information:	See below for applicable disclosure requirements.
Article 453(a)	(a) the core features of the policies and processes for on- and off-balance-sheet netting and an indication of the extent to which institutions make use of balance sheet netting;	Annual - Table EU CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques.
Article 453(b)	(b) the core features of the policies and processes for eligible collateral evaluation and management;	Annual - Table EU CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques.
Article 453(c)	(c) a description of the main types of collateral taken by the institution to mitigate credit risk;	Annual - Table EU CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques.

Article 453(d)	(d) for guarantees and credit derivatives used as credit protection, the main types of guarantor and credit derivative counterparty and their creditworthiness used for the purpose of reducing capital requirements, excluding those used as part of synthetic securitisation structures;	Annual - Table EU CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques.
Article 453(e)	(e) information about market or credit risk concentrations within the credit risk mitigation taken;	Annual - Table EU CRC – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to CRM techniques.
Article 453(f)	(f) for institutions calculating risk-weighted exposure amounts under the Standardised Approach or the IRB Approach, the total exposure value not covered by any eligible credit protection and the total exposure value covered by eligible credit protection after applying volatility adjustments; the disclosure set out in this point shall be made separately for loans and debt securities and including a breakdown of defaulted exposures;	Semi-annual - Template EU CR3 - CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques.
Article 453(g)	(g) the corresponding conversion factor and the credit risk mitigation associated with the exposure and the incidence of credit risk mitigation techniques with and without substitution effect;	Semi-annual - Template EU CR4 – standardised approach - Credit risk exposure and CRM effects. Semi-annual - Template EU CR7-A – IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques.
Article 453(h)	(h) for institutions calculating risk-weighted exposure amounts under the Standardised Approach, the on- and off-balance-sheet exposure value by exposure class before and after the application of conversion factors and any associated credit risk mitigation;	Semi-annual - Template EU CR4 – standardised approach - Credit risk exposure and CRM effects.
Article 453(i)	(i) for institutions calculating risk-weighted exposure amounts under the Standardised Approach, the risk-weighted exposure amount and the ratio between that risk-weighted exposure amount and the exposure value after applying the corresponding conversion factor and the credit risk mitigation associated with the exposure; the disclosure set out in this point shall be made separately for each exposure class;	Semi-annual - Template EU CR4 – standardised approach - Credit risk exposure and CRM effects.
Article 453(j)	(j) for institutions calculating risk-weighted exposure amounts under the IRB Approach, the risk-weighted exposure amount before and after recognition of the credit risk mitigation impact of credit derivatives; where institutions have received permission to use own LGDs and conversion factors for the calculation of risk- weighted exposure amounts, they shall make the disclosure set out in this point separately for the exposure classes subject to that permission.	Semi-annual - Template EU CR7 – IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques.
Article 454	**Article 454 Disclosure of the use of the Advanced Measurement Approaches to operational risk**	
Article 454	The institutions using the Advanced Measurement Approaches set out in Articles 321 to 324 for the calculation of their own funds requirements for operational risk shall disclose a description of their use of insurance and other risk-transfer mechanisms for the purpose of mitigating that risk.	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 455	**Article 455 Use of internal market risk models**	
Article 455	Institutions calculating their capital requirements in accordance with Article 363 shall disclose the following information:	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 455(a)	(a) for each sub-portfolio covered:	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 455(a)(i)	(i) the characteristics of the models used;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 455(a)(ii)	(ii) where applicable, for the internal models for incremental default and migration risk and for correlation trading, the methodologies used and the risks measured through the use of an internal model including a description of the approach used by the institution to determine liquidity horizons, the methodologies used to achieve a capital assessment that is consistent with the required soundness standard and the approaches used in the validation of the model;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 455(a)(iii)	(iii) a description of stress testing applied to the sub-portfolio;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 455(a)(iv)	(iv) a description of the approaches used for back-testing and validating the accuracy and consistency of the internal models and modelling processes;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 455(b)	(b) the scope of permission by the competent authority;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 455(c)	(c) a description of the extent and methodologies for compliance with the requirements set out in Articles 104 and 105;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 455(d)	(d) the highest, the lowest and the mean of the following:	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 455(d)(i)	(i) the daily value-at-risk measures over the reporting period and at the end of the reporting period;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.

Article 455(d)(ii)	(ii) the stressed value-at-risk measures over the reporting period and at the end of the reporting period;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 455(d)(iii)	(iii) the risk numbers for incremental default and migration risk and for the specific risk of the correlation trading portfolio over the reporting period and at the end of the reporting period;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 455(e)	(e) the elements of the own funds requirement as specified in Article 364;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 455(f)	(f) the weighted average liquidity horizon for each sub-portfolio covered by the internal models for incremental default and migration risk and for correlation trading;	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
Article 455(g)	(g) a comparison of the daily end-of-day value-at-risk measures to the one-day changes of the portfolio's value by the end of the subsequent business day together with an analysis of any important overshooting during the reporting period.	Not a requirement for Allied Irish Bank, p.l.c. as a large subsidiary under Article 13.
CRR 468	**Temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in view of the COVID-19 pandemic**	Quarterly - Table IFRS 9/Article 468-FL: Comparison of institutions' own funds and capital and leverage ratios with and without the application of transitional arrangements for IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs, and with and without the application of the temporary treatment in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR. Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. is not applying the temporary treatment specified in Article 468. Own funds, capital and leverage ratios reflect the full impact of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Note this derogation ended on the 31 December 2022.
CRR 473a (8)	**Introduction to IFRS 9**	Quarterly - Table IFRS 9/Article 468-FL: Comparison of institutions' own funds and capital and leverage ratios with and without the application of transitional arrangements for IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs, and with and without the application of the temporary treatment in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR. Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. applies the IFRS9 transitional capital arrangements. See above template for details. Note the static transitional scaling factor ended on 31 December 2022. The dynamic transitional scaling factor per Regulation (EU) 2020/873 will continue to be effective until 31 December 2024.